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BOWEN'S

Indiana State Atlas

CONTAINING

**A Separate Map of Each County, Showing Section, Township and
Range Lines, Railroad and Interurban Lines, Churches
and School Houses and Public Highways,
With a Historical Sketch of
Each County**

IMPROVED ROADS SHOWN IN COLORS

**Also Containing Maps of Indiana, the United States and the World; Population of
Counties, Townships, Incorporated Cities and Towns, With Estimated
Population for 1920; Geographical and Other Tables; A
History of the Growth of the State, and an
Explanation of the System of
Land Surveys**

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FOREWORD

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Good roads are a necessary concomitant of good civilization. It has been said that when a community pulls itself out of the mire of bad roads and builds highways that are usable in all kinds of weather, it is on the road to a better and happier existence. With good roads, isolation ceases, social life takes on a new aspect, educational and religious affairs are benefited, and, in short, every phase of the community's life is raised to a higher standard. It is a law of human nature that some good things have to be forced on people; not one man in a hundred would take out life insurance if it were not forced on him; many a farmer who has vigorously objected to paying for good roads has lived to see the benefit of the expenditure and enjoy the road to which he had so strenuously objected.

When Elwood Haynes drove his first little automobile down the streets of Kokomo, Indiana, in 1893, he did not realize that within the next few years this invention of his would revolutionize highway transportation. There is no gainsaying the fact that the automobile has been the direct cause of the building of more good roads in the United States during the past score of years than all other agencies combined. In Indiana alone the automobile tax for the first six months of 1916 amounted to \$731,498.96, which amount, after the expense of its collection is deducted, is prorated among the counties. It is divided among the counties on the following basis: One-third is divided equally among the ninety-two counties of the state; one-third is divided among the counties in the proportion which the number of free gravel roads in the county bears to the whole number of miles of roads in the state; one-third on the basis of the amount received from the counties from such registration tax. The state does not get any of the money, all of it, after expenses of collection are met, being turned into the road fund of the various counties on the above basis. Another factor which has acted as a stimulus to the building of better roads is the introduction of rural free delivery, and it is because of the establishment of this service that the federal government has decided to assist the states in highway construction.

In 1916 Congress passed an act which provided for the extension of federal aid for the next five years to the states for the construction of rural post roads, and the act further provided that no state would be entitled to receive such aid until it had a state highway department which met with the approval of the federal highway bureau. This federal act appropriated \$75,000,000 for highway construction: \$5,000,000 to be available the first year, \$10,000,000 the second year, \$15,000,000 the third year, \$20,000,000 the fourth year, and \$25,000,000 the fifth year. Of this amount Indiana would be entitled to about \$135,000 the first year (ending June 30, 1917), \$270,000 the second year, and so on in proportion to the total amount appropriated each year.

The Legislature of 1917 passed an act in order to avail itself of this federal appropriation, and is now in a position to participate in this fund of \$75,000,000. The act created a state highway commission with full powers to regulate the expenditure of the fund to be received from the federal government.

Indiana is crossed by some of the most famous highways in the

country. The old National Road, built by the federal government, was completed in the thirties. It passes through Richmond, Cambridge City, Knightstown, Greenfield, Indianapolis, Greencastle and Terre Haute. The Lincoln Highway traverses the northern part of the state. It reaches Ft. Wayne from Van Wert, Ohio, and from Ft. Wayne passes through Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend, Laporte and Valparaiso to Geneva, Illinois. The Dixie Highway is planned to run from Michigan to Florida, a distance of 1,692 miles, and will pass through eight states, four state capitals, one hundred and ten county seats and one hundred and forty-four counties. It goes through the states of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. In Indiana it goes through St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton, Cass, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, Marion, Johnson, Morgan, Monroe, Lawrence, Orange, Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties. Still another projected road is the Hoosier Dixie Highway, which has no official connection with the Dixie Highway. It branches off from the Lincoln Highway at Goshen, and passes south through Warsaw, Wabash, Marion, Anderson, Greenfield, Shelbyville, Columbus, Seymour and Scottsburg to Jeffersonville. Another tentative road runs from Anderson to Cincinnati, via New Castle, Cambridge City, Connersville, Brookville and Harrison.

More people are using the highways today than ever before. It is a long step from the blazed trail and corduroy roads of our grandfathers to the macadamized, brick and cement roads of today. People have more leisure and more inclination to travel today than did the early settlers of the state. At the present time the farmer in his automobile can travel farther in one day than he could travel in a week under conditions as they existed fifty years ago.

Every person who travels the highways of the state feels the need of an accurate guide to the roads. In no other way is it possible to tour the state without a useless expenditure of time and money. In fact, a good automobile guide is as essential as good gasoline. It is confidently believed that Bowen's Indiana State Atlas is the best publication of its kind which has ever been offered to the traveling public of Indiana. Each county map has been submitted to competent local authorities for correction and verification, special attention having been given to the delineation of the main traveled thoroughfares. State and county officials have extended the company every courtesy in the effort to make this work accurate in every detail.

The historical maps showing the state at various stages of its development have been prepared by Ernest V. Shockley, who has made a special study of Indiana history along the lines of its county development. The brief historical resume of each county has been prepared to give the main features of the county's development as it stands today. All the data given has been carefully compiled from the latest published state reports.

This atlas is the first serious attempt to prepare a publication of this magnitude since 1876. The company has been engaged in the preparation of the maps and the collection of the data for the past year. During this time its representatives have visited every county in the state in their efforts to make the publication as nearly accurate as possible.

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Indiana in 1790

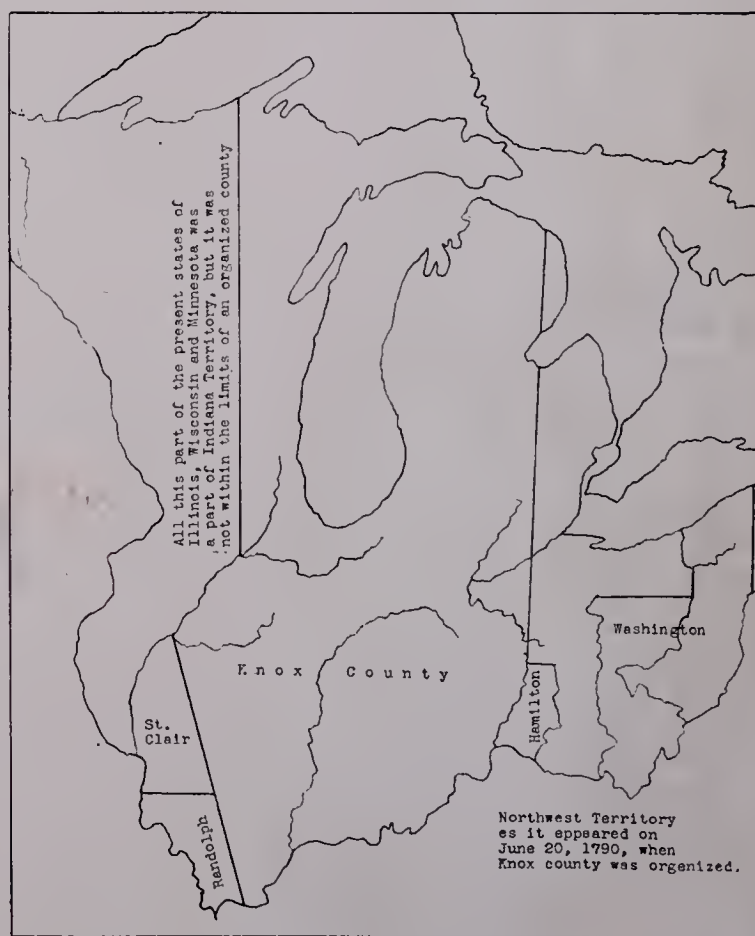
The first county organized in the old Northwest Territory including any part of Indiana was Knox, which was organized by Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Territory, on June 20, 1790. Prior to this three other counties had been organized: Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 4, 1790; St. Clair, April 27, 1790. The first two counties were in the present state of Ohio, and the latter in Illinois. The limits of Knox county as first defined were as follows: "Beginning at the Standing Stone Forks of the Great Miami river and down the said river to the confluence with the Ohio river, thence with the Ohio river to the small stream or rivulet above Fort Massac, thence with the eastern boundary line of St. Clair county to the mouth of the Little Michilimacinack, thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theokiki and Chicago; thence by a line to be drawn north to the boundary line of the Territory of the United States, and so far easterly upon said boundary line as that a due south line may be drawn to the place of beginning."

"Standing Stone Forks" is located in Shelby county, Ohio, at the

present town of Loraine. Fort Massac was on the Ohio river, in what is now Massac county, Illinois, about ten miles below the mouth of the Tennessee river. The easterly line of St. Clair county was drawn from Fort Massac to the mouth of the Little Michilimacinack river. The Theokiki is the present Kankakee and the Chicago is now known as the Des Plaines river. Their confluence is near the eastern line of Grundy county, Illinois. From this description it will be seen that the original Knox county included all of the present state of Indiana, about half of both Illinois and Michigan, and parts of Ohio and Wisconsin. On August 6, 1796, Knox county was decreased in size by the creation of Wayne county, which, as set off, included all of the present lower peninsula of Michigan and portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the part of Indiana falling within the county being north of a line drawn from Ft. Wayne to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. No further changes in county boundaries affecting the territory of the present state of Indiana were made prior to May 7, 1800, when Indiana Territory was created.



By Ernest V. Shockley



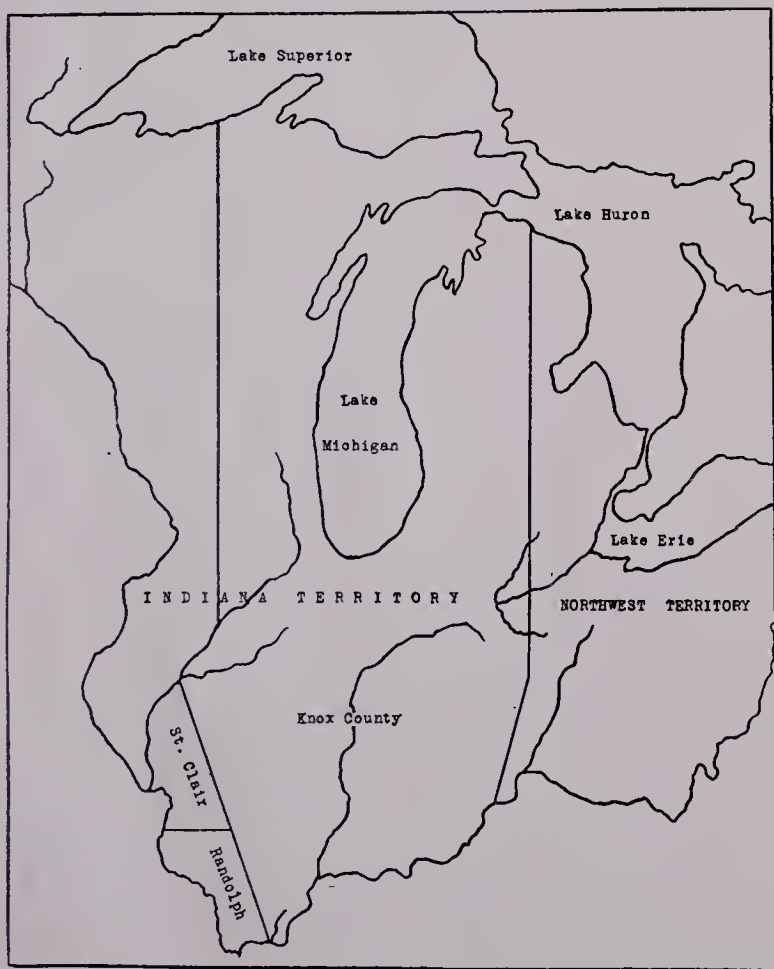
By Ernest V. Shockley

Indiana in 1800

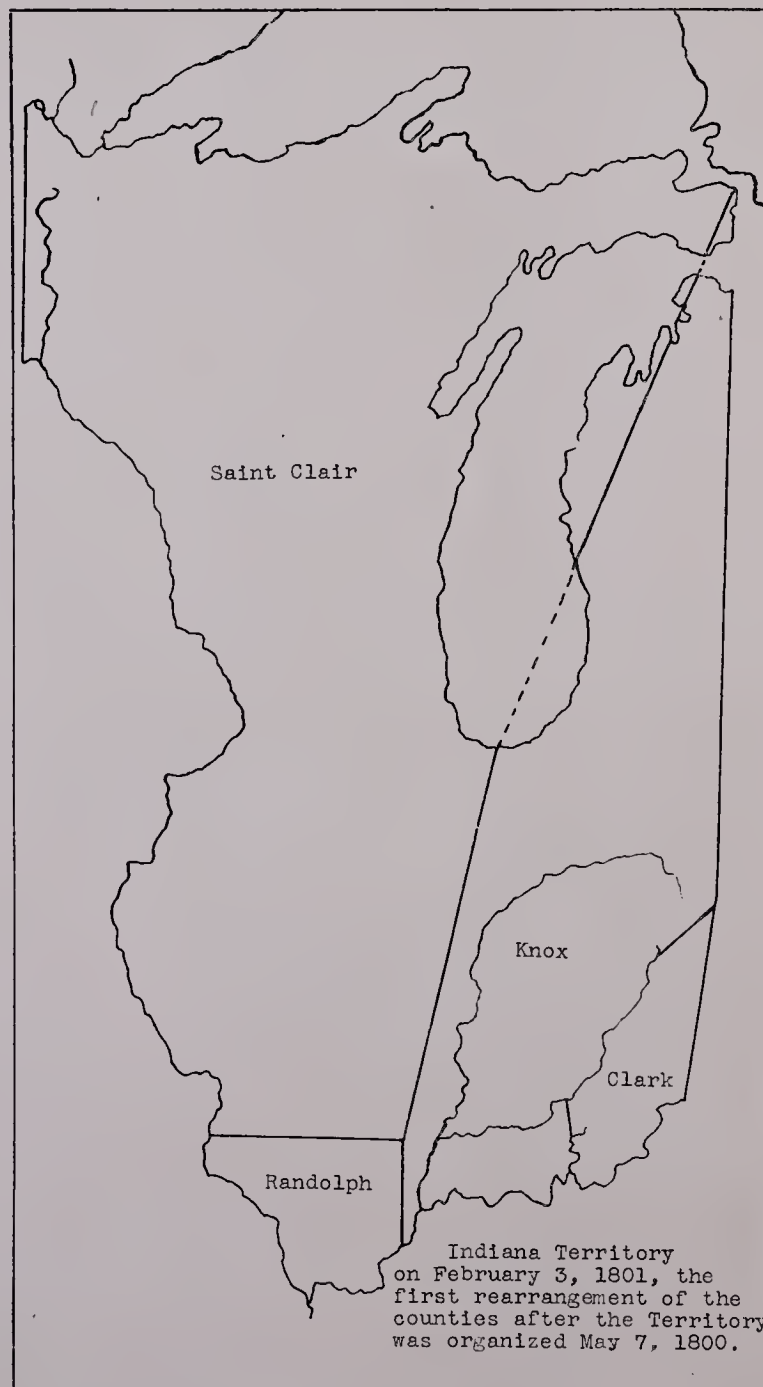
Indiana Territory was created by the congressional act of May 7, 1800, and included all that part of the original Northwest Territory west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Ft. Recovery and thence due north to the line dividing the United States and Canada. Ft. Recovery is in the southwestern part of Mercer county, Ohio, adjoining Jay county, Indiana, about two miles east of the Indiana-Ohio state line. The western boundary of Dearborn and Ohio counties, Indiana, is a part of the line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Ft. Recovery, and consequently the only counties in Indiana left entirely in the Northwest Territory in 1800. The Indiana counties crossed by the line were Switzerland, Franklin, Union, Wayne, Randolph and part of Jay.

Before Ohio was set off as a state in 1802, Clark county was organized (February 3, 1801), no other counties being organized prior to the

act establishing the state of Ohio (April 30, 1802) with its present boundaries. The eastern boundary of Indiana Territory cut the Wayne county established in 1795 into two nearly equal parts. When Ohio was set off, Indiana Territory included all the remainder of the old Northwest Territory, with only four counties organized: Knox and Clark in the present state of Indiana, and St. Clair and Randolph in the present state of Illinois. On January 24, 1803, the county of Wayne was organized with boundaries as indicated on the map, and on the 7th of the following March Dearborn county was created. Dearborn county included all the territory between the Ohio state line and the Indian treaty line of 1795, that is, all of the present counties of Dearborn and Ohio and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union, Wayne, Randolph and Jay. No other counties were organized in Indiana Territory prior to the organization of the Territory of Michigan in 1805.



INDIANA TERRITORY, 1800
By Ernest V. Shockley

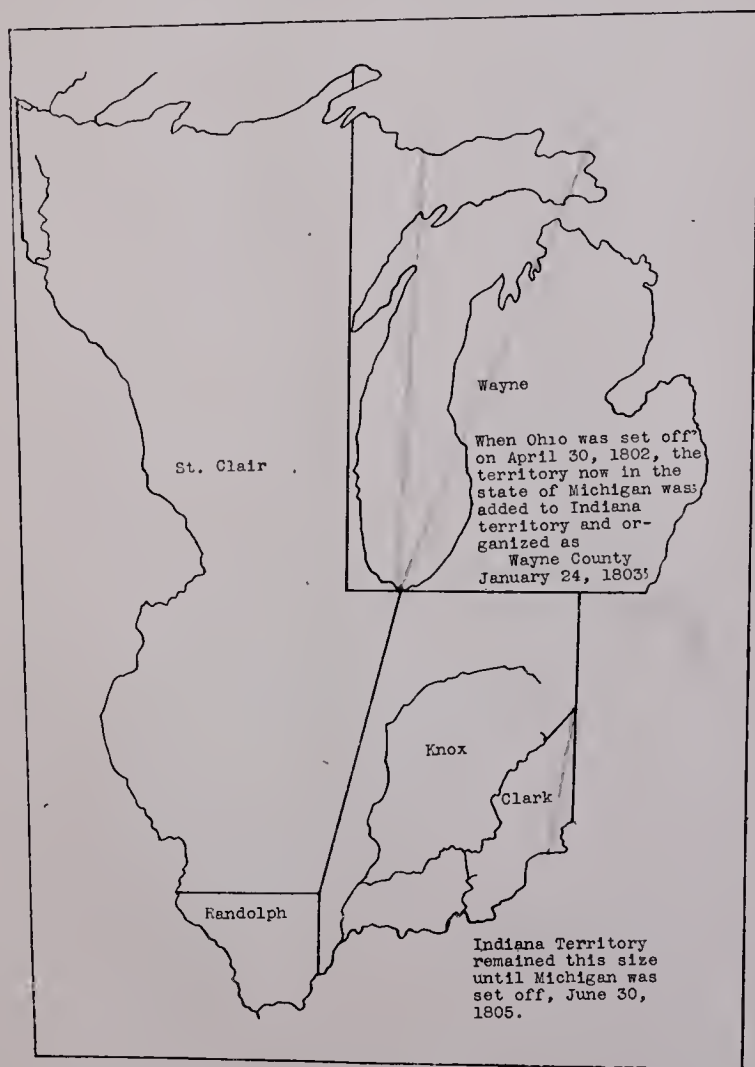


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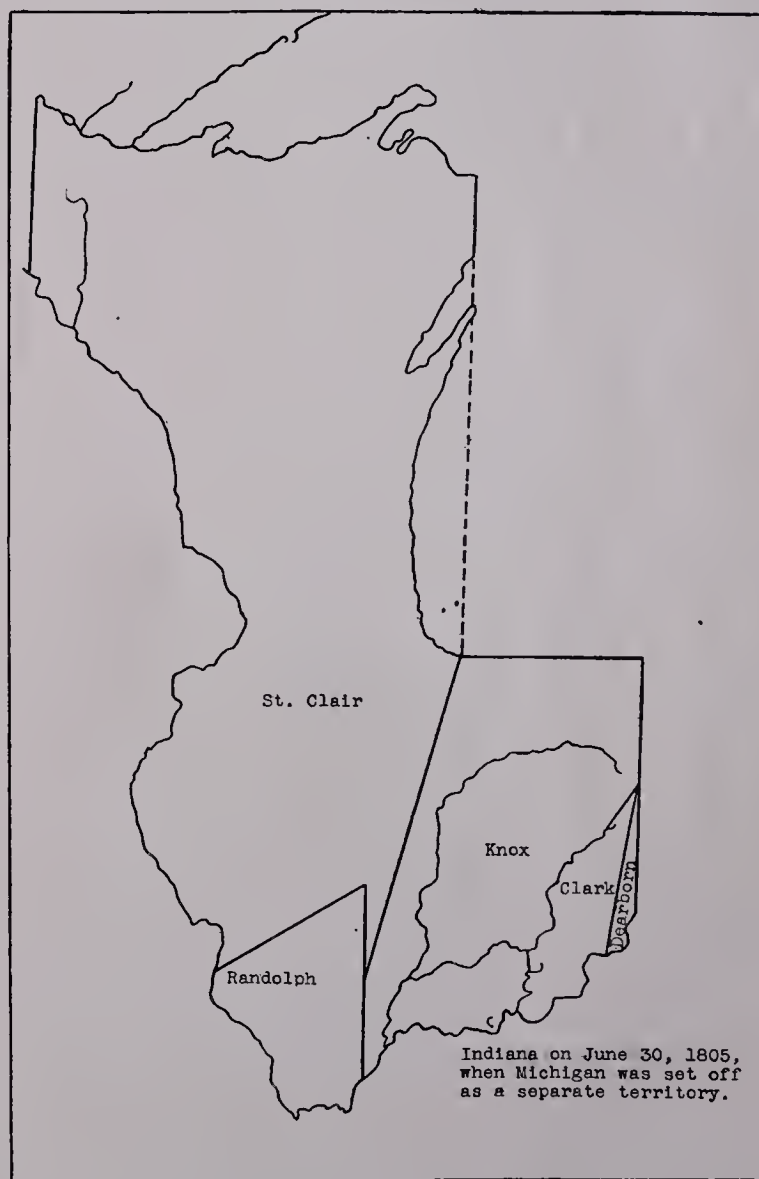
Indiana in 1805

The Territory of Michigan was set off from the Territory of Indiana with the congressional act of January 11, 1805, the act going into effect on the 30th of the following June. Michigan included the territory north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Maumee river to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and east of a line drawn due north from the point of tangency of the east and west line with Lake Michigan to the boundary between the United States and Canada. A reference to the map shows the boundaries of the new Territory and likewise the part of the old Northwest Territory still constituting the Territory of Indiana. Before Illinois was set off in 1809, one more county, Harrison (October 11, 1808), was organized in Indiana. Harrison was formed out of parts of Clark and Knox counties, its limits being defined

as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Ohio River, where the meridian line from which the ranges take number, strikes the same, thence due north to the present Indian boundary line, thence with the said boundary line, to the intersection of the same by the line which divides the fourth and fifth ranges east, thence with the latter to the above mentioned boundary line between the Jeffersonville and Vincennes districts, and with the same to the intersection of the line dividing the fifth and sixth ranges (east), thence with the said range line until it strikes the Ohio river, and thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning." The organization of Harrison county left Indiana Territory with four counties in 1809, when Illinois Territory was created.



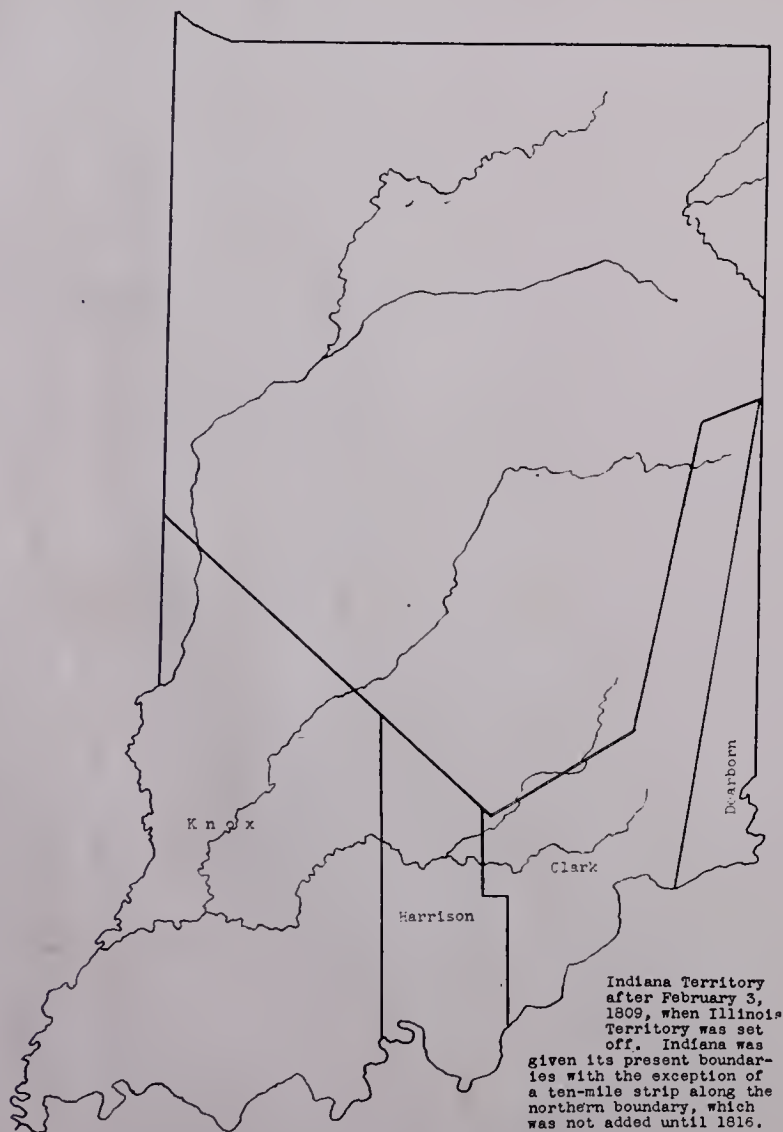
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Indiana in 1809

The Territory of Indiana was reduced to less than its present area when the Territory of Illinois was set off by the congressional act of February 3, 1809. This act provided that "From and after the first day of March next (1809), all that part of Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes, due north to the Territorial line between United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called Illinois." This act left Indiana Territory with its boundaries as at present with the exception of the northern boundary. This remained an east and west line, tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, until the enabling act of Congress in 1816, at which time it was moved ten miles to the north, Michigan being compensated by being given what is known as the northern peninsula. At this time (1809) there were only four counties in Indiana: Knox, Clark, Dearborn and Harrison. Between this date and 1815, when the Legislature applied to Congress for an enabling act, nine more counties were created: Jefferson, November 23, 1810; Franklin and Wayne, November 27, 1810; Warrick and Gibson, March 9, 1813; Washington, December 21, 1813; Switzerland, Posey and Perry, September 7, 1814. Jackson and Orange counties were organized in December, 1815, but the acts creating them did not go into effect until the following year, and consequently the memorial sent to Congress asking for the enabling act carried the names of only thirteen counties. These thirteen counties reported 12,112 males of twenty-one and upwards, and a total population of 63,897 for the whole Territory.



By Ernest V. Shockley

Indiana in 1816

Indiana was formally admitted to the Union on December 11, 1816, at which time there were fifteen counties: Knox, Clark, Dearborn, Harrison, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Warrick, Gibson, Washington, Switzerland, Posey, Perry, Jackson and Orange. Congress passed the enabling act on April 9, 1816, providing for an election on the 13th of the following month for 43 delegates to a constitutional convention, the convention to assemble on the 10th of June. The convention met at the appointed time and concluded its labors on the 29th of the same month. Jonathan Jennings, the president of the convention, issued a call at once for an election to be held on August 5, 1816, for the selection of such officials as were provided by the new constitution. The first Legislature convened at Corydon on November 4, 1816, and three days later Jonathan Jennings was sworn in as the first governor of the state. However, as has been stated, it was not until the 11th of the following month that Congress passed the act formally admitting the state to the Union.

A glance at the map shows that all the counties were grouped in the southern part of the state, the remainder of the territory still being held by the Indians. Knox county, with a population of 8,068, was the largest, although Franklin, Clark and Washington each had over 7,000, the four counties containing more than half the population of the entire state.

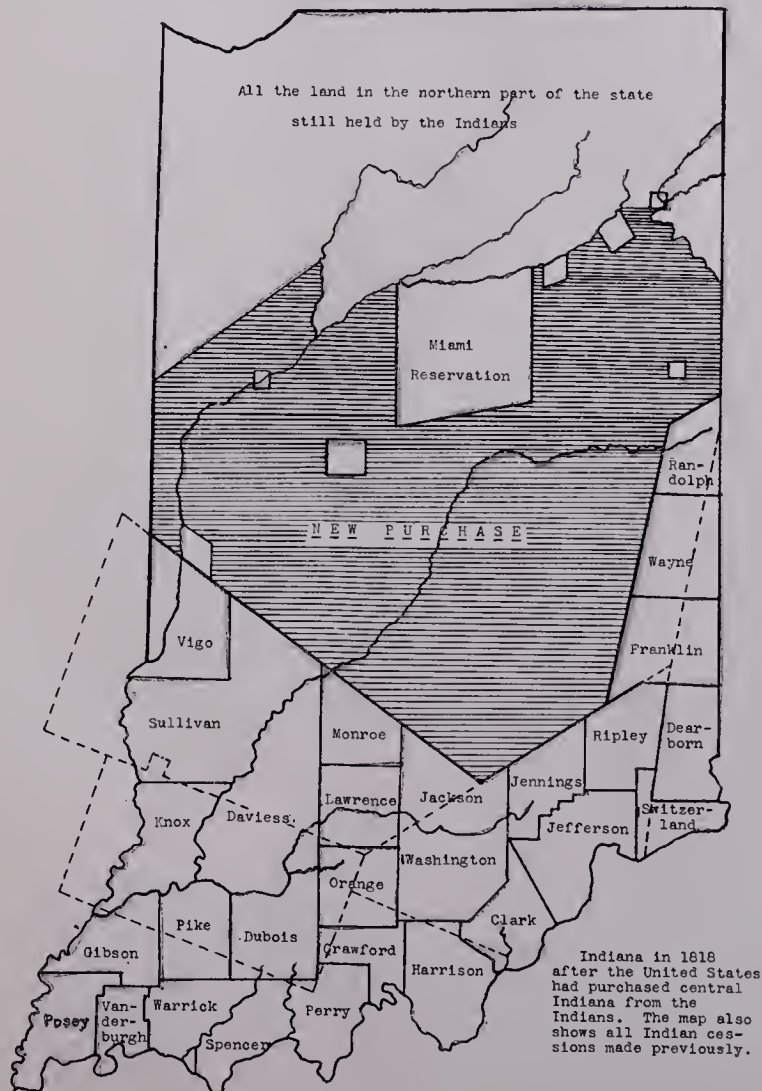


INDIANA AS IT APPEARED IN 1815, WHEN IT APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNION

By Ernest V. Shockley

Indiana in 1818

All the land in the state of Indiana with the exception of the Clark and Vincennes grants was purchased from the Indians, the first purchase being in 1795 and the last in 1838. The map shows all the separate tracts purchased up to and including what was known as the "New Purchase," which was secured in the fall of 1818. The Vincennes and Clark grants were made in 1779, both tracts being given outright by the Indians holding them. The first tract in Indiana purchased by the United States lay between the Ohio-Indiana line and a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river northeasterly to Jay county, crossing the Ohio state line to Ft. Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio. In addition to this tract secured in 1795 the Indians agreed at the same time to relinquish their claims to three small tracts, one at Ft. Wayne, and the other two on the Wabash river, at the head of the river in Allen county and at Ouiatenon, just below the present city of Lafayette. The third tract purchased lay in the southwestern part of the state along the Ohio and Wabash rivers and was secured by the treaties of August 18 and 27, 1804. The second tract lay in the southwestern part of the state and included the Vincennes tract, Governor Harrison concluding the treaty which secured the tract on June 6, 1803. The next purchase included all of the southeastern portion of the state not previously secured, Governor Harrison concluding the treaty at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805. The next purchase, September 30, 1809, added two separate tracts to the state, a ten-mile strip west of the tract purchased in 1795, and a much larger tract north of the tract of 1803 and west of the tract of 1805. This second tract of 1809, like the purchase of 1803, included territory in the present state of Illinois. The next purchase, and the largest one the government ever made in the state, is known in Indiana history as the "New Purchase," and included all the central portion of the state. The treaty was concluded in October, 1818, and the Legislature with the act of January 20, 1820, divided the immense tract into two counties, Delaware and Wabash. The map shows the counties the several tracts purchased from the Indians up to 1818, and the counties as defined in the part secured prior to that date.



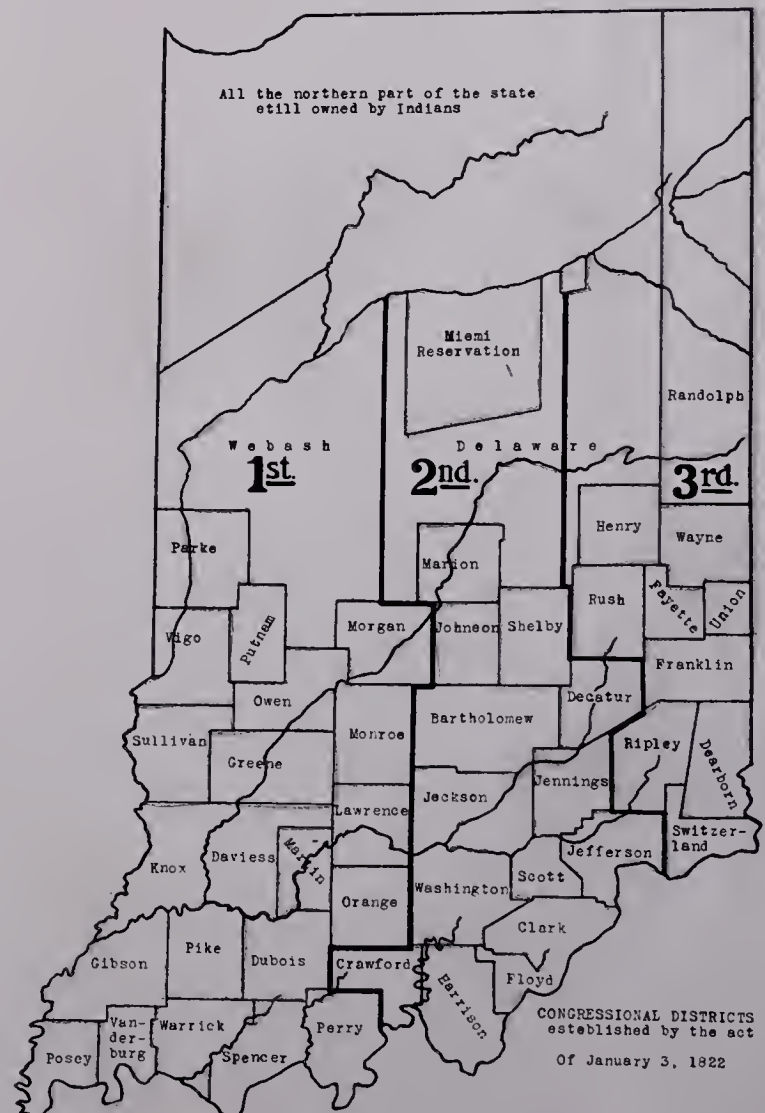
By Ernest V. Shockley

Indiana in 1822

Indiana came into the Union in 1816 with fifteen counties, but so rapid was the growth of the state that by the close of the legislative session of 1821-22 no less than forty-four counties had been created. The census of 1810 showed a population of 24,520; the state census of 1814 disclosed 63,847 inhabitants; and the federal census of 1820 returned a population of 147,178, a growth of a little more than five hundred per cent. since 1810. The Legislature of 1821-22 created four new counties—Rush, Marion, Putnam and Henry—the acts creating them providing that they should formally establish their several county governments on April 1, 1820.

Between the session of 1818-19, the first one after the purchase of the central part of the state from the Indians, and the session 1821-22, at which time the state was divided into three congressional districts, sixteen counties were created by the Legislature. Owen, Floyd, Scott, Martin, Union and Greene counties were in the territory secured from the Indians prior to the fall of 1818. The counties organized in whole or in part out of the New Purchase were Fayette, Bartholomew, Parke, Morgan, Decatur, Shelby, Rush, Marion, Putnam and Henry. The legislative act of December 31, 1821, created four counties: Henry, Putnam, Rush and Marion, each county to begin its separate existence on April 1, 1822.

The state had been allowed only one representative from the time it was admitted to the Union, but after the census of 1820 showed such an increase in population, Congress, in its decennial allotment, gave Indiana three congressmen with the act of January 3, 1822. The map defines the boundaries of these three congressional districts. It will be noticed that nearly all the territory north of the Wabash river was still held by the Indians in 1822. The capital of the state was still located at Corydon, the first legislative session at Indianapolis not opening until January, 1825.



By Ernest V. Shockley

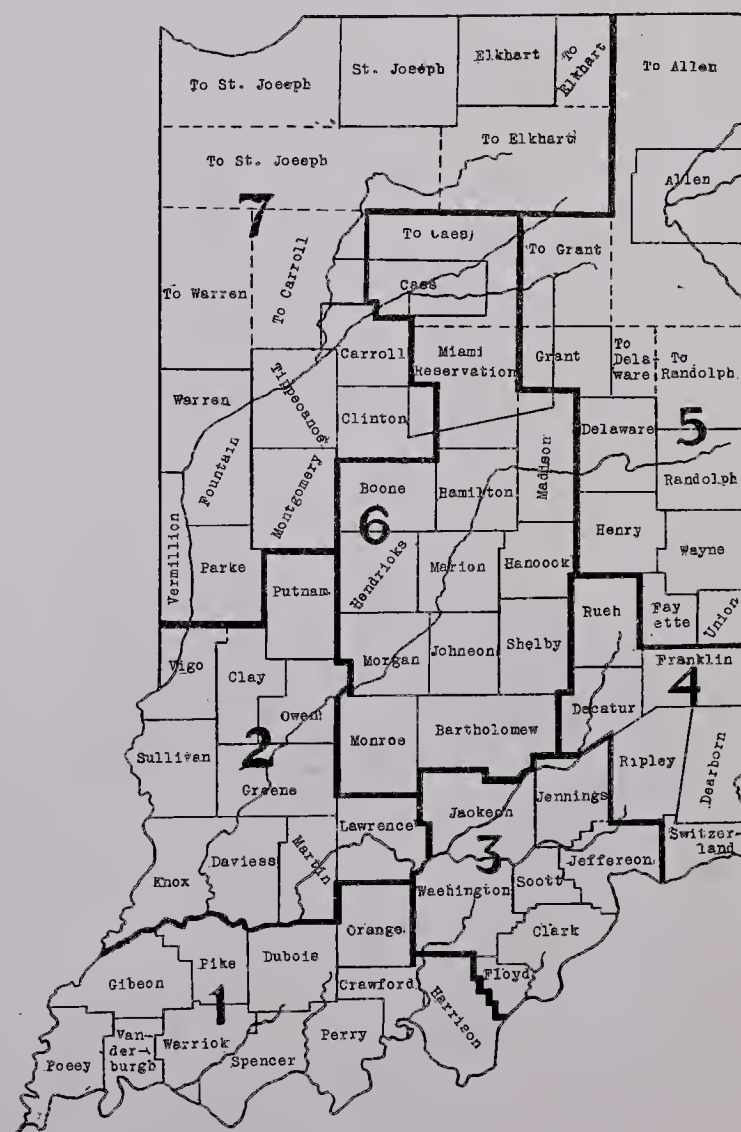
Indiana in 1830 and 1833

The population of Indiana doubled between 1820 and 1830, increasing from 147,178 to 343,031, an increase of 133.1 per cent. By 1832 the Indian title to all their lands in the state had been extinguished with the exception of a part of the Miami Reserve. The map of 1822 shows forty-four organized counties and by the close of the legislative session of 1832-33 twenty-two more had been added to the state, making a total of sixty-six counties. As fast as the Indian titles were extinguished the territory thus secured was either organized into new counties, added to counties already organized, or attached to existing counties which were to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over definite portions of territory. It is to be noticed that two of the present counties south of the National Road were still unorganized in 1833, namely, Brown and Ohio, the former being created in 1836 and the latter in 1844.

As has been stated before, Indiana had only one congressman from 1816 to 1822, at which time the state was allotted three congressmen. Following the census of 1830 the state was redistricted (January 8, 1833)

to provide for seven congressmen, the number allowed by Congress, and the state continued to have this number until 1842, when three additional congressmen were allotted to the state. No change was made in the number until 1872, at which time thirteen, the present number, was first established.

Between 1833 and 1840 twenty-one counties were organized, their creation being in the following order: Huntington, Miami, White, Wabash, Porter, Adams, Jay, Noble, Fulton, Marshall, Brown, Kosciusko, Lake, Steuben, Dekalb, Wells, Jasper, Whitley, Blackford, Pulaski and Benton—an average of three each year. During the decade ending in 1840 the population of the state doubled, increasing from 343,031 to 685,866. Ohio, Tipton and Howard counties were organized in 1844; Starke in 1850, and Newton, the ninety-second county, in 1859. No changes have been made in county boundaries since Newton was organized.



INDIANA IN 1833

By Ernest V. Shockley

Early Transportation Facilities in Indiana—Rivers, Highways, Canals and Railroads

The rivers and streams of Indiana furnished the means by which most of the early inhabitants of the state reached it and they afforded the only means which enabled them to reach outside markets with their products. The Ohio on the south, the Maumee and its tributaries in the northeast, the St. Joseph on the north, the Wabash on the west and north central part, the White and its two main branches through southwestern and central part, Whitewater in the southeast, and numerous smaller rivers and streams, tributary to those mentioned, all formed a network of waterways which was directly responsible for the early growth of the state. The Legislature appropriated thousands of dollars to keep these rivers and streams free from obstructions and thereby enabled farmers to have the means of getting their produce to market. Even such counties as Monroe and Brown had stream and river connection with the outside world.

While nature with a generous prodigality had thus provided a means of easy transportation, it was left to man to construct highways, canals and railroads. An examination of the commissioners' records of the early days discloses the fact that more than half of their deliberations were concerned with the laying out of highways, or "cartways," as they often called them. Early history makes frequent reference to "traces" and long before the National Road reached Indiana, settlers were reaching their homes by way of the Whetzel, Carolina, Ballinger or Vincennes traces. When Indiana came into the Union in 1816, Congress provided that five per cent. of the net sales from public lands should be devoted to the construction of roads. Three per cent. was granted the state, while Congress reserved the other two per cent. to use in building the National Road. The half million dollars which Indiana derived from this source enabled the state to open thousands of early roads, while the sum reserved by Congress was sufficient, with subsequent appropriations on its part, to construct the National Road westward as far as Vandalia, Illinois, the road being completed through Indiana in the thirties.

Another important highway, constructed in part with the aid of Congress, was the Michigan Road. When Congress purchased a large tract from the Pottawatomie Indians in 1826 in the north central part of the state, it ceded to the state a sufficient amount of land to construct a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. Not to be outdone in generosity the Indians granted the state in addition one section of contiguous land for each mile of the tract ceded by them to the state. On its part, the state agreed to donate one section of unsold land for each mile south of the Wabash river. The road, located by the Legislature in 1830, started at Michigan City, passed through the cities of South Bend, Logansport, Indianapolis and Greensburg, and thence south to Madison on the Ohio. It was opened through its entire length by the middle of the thirties.

These two roads—the National and Michigan—are the only roads which have received a direct subsidy from Congress, although a recent act of Congress has made it possible for the state to receive government aid for road construction as soon as it is provided with a state highway commission.

While the state and national expenditure on early roads in the state reached a large sum, it is not to be compared to the lavish amount spent on canal construction. If the practicability of the railroad had been assured in the middle of the thirties, Indiana could have saved itself ten million dollars, but as it was, the feverish anxiety of the state to indulge in this kind of an artificial waterway, led it to embark in a system of internal improvements in 1836, which brought it to bankruptcy in less than four years. Not all of this staggering amount was spent on canals, although by far the largest portion of it was expended in this direction, railroads and highways receiving a lamentably small proportion of it.



It is not possible in this brief sketch to discuss in detail all these canals, railroads and highways, which the state built, or attempted to build, from 1830 to 1850.

The most important and the most expensive project was the Wabash and Erie canal. It was made possible by the congressional act of 1827, which offered the state 1,457,238 acres, or twice as much land as was set aside for the common schools, for the construction of the canal. Ohio built the canal from Lake Erie up the Maumee river to the state line (a distance of 84 miles), and Indiana constructed it from that point to Ft. Wayne, thence down the Wabash river to Terre Haute, thence across Vigo, Clay and Greene counties to Point Commerce (a section known as the Cross Cut canal), thence south through Daviess, Pike, Gibson, Warrick and Vanderburgh counties to Evansville (a distance of 375 miles). That part of the canal from Point Commerce to Evansville was a portion of the Central canal which was planned to traverse the central part of the state, starting from the Wabash and Erie canal at Peru, passing through Indianapolis and thence southwest along White river to Point Commerce, where it was to connect with the Cross Cut canal from Terre Haute.

Work began on the Wabash and Erie canal in the spring of 1832 and it was completed to Lafayette by July, 1843, and to Evansville ten years later. It was scarcely completed before floods ruined it in many places and rendered through traffic impossible. The Wabash

railroad paralleled the canal in the northern part of the state and, cutting its rates to a point where the canal could not compete with it, the canal was soon forced out of business. It passed from the control of the state in 1847 to the bondholders, and was relinquished by them February 12, 1877, for the sum of \$96,260. And the state had paid out for its construction and upkeep the sum of \$8,259,244.

The Central canal, which has been mentioned above, was projected to start from Peru, on the Wabash and Erie canal, follow the Mississinewa to a point below Marion in Grant county, thence through Grant and Madison counties to White river, thence through Indianapolis and on down White river to Point Commerce in Greene county, where it was to meet the Cross Cut canal from Terre Haute, and thence continue on south to Evansville on the Ohio. The canal was surveyed and excavation commenced at several places, but the only part above Point Commerce completed fell within Marion county. The state spent \$882,088.93 on surveys and actual excavation, and then in 1859 sold it to Shoup, Raridan and Newman for \$2,435, who, in turn, disposed of it to the Indianapolis Water Company. It now furnishes all the water used by the city of Indianapolis and is in better condition than when it was completed in the forties.

The Whitewater canal was first ordered surveyed in 1833 and the following year the surveyor reported a tentative route from Cambridge City to Lawrenceburg, a distance of seventy-six miles. The question of construction lay dormant until 1836, when the internal improvement bill of the Legislature ordered it as part of the general system of canals. Work on the canal was begun in September, 1836, and three years later it was in operation from Lawrenceburg to Brookville. It was sold in 1842 to Henry S. Vattelle, of Cincinnati, and others, who completed it to Commersville in 1845 and to Cambridge City the following year. Later it was constructed to Hagerstown, six miles north of Cambridge City. The valley of the river proved to be too narrow to maintain the canal against the annual floods which swept down it, and as a result the canal was never a success. The floods of 1847 and 1848 practically ruined it, and although it was used for some local traffic later, its usefulness as a means of communication with the Ohio was destroyed forever. It was sold to the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad in 1865 for the sum of \$165,348.12. And the state had expended for its construction and upkeep a total of \$1,920,175.13.

Two other proposed canals remain to be mentioned. The first was the canal projected between Lake Michigan and Ft. Wayne. The reports of a preliminary survey made in 1829 were lost, while the second survey (1835-1841) resulted in nothing more tangible than a wagon load of surveyors' field notes and the expenditure of \$156,323 on the part of the state. The canal as finally determined upon started at Michigan City, passed through South Bend, thence east along the St. Joseph river to Elkhart, thence southeast along the Elkhart river to Goshen, thence eastward to Rome City, and from thence through Kendallville to Ft. Wayne. While there was some actual work done on the canal, the only evidence left today of the project is the artificial lake at Rome City, which was to act as a feeder for the canal, and a few miles of excavation south of that point. It is interesting to note that within the past few years there has been considerable agitation—in the northern part of the state—to build a canal over the same general route. The second proposed canal in the scheme of 1836 was one connecting the Whitewater and Central canals, the canal to run from Hagerstown, the northern terminus of the Whitewater canal, to Muncie and

thence down White river to unite with the Central canal at the confluence of Pipe creek and White river. It never got beyond the surveyed stage.

A brief summary of the state's part in the construction of canals has been given and it now remains to notice its benevolence in regard to highways and railroads. The part played by the state and national government in the construction of the National and Michigan roads in Indiana has been related. The internal improvement bill passed by the Legislature in 1836 provided for two highways: one from New Albany to Vincennes, by way of Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, Mt. Pleasant and Washington; the other from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville by way of New Albany, Salem, Bedford, Bloomington and Greencastle.

The New Albany-Vincennes road was surveyed 105 miles in length and it was estimated that it would cost \$1,590,747 to construct it. Work began on the road in 1836 and by the time the state withdrew from it in 1839, it had expended the sum of \$696,516.47 and had built it from New Albany to Paoli, a distance of forty-one miles, and graded twenty-seven miles on the other side of Paoli. The Jeffersonville-Crawfordsville road was surveyed 158 miles in length, but the extremely broken character of the southern part of the road made it very expensive to construct. When work was suspended on the road in 1839 the state had expended \$372,733 and had graded sections from Salem south and Greencastle north. The final report showed that most of this amount had gone to the surveyors.

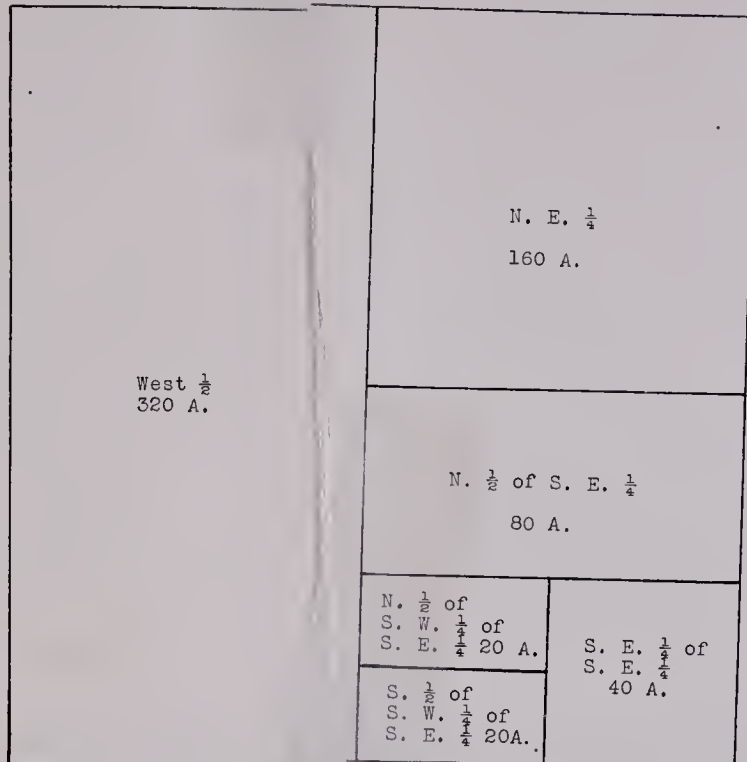
The state's share in the construction of railroads did not prove any more successful than its part in the building of highways and canals. The Legislature agreed to build a railroad from Madison, on the Ohio river, to Indianapolis and active work on the road began in the spring of 1836. The total length of the road was 144 miles and when the state had expended \$1,493,013 on it and had constructed only twenty-eight and a half miles, it decided that it had had enough of railroad building. In 1840 the Legislature leased the railroad to Branham & Company for one year and three years later it passed into the hands of a private company. The state also extended assistance to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railroad to the amount of \$232,274, the Legislature of 1835 agreeing to take \$500,000 worth of stock in the proposed road. The state's appropriation went into the hands of the railroad's rapacious promoters, no work at all having been done toward the actual construction of the road.

Thus concludes the story of the state's efforts to build highways, canals and railroads in Indiana. It was a costly experiment, but it was not all loss. All the canals have long since been abandoned, but the roads and railroads continued to be used. It is needless to attempt to follow through the wilderness of highway legislation which has been passed since the fifties. Millions of dollars have been wasted on road construction and the state is just beginning to recognize the fact. The advent of the automobile has emphasized the demand for good roads and the state for the first six months of 1916 received \$731,498.96 from license fees on automobiles, all of which is to be used on road construction. The Bankhead act, recently passed by Congress, provided for a federal appropriation for road construction to all states having a state highway commission. Indiana is one of the five states in the Union without such a commission and is therefore not in a position yet to receive government aid. However, the 1917 Legislature will undoubtedly create some kind of a highway commission and place Indiana in line for any federal appropriations.

LAND SURVEYS

The present system of government land surveys was adopted by Congress on May 7, 1785, and has been used in the description of all lands surveyed in the United States since that date. It is known as the rectangular system, that is, all distances are measured from two lines set at right angles to each other. These two lines, from which all measure-

Diagram of a section of land
One mile square, or 640 acres



ments are made, are the principal meridian, running north and south, and the base line, running east and west. Each principal meridian, which is established by astronomical observations, has its own base line, and these two right-angled lines form the basis for the surveys of all land within the territory which they control. Prior to the congressional act of 1785, lands were described by metes and bounds, a system which is still in use in those states where lands had been sold or granted before the present rectangular system went into operation. Surveys based on metes and bounds are not satisfactory and have resulted in endless confusion and litigation as old landmarks change.

All of the land in Indiana, except that included in Clark's grant on the Ohio river, the French grant about Vincennes and a few Indian reservations scattered over the state, was surveyed under the rectangular system. The state falls into two divisions for surveying purposes. That part of the state east of the Greendale treaty line of 1795—a line whose direction is determined by the western boundary of Dearborn county—was surveyed from the first principal meridian (the Ohio-Indiana state line) and from a base line below the Ohio river in Kentucky. This means that all of Dearborn and a few counties and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union, Wayne, Randolph and Jay counties fall within this survey, commonly known as the Ohio survey. The remainder of the state is surveyed from the second principal meridian (located a short distance west of the middle of the state, following, as it does, the western boundaries of two counties, Marshall andulton) and from a base line about 24 miles north of the Ohio river, measured on the principal meridian.

When the principal meridians and base lines have been established the next step in the surveying of land is to lay off what are known as townships. These are six miles square and are called congressional townships in contradistinction to civil townships, which may or may not be six miles square. The surveyor commences at the principal meridian and at intervals of six miles, runs north and south lines parallel to the principal meridian throughout the territory controlled by the meridian. These north and south lines are known as range lines, and the six-mile strip between the range lines is called a range. The ranges are numbered from one upward to as many six-mile divisions as the territory controlled by the meridian covers. The numbering, always indicated in Roman notation, beginning at the principal meridian. Ranges east of the meridian are designated as Range I East, Range II East, etc.; those on the west are designated as Range I West, etc.

The next step in surveying is the running of township lines. Com-

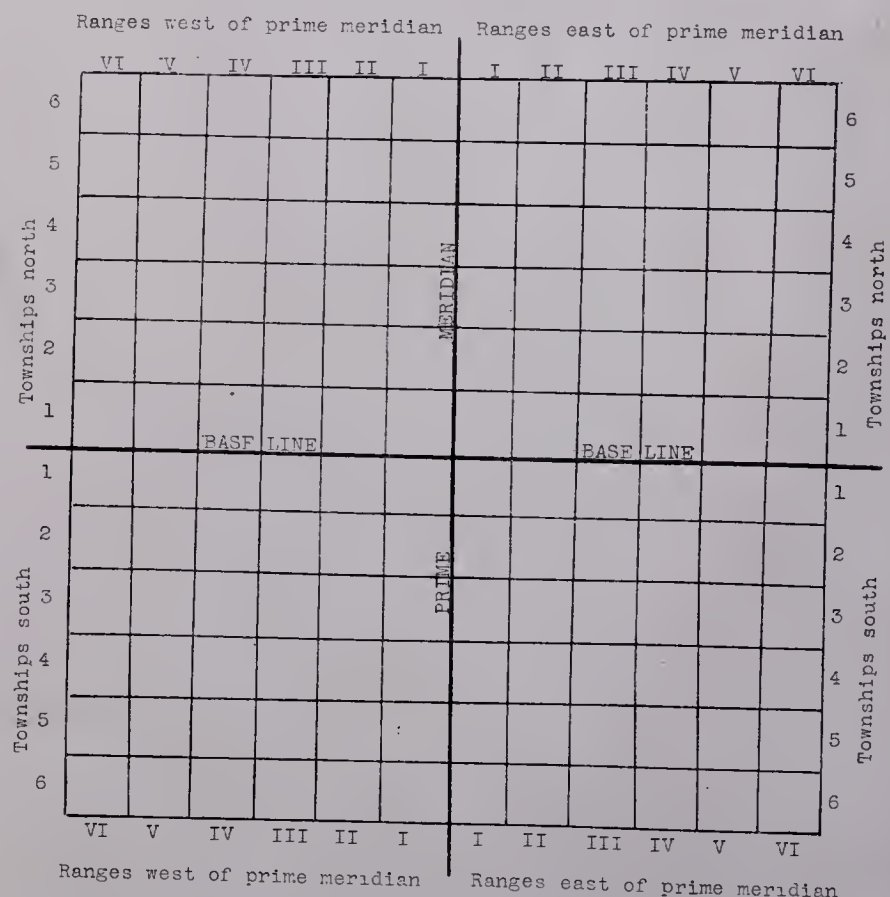
mencing on the base line, again at intervals of six miles, lines are run east and west parallel to the base line. These east and west lines are known as township lines. Like the ranges, townships are numbered from one upward, beginning at the base line, the numbering, however, being in Arabic notation: thus, Township 1 North, Township 8 South, etc.

The crossing of the north and south lines with the east and west lines form squares, and these squares—six miles square—are designated as townships, that is "congressional" and not "civil" townships. In the description of a township it is necessary to refer both to its range and township; for instance, the township in the northeast corner of the crossing of the principal meridian and the base line will be Range I North, Township 1 East.

The township is the largest subdivision of land established by the government surveyors. When the township, a six mile square tract, is laid off, the surveyors proceed to locate what are known as section lines. These are run at intervals of one mile, north and south and east and west, and divide the township into thirty-six tracts, each one mile square, the tract being called a section. Finally, the government surveyor divides the section into four equal parts, called quarter sections. All further subdivisions must be made by local authorities. A perfect township contains 23,040 acres or 36 square miles. Each section contains 640 acres, or one square mile, and each quarter section contains 160 acres.

In the numbering of the thirty-six sections which constitute a township, the surveyor begins with Section 1 in the northeast corner of the township, runs west to 6, numbers the section below 6 as Section 7, runs east to 12, numbers back on the third tier of sections to 18, and so on, until he ends with Section 36 in the southeast corner.

It should be stated that all sections do not contain exactly 640 acres, some containing more and some less, but the government recognizes no variation, and sells or grants sections as containing 640 acres "more or less." The variation in the size of congressional townships is due to two facts: first, surveyors frequently make mistakes; secondly, the fact that meridians converge as they run north causes every township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres, which a perfect township would contain. In order to make the townships as nearly perfect as possible, so-called correction lines are run at intervals, and usually as



follows: North of the base line at intervals of 24 miles; south of the base line at intervals of 30 miles; both east and west of the principal meridian, the correction lines are usually established every 48 miles. All correction lines are accurately established by astronomical observations, and succeeding surveys are then based upon them.

Alphabetical List of Counties, With Key Number

67 Adams	147 Franklin	159 Lawrence	121 Rush
41 Allen	45 Fulton	87 Madison	171 Scott
143 Bartholomew	189 Gibson	109 Marion	123 Shelby
53 Benton	73 Grant	33 Marshall	197 Spencer
71 Blackford	137 Greene	161 Martin	31 Starke
95 Boone	93 Hamilton	59 Miami	17 Steuben
141 Brown	111 Hancock	139 Monroe	23 St. Joseph
77 Carroll	181 Harrison	97 Montgomery	135 Sullivan
57 Cass	107 Hendricks	127 Morgan	175 Switzerland
177 Clark	113 Henry	51 Newton	79 Tippecanoe
131 Clay	75 Howard	37 Noble	85 Tipton
83 Clinton	63 Huntington	151 Ohio	117 Union
183 Crawford	157 Jackson	167 Orange	193 Vanderburg
163 Daviess	49 Jasper	129 Owen	101 Vermilion
149 Dearborn	69 Jay	103 Parke	133 Vigo
145 Decatur	173 Jefferson	199 Perry	61 Wabash
39 Dekalb	155 Jennings	187 Pike	81 Warren
89 Delaware	125 Johnson	27 Porter	195 Warrick
185 Dubois	165 Knox	191 Posey	169 Washington
21 Elkhart	35 Kosciusko	47 Pulaski	115 Wayne
119 Fayette	19 Lagrange	105 Putnam	65 Wells
179 Floyd	29 Lake	91 Randolph	55 White
99 Fountain	25 Laporte	153 Ripley	43 Whitley

Counties in Numerical Order According to Key Numbers

17 Steuben	63 Huntington	109 Marion	155 Jennings
19 Lagrange	65 Wells	111 Hancock	157 Jackson
21 Elkhart	67 Adams	113 Henry	159 Lawrence
23 St. Joseph	69 Jay	115 Wayne	161 Martin
25 Laporte	71 Blackford	117 Union	163 Daviess
27 Porter	73 Grant	119 Fayette	165 Knox
29 Lake	75 Howard	121 Rush	167 Orange
31 Starke	77 Carroll	123 Shelby	169 Washington
33 Marshall	79 Tippecanoe	125 Johnson	171 Scott
35 Kosciusko	81 Warren	127 Morgan	173 Jefferson
37 Noble	83 Clinton	129 Owen	175 Switzerland
39 Dekalb	85 Tipton	131 Clay	177 Clark
41 Allen	87 Madison	133 Vigo	179 Floyd
43 Whitley	89 Delaware	135 Sullivan	181 Harrison
45 Fulton	91 Randolph	137 Greene	183 Crawford
47 Pulaski	93 Hamilton	139 Monroe	185 Dubois
49 Jasper	95 Boone	141 Brown	187 Pike
51 Newton	97 Montgomery	143 Bartholomew	189 Gibson
53 Benton	99 Fountain	145 Decatur	191 Posey
55 White	101 Vermilion	147 Franklin	193 Vanderburg
57 Cass	103 Parke	149 Dearborn	195 Warrick
59 Miami	105 Putnam	151 Ohio	197 Spencer
61 Wabash	107 Hendricks	153 Ripley	199 Perry

Explanation

White Face Figures on the margin of the sectional county maps indicate the page number of the adjoining county.

Automobile Routes are indicated by red lines, the heavy lines indicating the trunk or main highways, while improved roads are indicated by lighter red lines. Black parallel lines indicate ordinary roads.

Red Letters along county boundaries show connecting point of roads, which enable the traveler, at a glance, to connect with the road in the adjoining county. For example, if the traveler leaves Hamilton county, Page 93, on road marked "X," he will enter the adjoining county, Madison, Page 87, on road marked with the same letter.

Showing Key Numbers of Counties, and Main Connecting Roads

STEUBEN COUNTY.

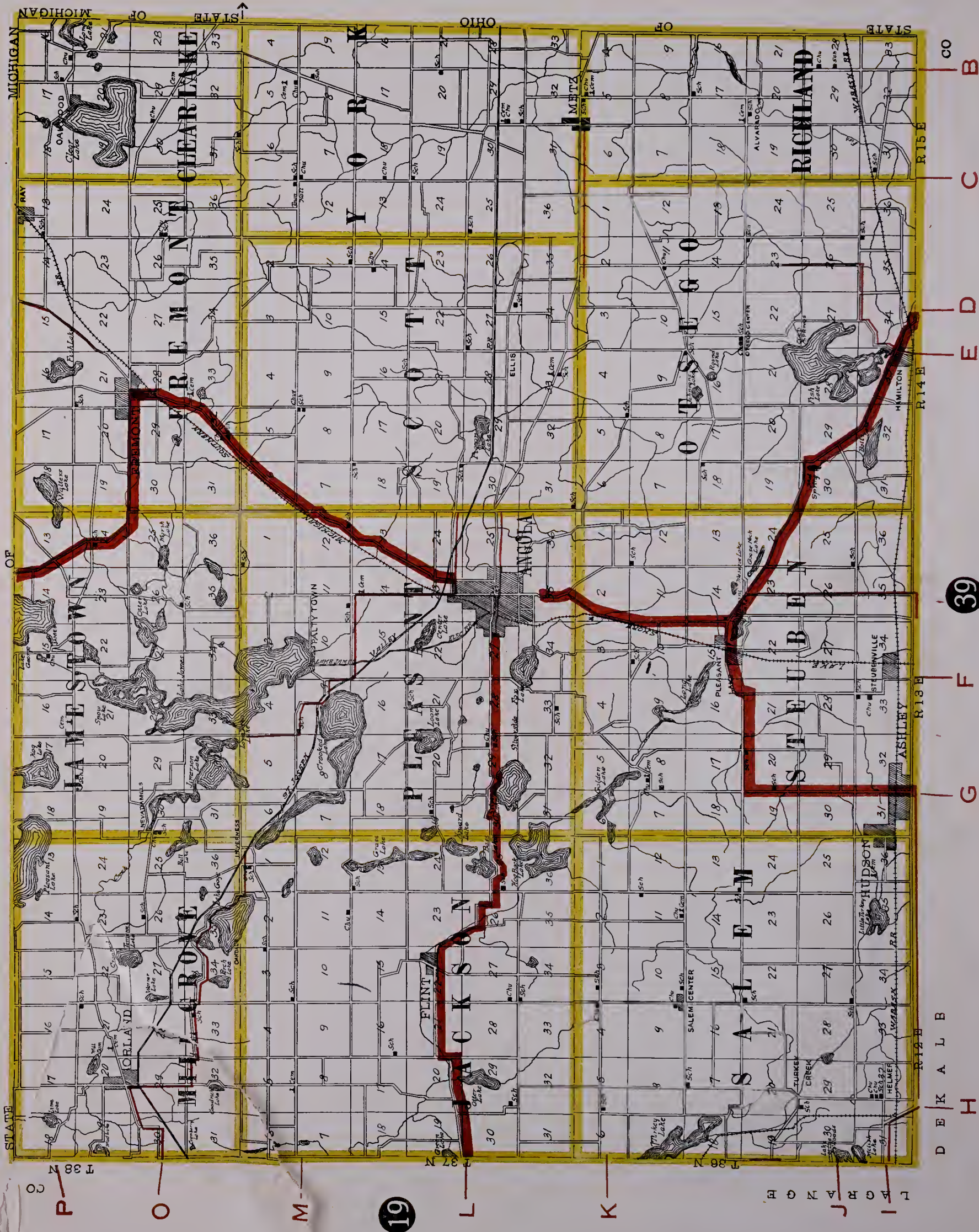
Steuben county, named in honor of Baron Steuben, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized January 14, 1837, with its county seat at Angola. The county is in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and contains a large number of beautiful lakes. It has a land area of 195,200 acres, most of which can be cultivated. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$9,161,425. It has 91 schools, 113 teachers and 2,973 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. The population in 1860 was 10,374; in 1880 it was 14,645; in 1900 it was 15,219; in 1910 it dropped to 14,274.

Angola, the county seat, a city of 3,200, is located in the center of the county on the L. S. & M. S. and St. J. V. railroads. It has three banks, two newspapers, three public school buildings, five churches and a new public library. Its industries include a brick and tile works, flouring mill, gas engine factory, saw mill, fertilizer factory, auto jack factory, tent and awning factory, bottling works, machine and foundry works, monument factory, two cigar factories, ice cream factory, poultry shippers' supplies factory and two bakeries. The city is the seat of the Tri-State College, a non-sectarian institution, with an annual enrollment of over a thousand students. The city has electric lights, water works, sewage system and several miles of paved streets.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Fremont, Hudson and Ashley, part of the latter town being in DeKalb county. The unincorporated villages include Hamilton, Flint, Pleasant Lake, Steubenville, Orland, Nevada Mills, Helmer, Metz, Ellis, Crooked Lake, Paltytown, Ray and Salem Center. Several of these villages have banks and are flourishing trading centers.

Steuben county is becoming known as one of the best summer resort counties in the state. There are hundreds of summer cottages around lakes James, Crooked, George, Cedar, Fish and Pleasant. An electric line runs out from Angola to lake James and Crooked lake, while the St. Joe Valley line runs an electric motor car on its road for the accommodation of those wishing to visit the lakes along its line.

STEUBEN COUNTY



LAGRANGE COUNTY.

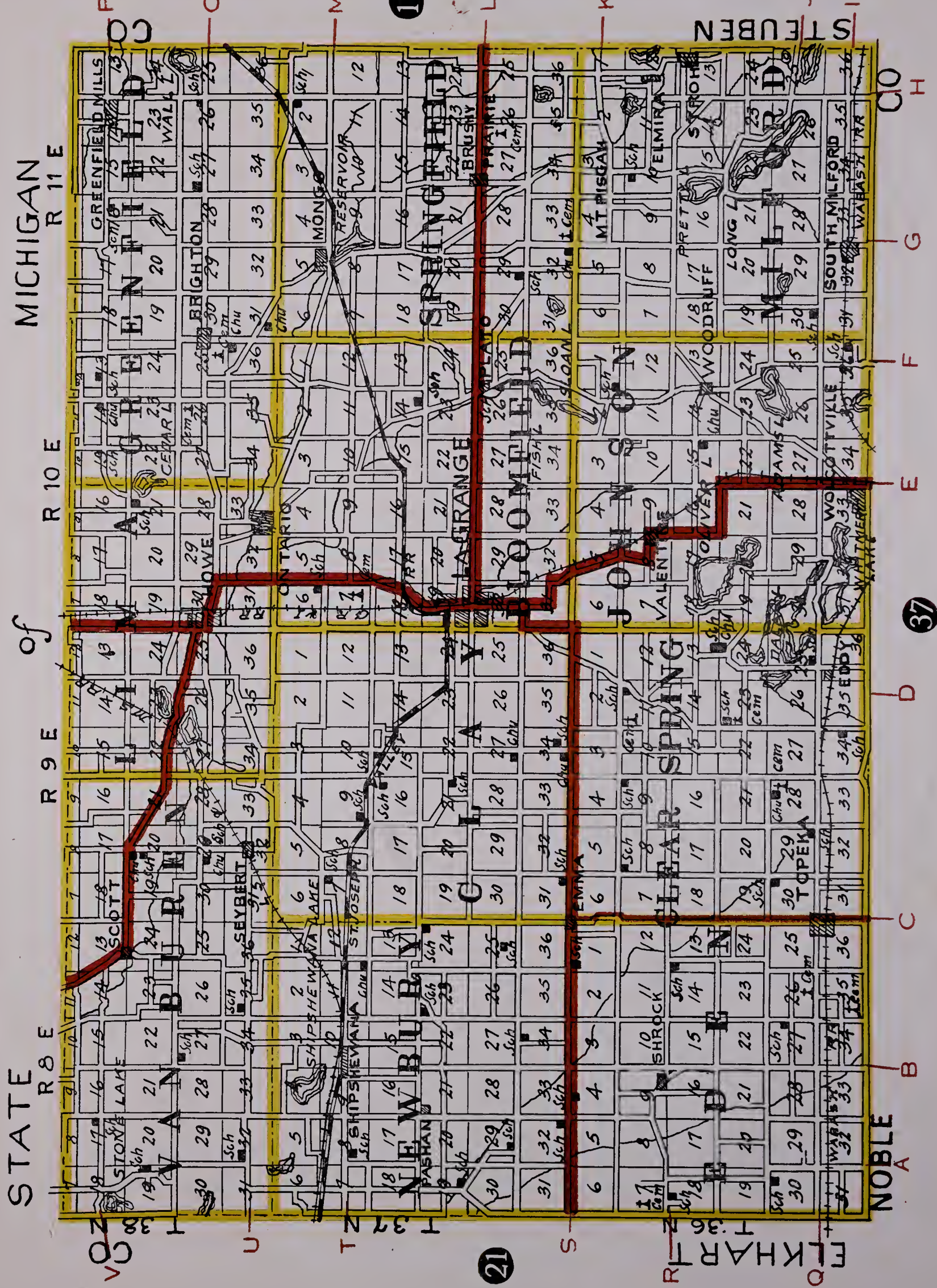
Lagrange county, named after the country home of Lafayette in France, was organized February 2, 1832, with its first county seat at Lima. The county is in the lake region and there is a considerable amount of its land area of 247,680 acres which has had to be drained before it was suitable for cultivation. The cement industry has come to the front in the county within the past few years, Stroh being the center of the largest output. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$12,351,810. There are 81 schools, 133 teachers and 3,422 pupils. It has nine banks. The county had a population of 11,366 in 1860 and reached its greatest population in 1880, when it had 15,630 inhabitants. Since that year it has gradually decreased each decade, the 1910 census returning 15,148 inhabitants.

Lagrange became the county seat as the result of the legislative act of February 13, 1840, but the records were not removed from Lima until January, 1841. Lagrange has a population of 1,800 and is located on the G. R. & I. and St. J. V. railroads, near the center of the county. It has two banks, two newspapers, electric lights, water works and paved streets.

Howe, a town on the G. R. & I., in the northeru part of the county, is the seat of Howe Military Academy, a school with a national reputation. The town has a bank, newspaper, electric lights, a fine school building and three churches.

Other towns in the county include Wolcottville, South Milford, Topeka, Eddy, Valentine, Stroh, Mongo, Shipshewana, Brighton, Scott, Greenfield Mills, Seybert, Ontario and Shrock.

LAGRANGE COUNTY



ELKHART COUNTY.

Elkhart county was organized January 29, 1830, its name being derived from an island in the St. Joseph river which had a fancied resemblance to an elk's head. It has a land area of 295,680 acres, all of which lies in the basin of the St. Joseph river. The county had an assessed valuation in 1914 of \$31,316,775. There are 131 schools, 303 teachers and 9,733 pupils. The county has 16 banks. The county has shown a substantial increase in population each decade, having increased from 20,986 in 1860 to 49,008 in 1910.

The first county seat was located at Dunlap, an embryonic town about five miles northwest of Goshen, but it was changed to Goshen a year later. Goshen is located about the center of the county, on the N. Y. C. and C., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The C., S., B. & N. and W. I. electric lines also pass through the county seat. The city has four banks, two daily and weekly newspapers, public library, city hospital and excellent schools and churches. Goshen College, a Mennonite institution, is located in the county seat. The chief manufactured products are rubber goods, churns, ladders, furniture, underwear, flour, hydraulic presses and mechanical novelties. It has all the improvements of the modern city—electric lights, water works, paved streets, etc.

Elkhart, with a population of 22,000, is about twice as large as Goshen, the county seat. It is on the St. Joseph river, the C., C., C. & St. L., St. J., V. and L. S. & M. S. railroads, and is an important manufacturing center. It has four banks, two newspapers, street car system, and all modern city improvements.

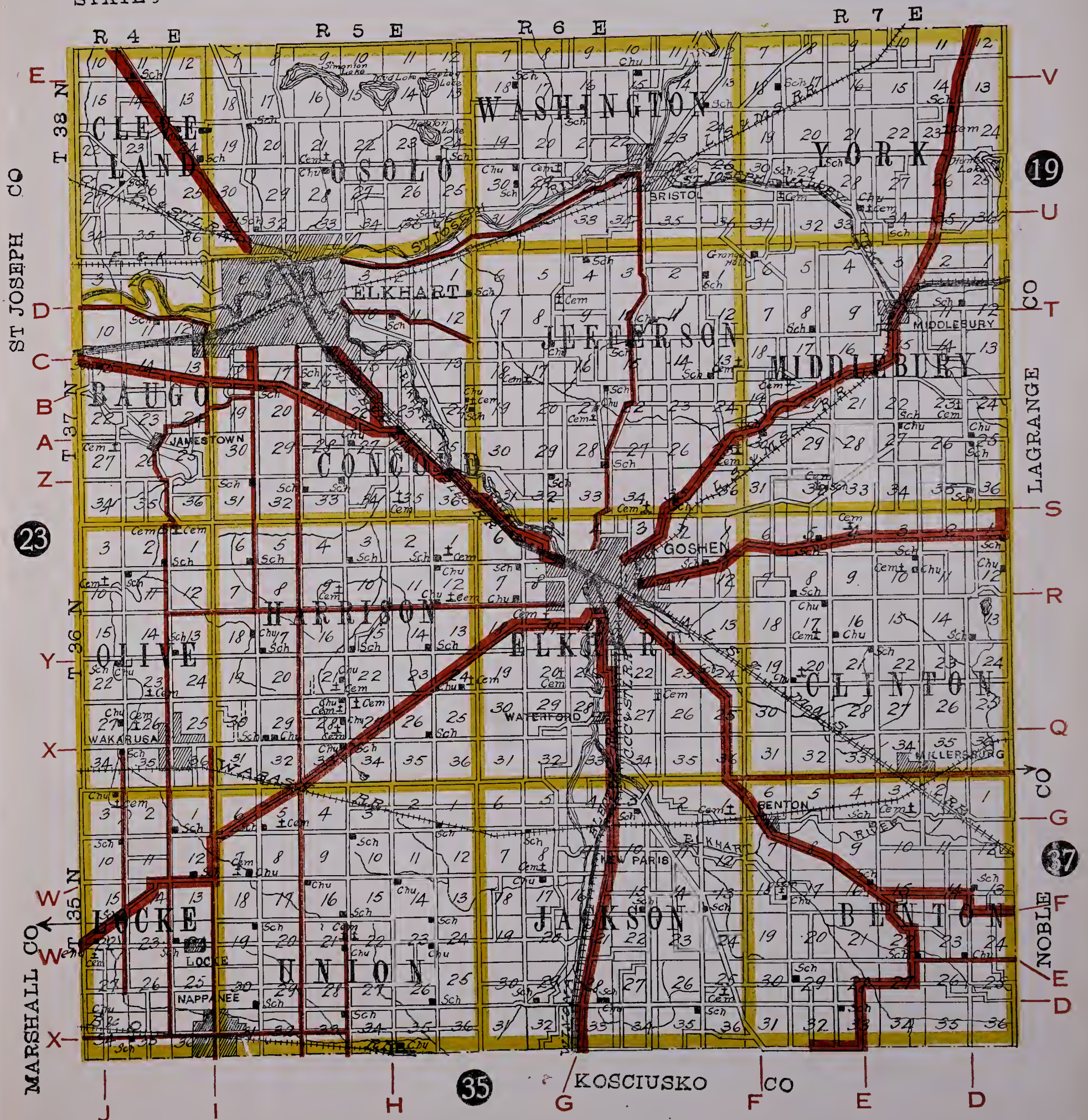
The other urban centers of the county are Nappanee, Benton, Millersburg, Waterford Mills, New Paris, Middlebury, Vistula, Bristol, Dunlap, Foraker and Wakarusa. Of these towns the most important is Nappanee, with a population of 3,000. It has paved streets, municipal light, water and sewage systems and manufactures furniture, flour, kitchen cabinets, art lamps, screens and novelties. It is an important shipping point for onions, peppermint, hemp, grain and live stock.

ELKHART COUNTY

STATE,

OF

MICHIGAN



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

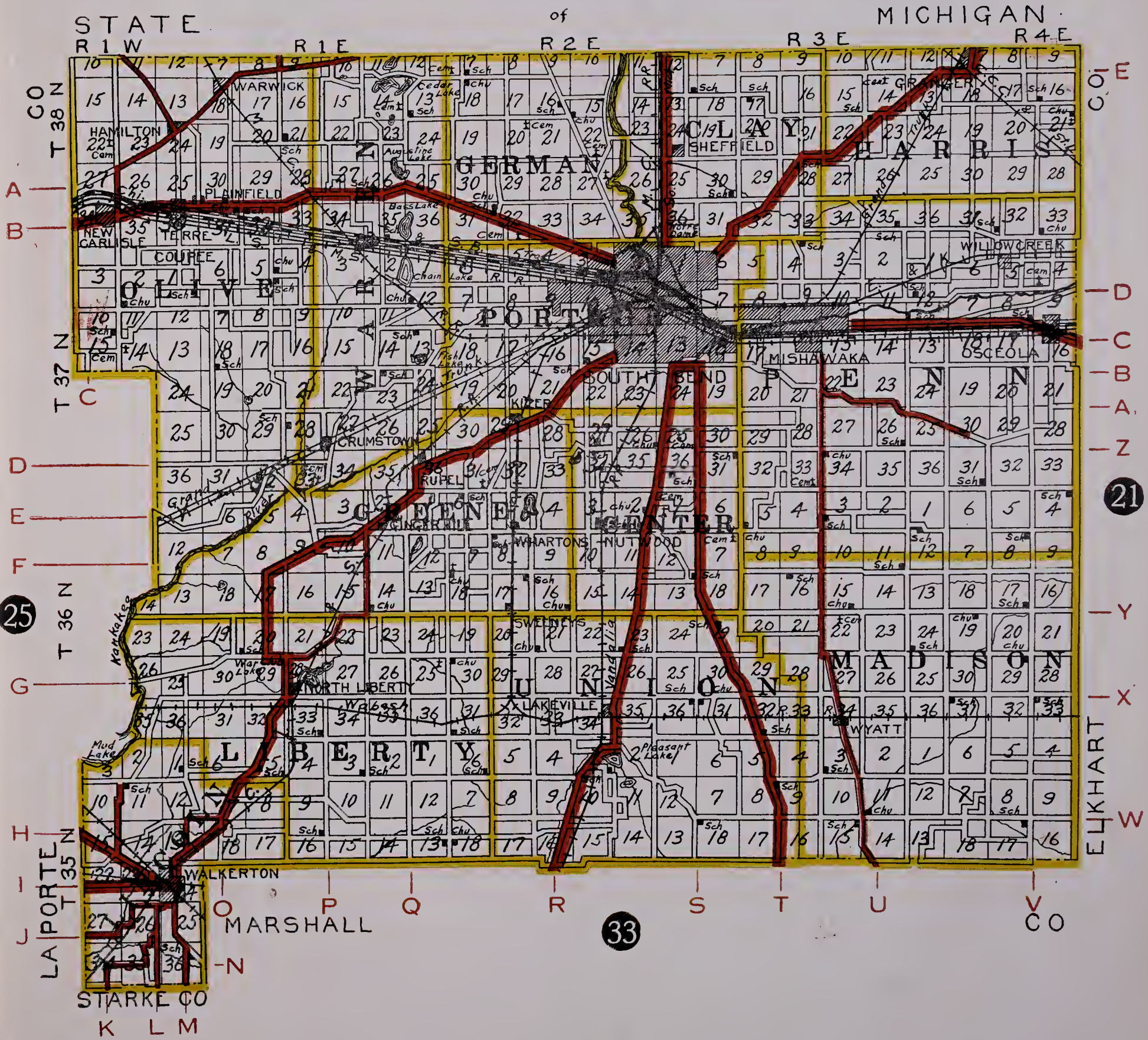
St. Joseph county, named after the St. Joseph river, which in turn was first so called by the Catholic explorers who discovered it, was organized January 29, 1830, with its first county seat at St. Joseph, a town in name only which was located a few miles southwest of South Bend. The county is on the Michigan line, in about the center of the northern tier of counties. Most of the county drains into the St. Joseph river, although a portion of the southwestern part of the county is in the basin of the Kankakee river. The county contains fine farming land and that part of its 294,400 acres which is tilled produces abundantly. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$52,169,250. It has 137 schools, 500 teachers and 14,878 pupils. There are 18 towns. The population of the county in 1860 was 18,455 and each succeeding census has shown a heavy increase in population, the 1910 census returning 84,312 inhabitants, an increase of nearly 34,000 from 1900.

South Bend, the county seat, was so chosen in May, 1831. It had a population of 52,684 in 1910, and an estimated population of 67,030 in 1916. It has ten towns, two daily papers, street car system, 19 public schools and 12 parochial school buildings, public library, Y. M. C. A. building, 67 churches, and all the improvements of the modern city. It is also the seat of Notre Dame University and St. Mary's Academy, Catholic institutions with national reputations. Its manufactured products include automobiles, watches, carriages, buggies and wagons, sewing machines, plows, clover hullers, time switches, glue, mattresses, pianos and organs, telephone equipment, optical goods, shirts, woolens, flour, toilet articles, underwear, sheet metal, screens, auto bodies, hattery products, beer, cigars, cement products and harness.

The other incorporated towns are Mishawaka, River Park, Walkerton, New Carlisle, North Liberty and Lakeville. Mishawaka is a city of 13,000 with all the modern city improvements. Its products include whiskey, meat packing products, automobiles, plows, woolen goods, pipe organs, beds, woolen boots, toys, cigars, veneers, special machinery, aluminum products and ladders. It is connected with South Bend by an electric line.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Wyatt, Osceola, Warwick, Webster, Granger, Plue, Woodland, Jinger, Rupe, Rugby, Lydick, Crumstown and Claudville.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY



LAPORTE COUNTY.

Laporte county was organized February 2, 1832, with its county seat at Laporte. The county derived its name from the French word meaning portal or entrance, and applied because the village of Laporte originally stood at the edge of a great forest. The county is located on Lake Michigan and much of its 380,800 acres was originally very low and swampy. Thousands of acres have been reclaimed by drainage and brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$35,717,905. It has 122 schools, 273 teachers and 7,756 pupils. There are 14 banks. The county had a population of 22,919 in 1860 and has rapidly increased in population each decade since that year, the 1910 census returning 45,797 inhabitants.

Laporte, the county seat, had a population of 10,525 in 1910, but by 1916 it was estimated at 15,000. It is on the L. E. & W., N. Y. C. and Pere Marquette railroads, and connected with South Bend, Michigan City, Gary and Chicago with electric lines. The city has five banks, two newspapers, hospital, public library and all the improvements of the modern city. It has no less than thirty manufacturing plants, its principal products being woolen goods, pianos, picture frames, farm machinery, furniture, bicycles and dairy products.

Michigan City, with a population of 22,000, is located on Lake Michigan and is reached by the L. E. & W., Monon, M. C. and Pere Marquette railroads, and is connected with cities in all directions with electric lines. It has four banks, two newspapers, eight school buildings, hospital, public library, city park, and all the modern city improvements. It has a large number of important manufacturing plants, including the largest car factory in the world. The State Prison, located in the city, was opened April 5, 1860.

There are no incorporated towns in the county except the county seat and Michigan City. The villages include Nickle Plate, Willvare, Wanatah, Hanna, Union Mills, Tracy, Haskell, Alida, Westville, Oakwood, Rolling Prairie, Stillwell, Kingsbury, Thomaston, Lacrosse, Otis, Merrick, Belfast and Dillou.

LAPORTE COUNTY

STATE OF MICHIGAN



PORTER COUNTY.

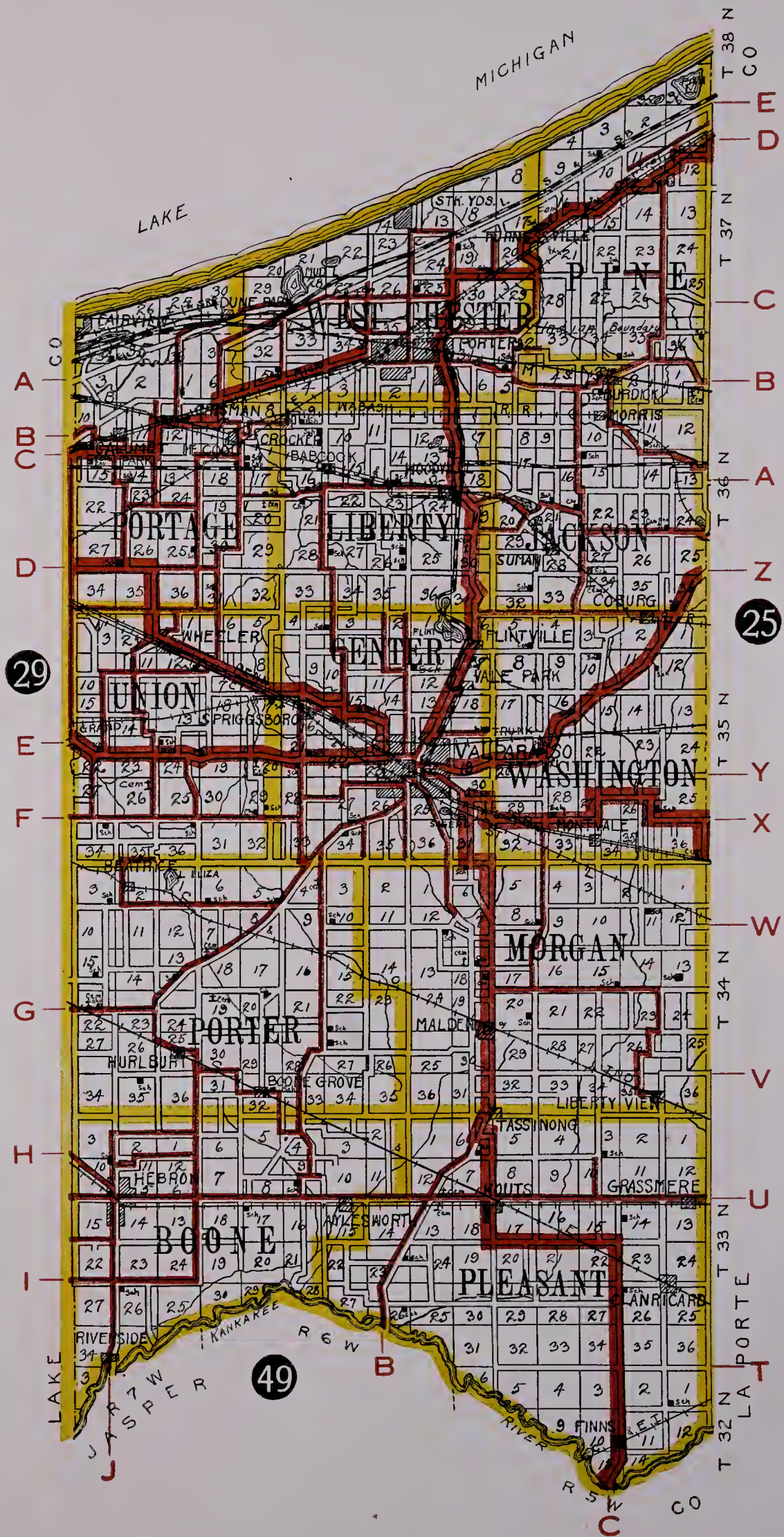
Porter county, named in honor of Admiral David Porter, a hero of the War of 1812, was organized February 7, 1835, with its county seat at Valparaiso, first called Portersville. The county borders on Lake Michigan and consequently much of its land area of 265,600 acres is of a swampy character and has had to be drained before it was suitable for cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$21,903,630. It has 91 schools, 160 teachers and 3,896 pupils. There are eight banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 10,313 and it has shown an increase at each succeeding decade, the 1910 census returning a population of 20,540.

Valparaiso, the county seat, is located on the N. Y. C. & St. L., C. & G. T. and P., Ft. W. & C. railroads, and is connected by an electric line with the cities on Lake Michigan. It has three banks, one trust company, two newspapers, three public and one parochial school building, eight churches, and all the modern city improvements.

Valparaiso is the seat of Valparaiso University, founded September 16, 1873, which now enjoys an international reputation. It started out with one building, three instructors and 35 students and now has 11 buildings and a corps of 216 instructors, and enrolls over 6,000 students annually.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Chesterton, Hebron and Porter, but only the first named has a population of more than a thousand. An interesting feature of the county is the large number of railroads running across the county toward Chicago, no less than 11 east and west trunk lines being found in the county. More than a score of small villages are found on the several roads in the county, the chief ones being Koutz, Boone Grove, Hurlburt, Winslow, Sedley, Wheeler, Babcock, Thelma, Woodville, Burdick, Crocker, Furnessville, Coburg, Favorites, McCool, Liberty View, Doran, Morris, Beatrice, Aylesworth, Clanricarde, Burks, Crisman, Ackerman and Grassmere.

PORTER COUNTY



LAKE COUNTY.

Lake county, deriving its name from its location on the shores of Lake Michigan, was organized January 18, 1837, with its first seat of justice at the house of Solon Robinson, the most prominent of the first settlers, the county seat being designated as "Lake County Court House," usually abbreviated to "Lake C. H." The county is of a low, swampy character, and a considerable amount of its land area of 314,880 acres has had to be drained before it was suitable for cultivation. When drained it becomes fine farming land, and today thousands of acres are devoted to truck farming. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$73,925,935. It has 121 schools, 551 teachers and 18,081 pupils. The county has 31 banks. No county in the state, and probably none in the United States, has had such a rapid growth during the past ten years. In 1840 the county had a population of 1,468 and in 1860 it was only 9,145. In 1900 it had increased to 37,892, but by 1910 it had leaped to 82,864, and it was estimated at 100,000 in 1916. This phenomenal growth has been due to the location of steel mills and other industries at Gary and other cities on Lake Michigan. Gary was laid out in 1906 and by 1910 had grown to a city of 16,802, with an estimated population in 1916 of 36,000.

Crown Point, the county seat, was laid out on the site of the original court house, and is a city of 3,000. It is located on the P., C., C. & St. L. and C. & E. I. railroads, and the Gary & S. traction line. It has three banks, two newspapers, electric light and water works systems and paved streets.

Gary in many respects is the most remarkable city in the United States. Laid out on the sand dunes of Lake Michigan in 1906 it was literally made to order, and owes its wonderful growth primarily to the steel industry. It is reached by the B. & O., E. J. & E. N. Y. C., M. C., Ind. Harbor Belt, Pennsylvania, and Wabash railroads. The chief industry is the manufacture of iron and steel products. The city has seven banks, two newspapers and all the improvements of the modern city.

Other incorporated cities and towns are Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, Griffith, Lowell, Aetna, East Gary, Hobart, Miller, New Chicago, Highland, Munster and Dyer. The cities on the lake are important manufacturing centers and all are rapidly increasing in population. Other villages in the county are Shelby, Illinois, Orchard Grove, Range Line, North Hayden, Diuwiddie, Creston, Paisley, Cedar Lake, Cook, Leroy, Palmer, Winfield, Deepriver, Ainsworth, St. John, Schererville, Griffith, Merrillville, Lottaville, Glen Park, Ross, Highland, Liverpool, Black Oak, Calumet City, Miller, Hartsdale, Maynard, Munster, Saxony Hessville, Vanloon, Grassell, Toleston, Indiana Harbor, Edgemore, Pine, Clarke Station, Klassville, Beechridge, Schneider and North Haven.



STARKE COUNTY.

Starke county, named in honor of John Starke, the hero of the battle of Bennington in the Revolutionary War, was organized January 15, 1850, with its county seat at Knox. Its 195,200 acres fall within the Kankakee river basin, and much of the county has had to be drained before it could be tilled. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$8,529,415. It has 56 schools, 98 teachers and 2,857 pupils. There are four banks. The population of the county in 1850 was only 557, but by 1860 it had increased to 2,195. It has shown a steady increase each decade since that year, the 1910 census returning a population of 10,567.

Knox, the county seat, is situated in the center of the county and has a population of 1,700. It is on the N. Y. C. & St. L. and C. I. & S. railroads, 30 miles southwest of South Bend. It has two banks, two newspapers, five churches, electric lights, water works, sewage system and paved streets.

The other incorporated towns are North Judson and Hamlet. North Judson, a town of 1,500, is at the junction of the N. Y. C., Erie, Pennsylvania and C. & O. railroads, 12 miles southwest of Knox, the county seat. It has a bank, newspaper, two churches and three school buildings.

There are seven railroads running across the county and a number of small villages are found on the roads. Among them may be mentioned Davis, Grovertown, Ober, Bass, English Lake, Toto, Lomax, Kankakee, Lake Park, Ora, San Pierre, Alldine and Brems. A number of summer resorts are found in the county.

STARKE COUNTY



MARSHALL COUNTY.

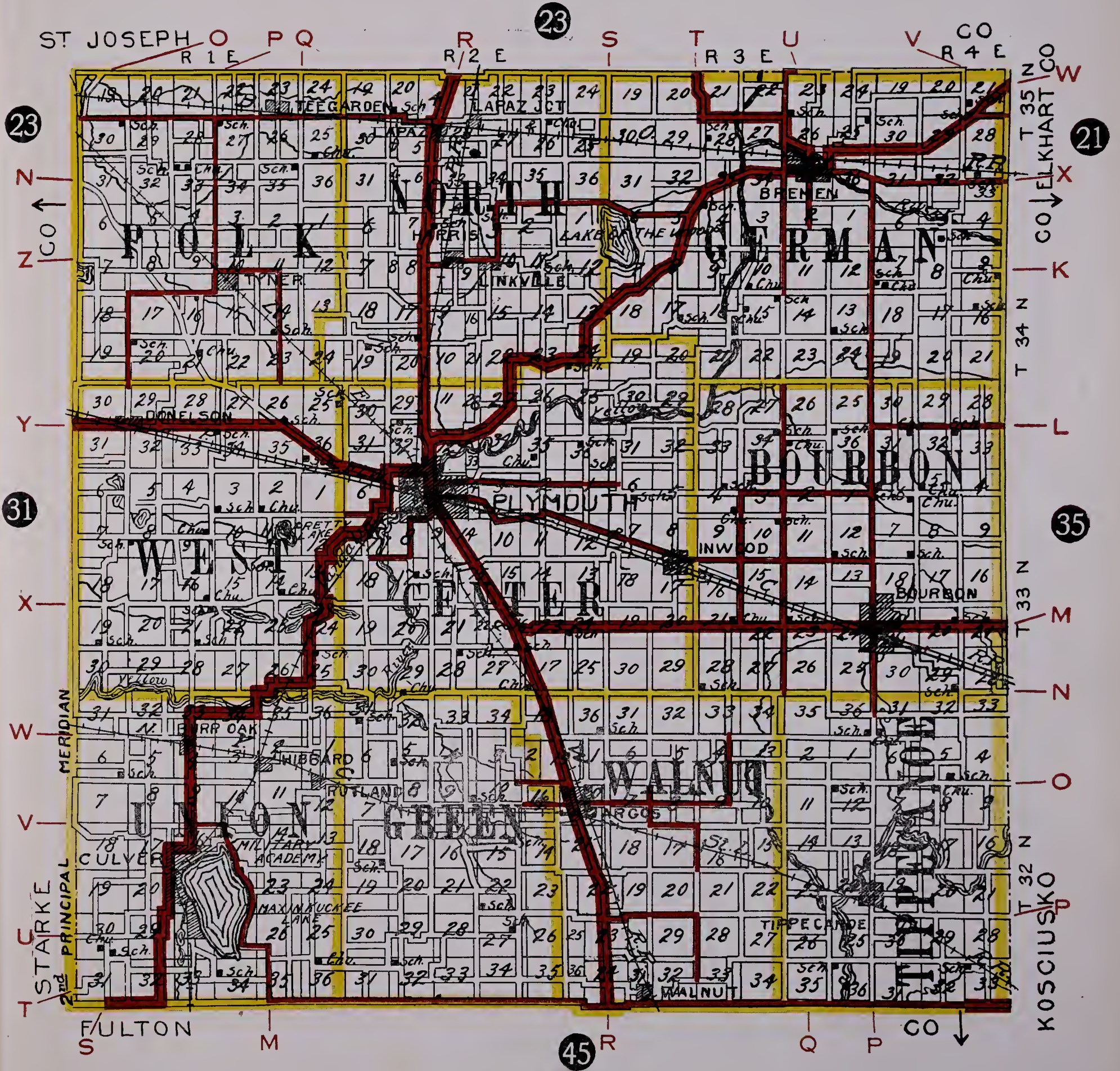
Marshall county, named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, was organized February 4, 1836, with its county seat at Plymouth. It is located in the north central part of the state and falls within the lake region. Consequently, there is considerable of its 282,240 acres which has had to be drained before it was fit for cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$19,000,430. It has 123 schools, 191 teachers and 5,484 pupils. The county has 11 banks. The county had a population of 12,722 in 1860 and in 1910 it had 24,715 inhabitants. The county reached its greatest population in 1900, when it had 25,119 inhabitants.

Plymouth, the county seat, is in the center of the county and is reached by the L. E. & W., Vandalia and Pennsylvania railroads. It has three banks, two newspapers, fine school buildings, twelve churches and a public library. It has a number of manufacturing plants, its chief products being bench, floor and surface grinders, emery wheel dressers, disc and tool grinders, baskets, electrical supplies, cigars and dairy products.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Bremen, Bourbon, Argos and Culver. The first three are thriving towns of over a thousand, Bremen having a population of more than two thousand. Culver, located on Lake Maxinkuckee, is the seat of Culver Military Academy, which has a national reputation for the excellence of its work. Lake Maxinkuckee is one of the most famous summer resorts in the state and attracts thousands of visitors annually. There are several other lakes in the county which have become noted as summer resorts during the past few years.

The unincorporated towns and villages in the county include Lapaz, Teegarden, Tyner, Donaldson, Rutland, Hibbard, Linkville, Twin Lake, Inwood, Walnut, Burr Oak and Tippecanoe.

MARSHALL COUNTY



KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

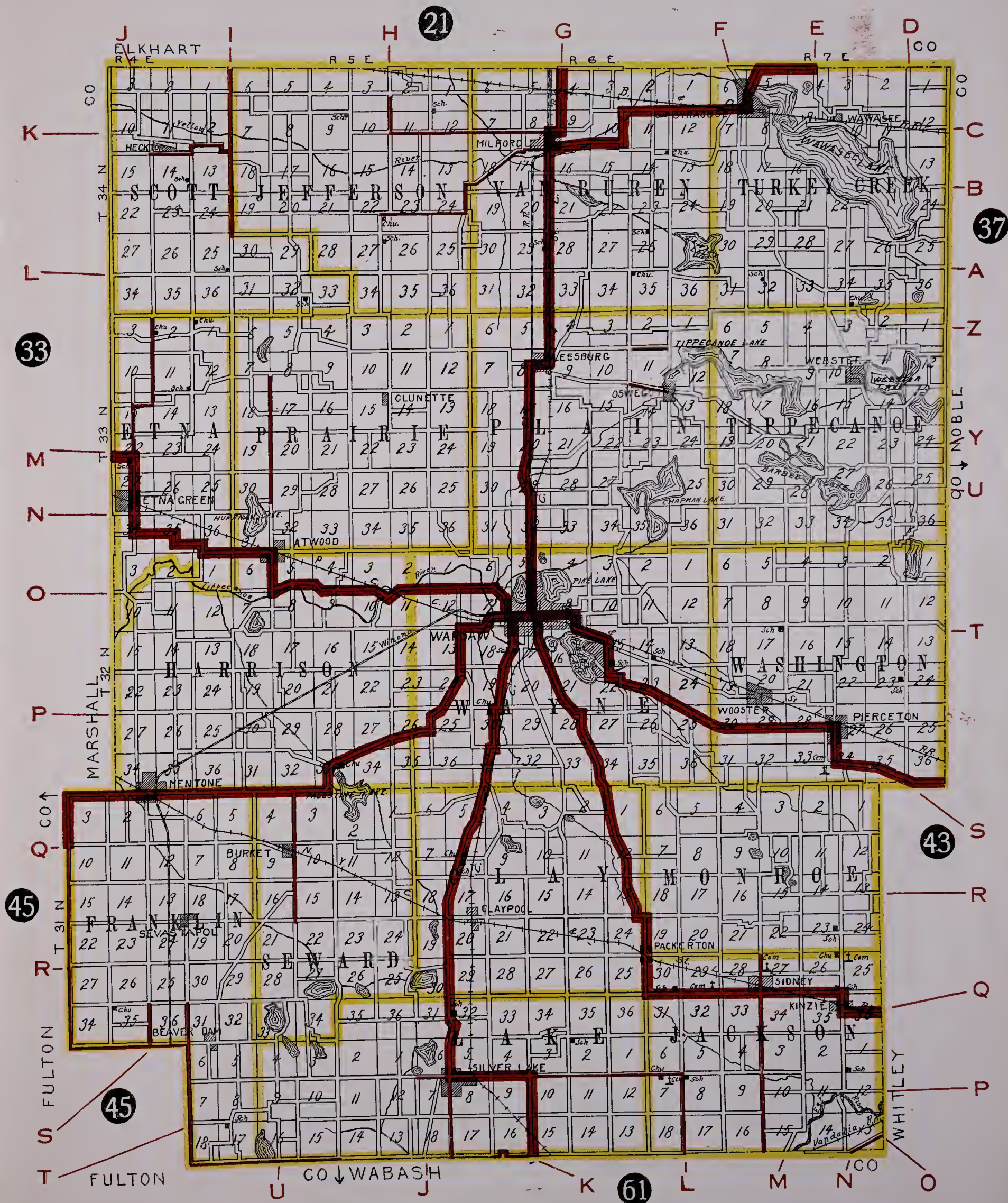
Kosciusko county, named in honor of Kosciusko, the Polish officer of the Revolutionary War, was organized December 21, 1822. The county is in the lake region of northern Indiana and much of the 346,240 acres constituting the land area of the county has to be drained before it can be brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$24,093,095. It has 122 schools, 214 teachers and 6,213 pupils. The county has 15 banks. The county had a population of 17,418 in 1860 and 27,936 in 1910, reaching its greatest population in 1900 when it had 29,109 inhabitants.

Warsaw, the county seat, is on the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads and the Winona interurban line, which gives it electric connection with Indianapolis and South Bend. It has an estimated population of 5,500, an increase of about 1,000 since 1910. The city has three banks, two daily and two weekly newspapers, four public school buildings and nine churches. The city has all the modern city improvements and has made a very rapid growth in the past few years. At Winona Lake, two miles distant, is found the largest chautauqua in the middle west. At this place is located Winona College, a non-sectarian school, which has been in operation only a few years, but already recognized for the high quality of its instruction. Indiana University maintains a summer biological station at Winona Lake, which is patronized by students of the leading colleges in the country. Warsaw is an important manufacturing center, having two flour mills, two saw and planing mills, two grain elevators, two foundries, several machine shops, overall factory and cut glass factory.

The other incorporated towns are Syracuse, Pierceton, Milford, Claypool, Leesburg, Mentone, Etna Green and Silver Lake. Of these towns Syracuse, with a population of about 1,500, is the largest. It is the center of the cement industry in the state.

The villages in the county include Shakespeare, Webster, Vawter's Park, Burkett, Sevastopol, Wooster, Wawasee, Atwood, Packerton, Sidney, Kinney and Oswego. Wawasee is one of the most famous summer resorts of the state, and several other lakes in the county have a number of cottages around them occupied only in the summer. It has been estimated that half a million people visit the various resorts in Kosciusko county every summer.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY



NOBLE COUNTY.

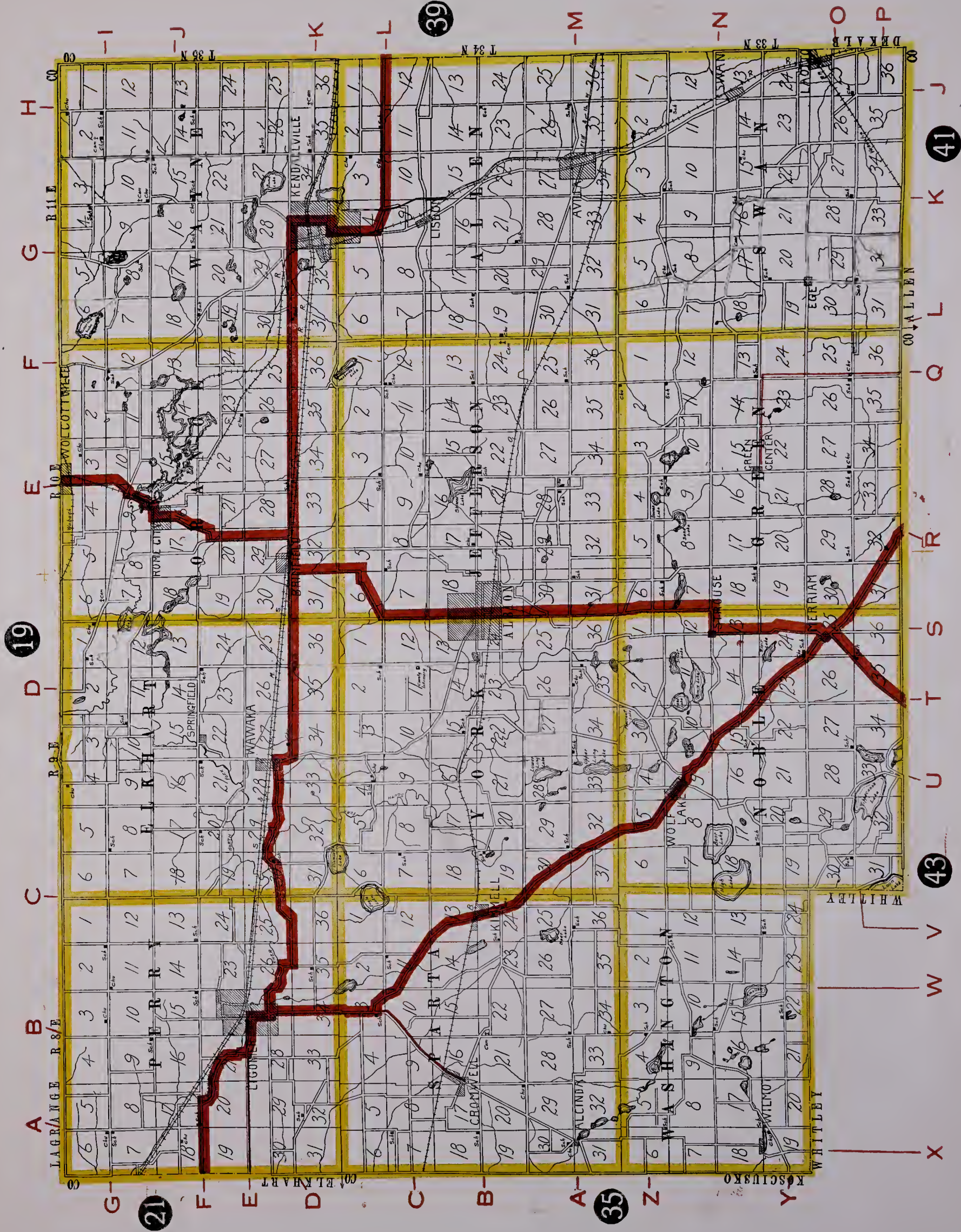
Noble county, named in honor of Governor Noah Noble, was organized January 23, 1836, with its first county seat at Sparta, now known as Kimmell. The county falls within the lake region of northeastern Indiana, and originally a considerable part of its 266,880 acres was too swampy for successful farming. However, during the past three decades most of the county has been drained, and now there is only a small portion of the land area which can not be tilled. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$19,613,000. It has 87 schools, 172 teachers and 4,564 pupils. There are eleven banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 14,915, and each decade since that year has shown an increase, the 1910 census returning a population of 24,009.

Noble county experienced considerable difficulty in getting its county seat permanently located. Sparta, the first site, lost the honor to Augusta in 1837, but when the court house was burned, March 25, 1843, efforts were at once made to secure a relocation. Port Mitchell was chosen after a spirited fight, but two years later an election was held for the purpose of choosing another site. Votes were cast for Port Mitchell, Augusta, Center, Rochester, Ligonier, Springfield, Lisbon, Northport and Wolf Lake. Center won the fight, and the following year the name of the county seat was changed to Albion—and it seems that the question is now permanently settled.

Albion, a town of 1,300, is located on the B. & O. railroad, thirty-two miles northwest of Ft. Wayne. It has two banks, two newspapers, six churches and a number of small industries. The other incorporated towns in the county are Kendallville, Ligonier, Avilla, Wolcottville and Cromwell. Kendallville, with a population of 6,000, is the largest town in the county. It is on the G. R. & I. and N. Y. C. railroads, and is connected by an electric line with Ft. Wayne. It has three banks, two newspapers, and all the improvements of the modern city. Its manufactured products include refrigerators, pumps, windmills, furniture, tanks, caskets, buggies and flour.

The unincorporated villages in the county include Rome City, Wawaka, Kimmell, Lisbon, Swan, Brimfield, Wilmot, Green Center, Merriam, Laotto, Cosperville and Strouse. Rome City is one of the most famous summer resorts of the state, and is the home of Gene Stratton-Porter, one of Indiana's greatest novelists.

NOBLE COUNTY



DEKALB COUNTY.

Dekalb county, named in honor of Baron John Dekalb, a hero of the Revolutionary War, was organized February 2, 1837. The land area of the county is 236,800 acres and most of the county is a level plain, swampy in many places, but easily drained. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$18,186,430. There are 104 schools, 174 teachers and 5,171 pupils. The county has 11 banks. Its population, unlike that of a great majority of the counties of the state, showed very little decrease from 1900 to 1910, when it showed 25,054 residents in the county.

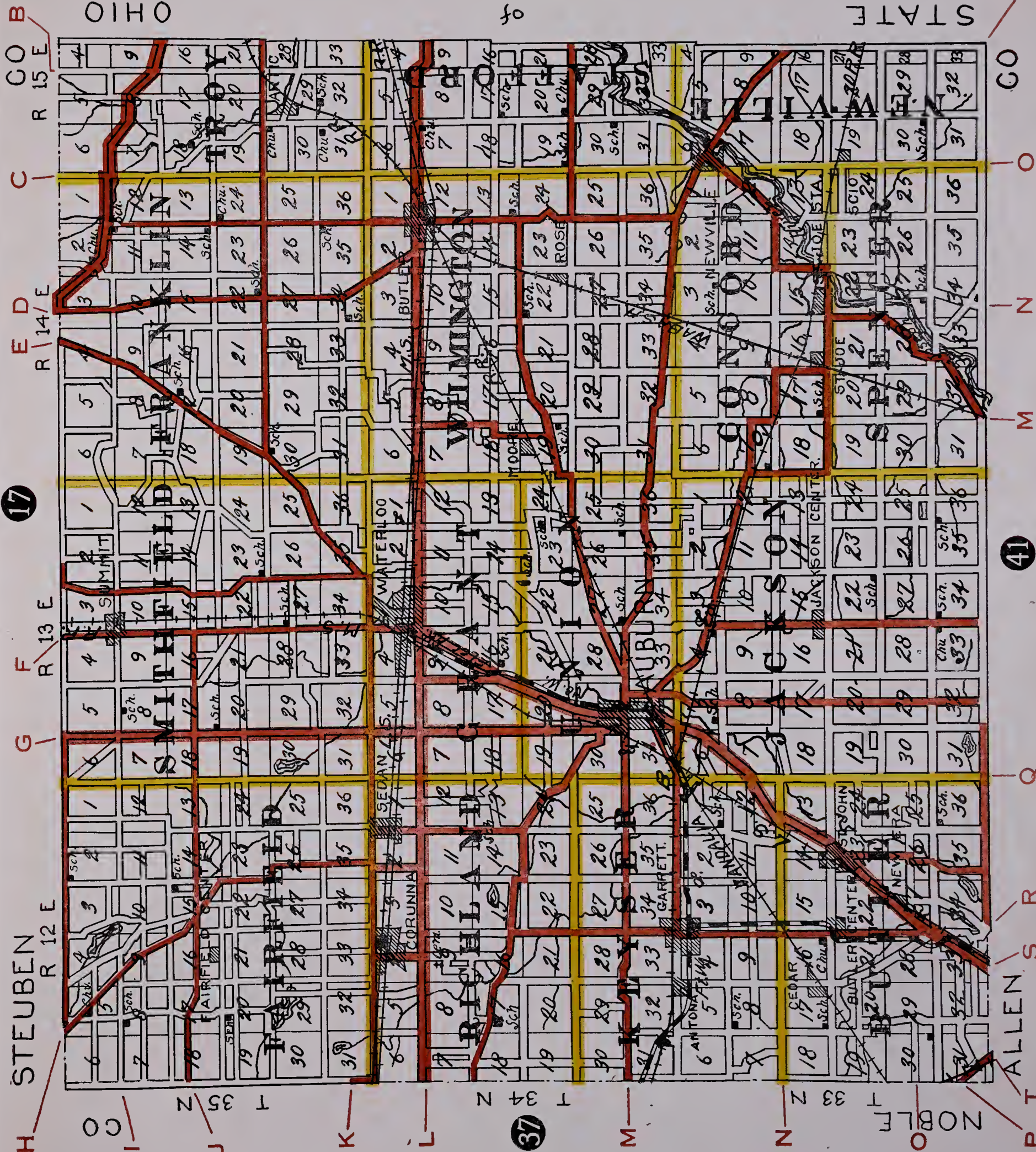
Auburn is the county seat, although Garrett is the larger city. Auburn had a population of 3,919 in 1910, but has grown rapidly since that time and now has an estimated population of 5,500. The city is on the line of three railroads: L. S. & M. S., Vandalia and B. & O. It is also connected with Ft. Wayne by an electric line. The city has three banks, four newspapers, three theaters, churches representing the leading denominations, excellent public schools, one of the finest court houses in the state, Y. M. C. A. building, public library and a public park. Among the industries may be mentioned the manufacture of automobiles, carriages and buggies, ice cream, cigars and postcards. The city has paved streets, electric lights and water works.

Garrett, the largest city in the county, is five miles west of Auburn on the B. & O. railroad. It is essentially a railroad town, being a division point on the B. & O., and the shops of the company employ several hundred men in the city. It has paved streets, electric lights, water works, city hall, public library, two banks, weekly newspaper and good schools and churches.

Butler, the third largest town in the county, has a population of about 2,500. It is on the N. Y. C., Wabash and Vandalia railroads, twelve miles northeast of the county seat and 170 miles east of Chicago. It has two banks and two newspapers.

Other towns in the county are Waterloo, St. Joe, Cedar, New Era, Moore, Arctic, Summit, Sedan, Corunna, Spencerville and Newville.

DEKALB COUNTY



ALLEN COUNTY.

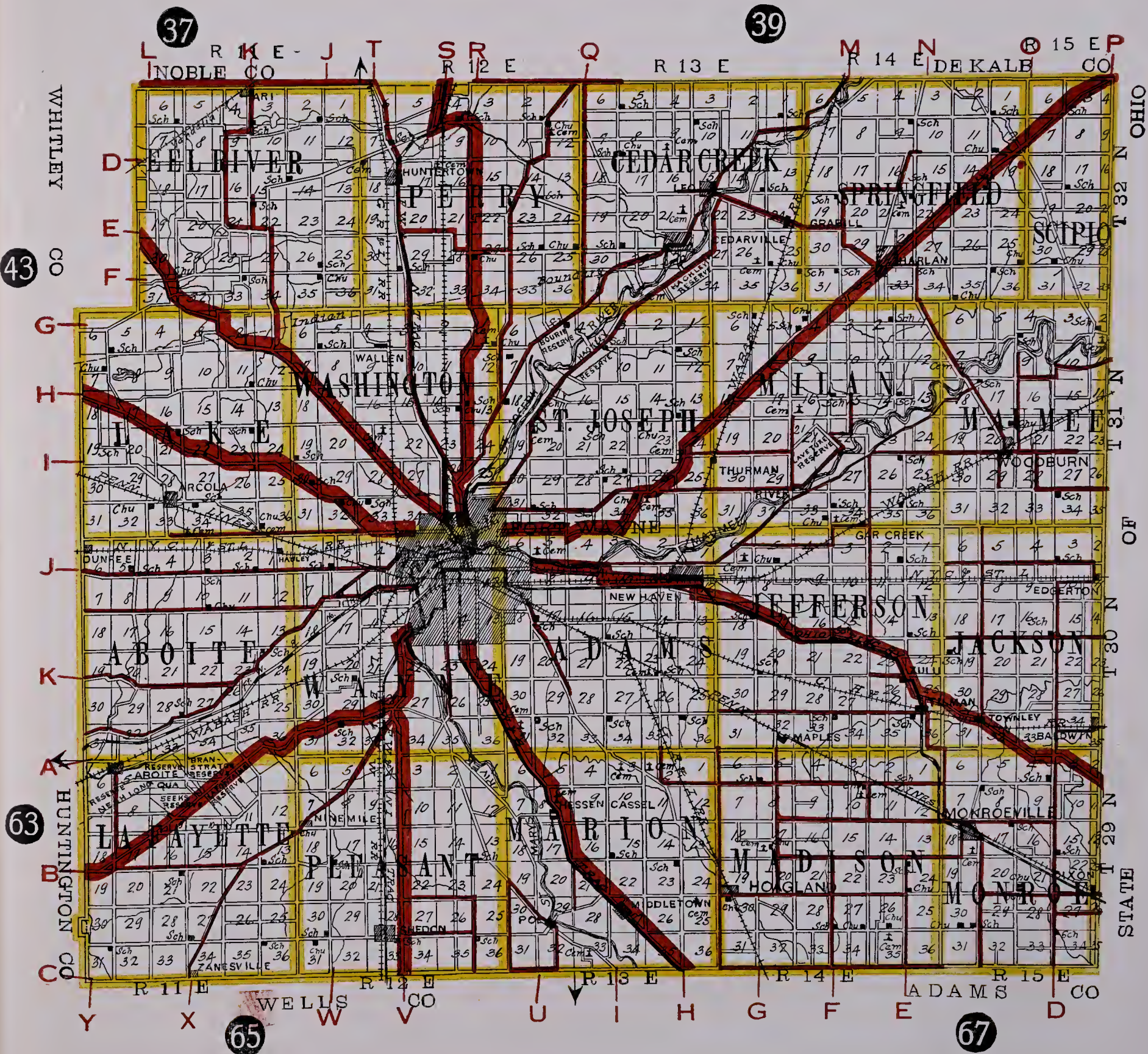
Allen county was organized December 17, 1823, and was named in honor of Col. John Allen. It was the first county organized which included territory north of the Wabash river, its early organization being due to the fact that its county seat, Ft. Wayne, was an important trading point from the earliest history of the state. The county is drained by the Maumee river, which is formed by the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers near the center of the county. The total area of the county is 423,040 acres and a large extent of this may be termed river bottom land. Most of this is now drained and in cultivation, although there is yet some land which needs to be drained before it can be cultivated. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$64,336,520. The county has 190 schools, employs 424 teachers and enrolls 13,291 pupils in the public schools. The banks of the county number 20.

Fort Wayne, the third largest city in the state, is an important railroad center, no less than six trunk lines running through the city, while it is the western terminus of another road, the C. H. & D. The trunk lines are the P., Ft. W. & C., the Wabash, N. Y. C. & St. L. (Nickel Plate), New York Central lines, G. R. & I. and L. E. & W. Electric lines run to Lima, Ohio, on the east, to Decatur on the southeast, to Muncie on the south, to Logansport on the west, and to Auburn on the north. The city itself has its own street car system, which furnishes excellent service. The city owns a number of parks, its electric light plant and waterworks system. Education is amply provided for with a fine public school system, a number of parochial schools, business colleges and one church college, Concordia, one of the largest Lutheran colleges in the United States. The state School for Feeble-minded Youth is now located near the city. It was opened in 1879, first as an adjunct to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. From May 1, 1887, to July 8, 1890, the children were kept at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond, and on the latter date the present institution at Ft. Wayne was opened for their reception. There are over fifty churches in the city, several daily and weekly newspapers, one of the finest public markets in the state and many other buildings of a public nature which attract attention. Among the fine buildings should be mentioned the Scottish Rite cathedral, country club home, city library and what is probably the finest court house in the state.

It would take more space than can be given to enumerate all of the hundreds of industries which find a home in Ft. Wayne. The 1910 census returned no less than 230 different manufacturing establishments of all kinds, the largest number being devoted to tobacco. The other industries represented were as follows: Bread and bakery products, carriages and wagons, confectionery, flour-mill and grist-mill products, foundries and machine shops, leather goods, lumber and timber products, marble and stone work, patent medicines and druggists' preparations, printing and publishing and a total of eighty-nine unclassified industries. The unrivalled location of Ft. Wayne has brought it to the front as a manufacturing center and the future will undoubtedly show a still greater development of its industries.

The importance of the county seat as a manufacturing center has tended to discourage the growth of other urban centers in the county. The other towns and villages in the county are Arcola, Hometown, Adams, Maples, Monroeville, Edgerton, Chamberlain, Aboite, Sheldon, Hoagland, New Haven, Woodhurn, Dawkins, and a few others not located on a railroad or interurban line.

ALLEN COUNTY



WHITLEY COUNTY.

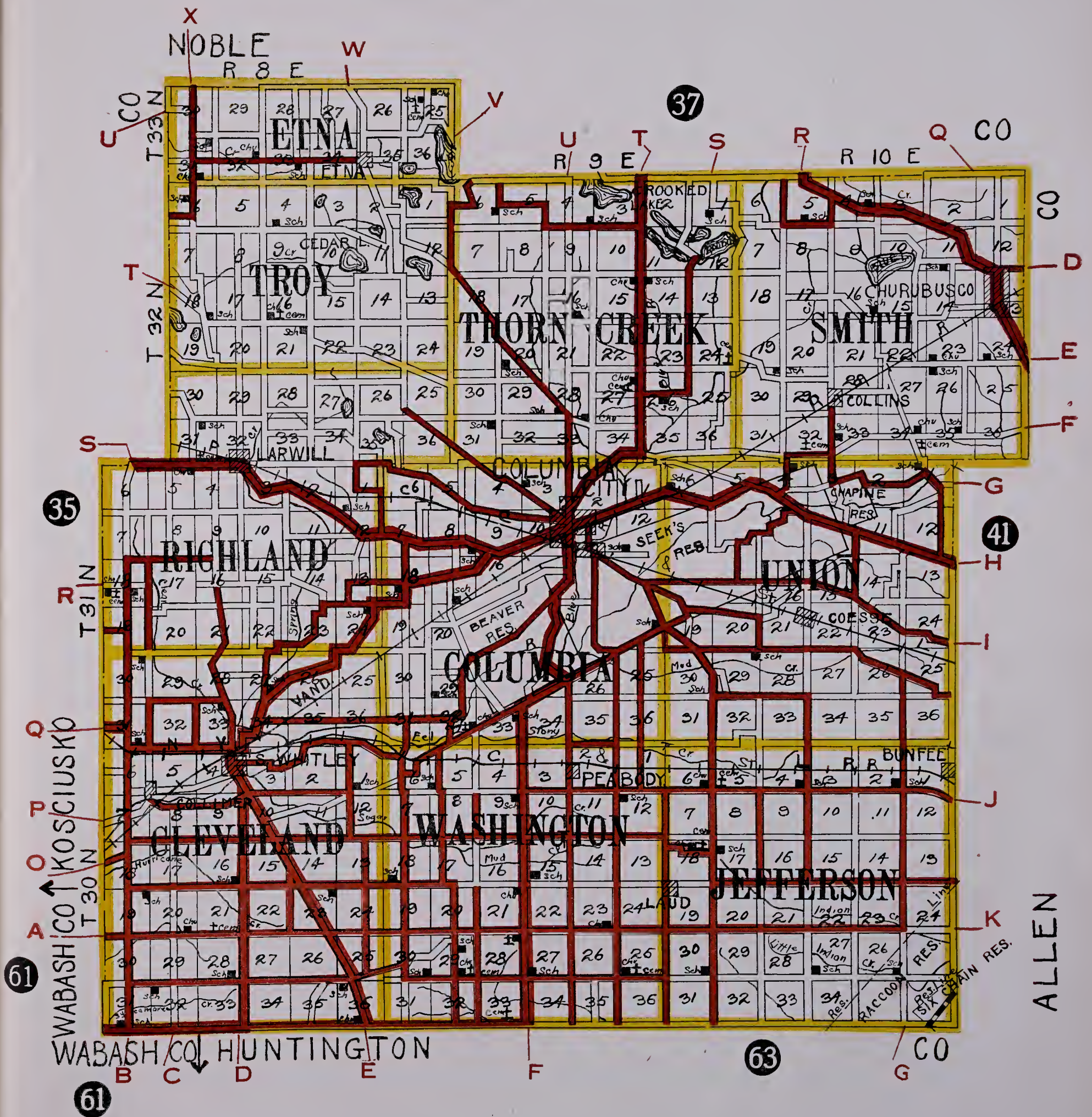
Whitley county, named in honor of Col. W. Whitley, a noted politician of early Indiana, was organized January 29, 1839, with its county seat at Columbia City. The county joins Allen county on the west and most of its 216,320 acres is excellent farming land. Some parts of the county were formerly swampy, but drainage has reclaimed the greater part of it. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,830,935. It has 85 schools, 125 teachers and 3,650 pupils. There are eight banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 10,370 and it gradually increased until 1890, when it was credited with 17,768 inhabitants. It has been decreasing in population since 1890, the last census (1910) returning only 16,892 inhabitants.

Columbia City, the county seat, a city of 3,500, is located at the junction of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania railroads. It has one bank, two loan and trust companies, two newspapers and a number of important industries. Among its manufactured products are woolen goods, flour, canned goods, buggies, overalls, sealing wax, creamery products, beer and lumber.

The other incorporated towns in the county are South Whitley and Churubusco. South Whitley, a town of 1,500, is on the Vandalia and N. Y. C. & St. L. railroads, ten miles southwest of the county seat. It has two banks, weekly newspaper, public library, four churches, electric lights, water works, sewage system and paved streets. Its industries include a saw mill, elevator company, flouring mill and machine works.

The unincorporated villages of the county are Ormas, Hecla, Cresco, Collins, Raber, Peabody, Arnolds, Luther, Laud, Saturn, Collamar, Larwill, Tunker, Wynkoop, Coesse and Dunfee.

WHITLEY COUNTY



FULTON COUNTY.

Fulton county, named in honor of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, was organized February 4, 1836, with its county seat at Rochester. It lies in the basin of the Tippecanoe river and its 234,880 acres comprise some of the best farming land in the state. Much of the county was originally of a swampy character, but scientific drainage has brought practically all of it under cultivation. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$14,065,280. There are 77 schools, 144 teachers and 3,917 pupils. It has seven banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 9,422 and by 1910 this had increased to 16,879, its greatest population being recorded in 1900, when it had 17,453.

Rochester, the county seat, with a population of 3,400, is the largest town in the county. It is located at the junction of the C. & E. and L. E. & W. railroads, twenty-four miles northeast of Logansport. It has two banks, three newspapers and all the modern city improvements. The largest industry in the city is the bridge works, which, with a number of smaller industrial establishments, gives employment to a large number of men. Lake Manitou, a mile and a half from the city, is one of the most prominent summer resorts of the state and attracts hundreds of pleasure seekers annually.

Among the other towns in the county may be mentioned Tiosa, Athens, Kewanna, Fulton, Shawley, Bruce Lake, Germany, Leiter's Ford, Fletcher, Disko, DeLong and Richland Center. The Vandalia railroad passes through the western part of the county from north to south and the C. & O. runs through the southwestern part of the county, Kewanna being located at the junction of the two railroads. This town, with a population of 1,000, has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and is an important shipping point for live stock and grain.

FULTON COUNTY



PULASKI COUNTY.

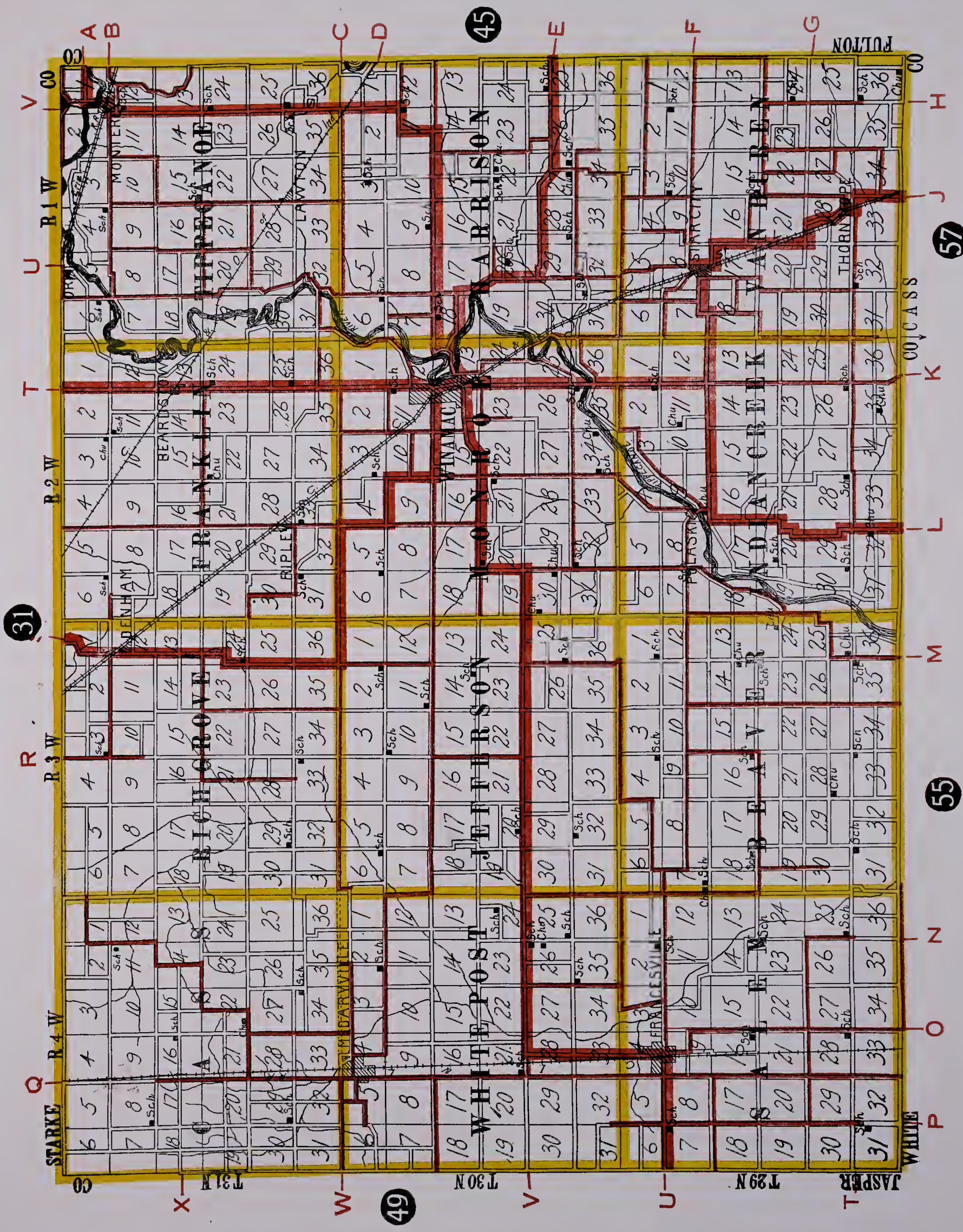
Pulaski county, named in honor of Count Pulaski, the Pole who fought with the colonies in the Revolutionary War, was organized February 18, 1840, with its county seat at Winamac. The county is drained by the Tippecanoe river and its tributaries and practically all of its land area of 276,480 acres has been brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$9,603,355. It has 86 schools, 119 teachers and 3,277 pupils. There are seven banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 5,711, and it showed a steady increase at each decade up to 1900, when it returned a population of 14,033. The 1910 census showed a slight falling off in growth, the returns showing only 13,312 inhabitants.

Winamac, the county seat, with a population of 1,700, is the largest town in the county. It is located on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad, 25 miles northwest of Logansport. It has two banks, three newspapers, excellent schools and five churches. The industries include a saw mill, flouring mill, canning factory and marble works.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Francesville, Medaryville and Monterey. All three towns have a bank and newspaper and are thriving trading centers for their respective communities. Star City, although unincorporated, has a bank and newspaper and is a flourishing village.

The other unincorporated villages in the county include Denham, Morrow, Beardstown, Oak, Lawton, Ambler, Lakeside, Pulaski, Anthony, Clark, Mooresburg and Heath.

PULASKI COUNTY



JASPER COUNTY.

Jasper county, named in honor of Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary War fame, was organized February 17, 1838, with its first county seat at Parish Grove, thirty miles south of the present seat of justice, and five miles southwest of Fowler, the county seat of Benton county. The land area of the county is 359,680 acres, and a large part of it was originally very swampy, but scientific draining has reclaimed most of the land and converted it into one of the best farming districts of the state. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$12,906,916. The county has five banks. There are 100 schools, 130 teachers and 3,396 pupils. The population in 1860 was only 4,291, but by 1900 this had increased to 14,292. The following decade showed a decrease of more than 1,000, the 1910 census returning a population of only 13,044.

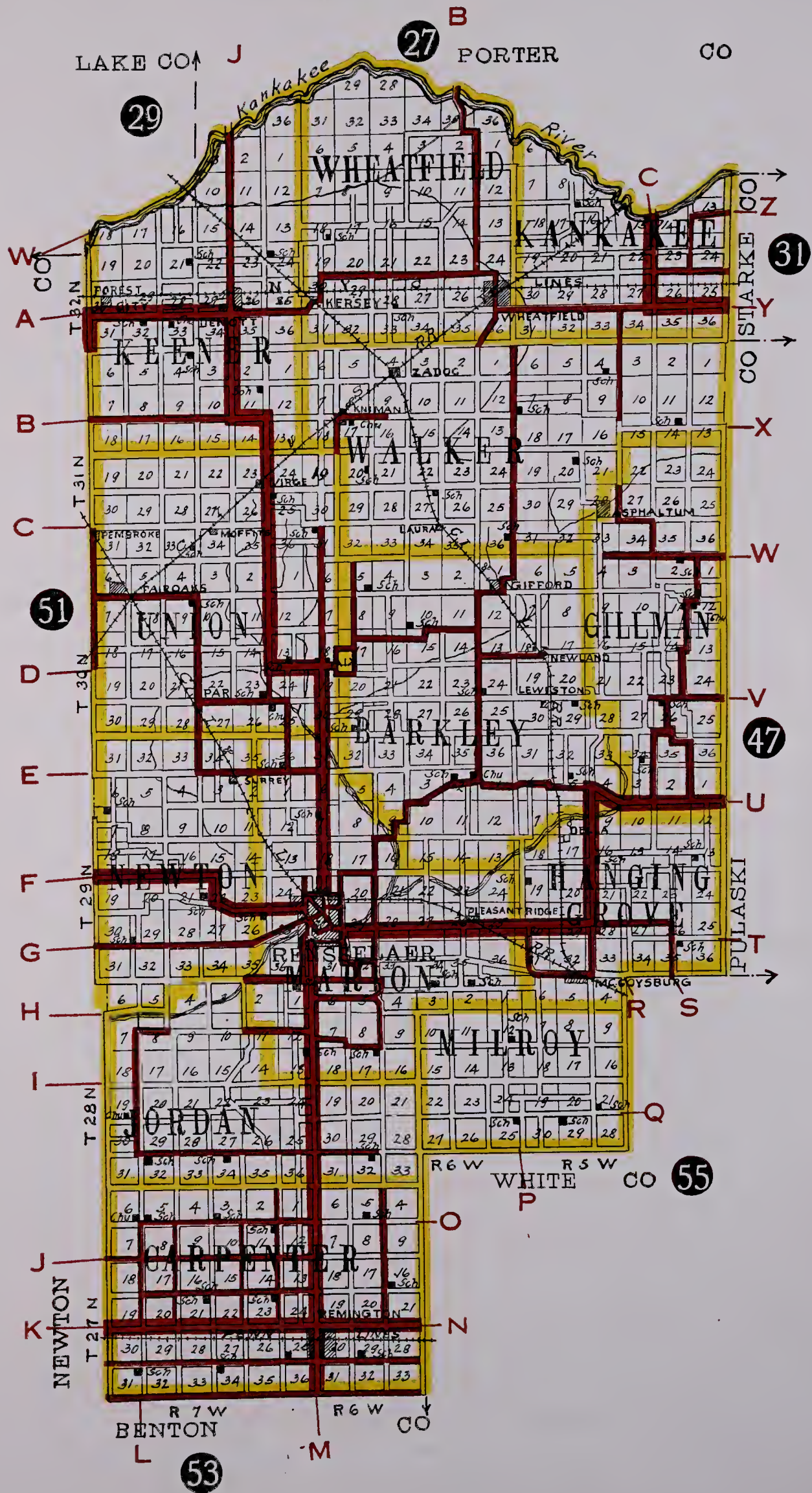
Rensselaer, the present county seat, was chosen as the seat of justice in 1839. It is on the C. I. & L. railroad, forty-five miles northwest of Logansport. It has three banks, two newspapers, three school buildings, five churches and a number of small industries. It is the seat of St. Joseph's College, a Catholic institution of learning, which enrolls several hundred students annually.

Remington, a town of about 1,000, is in the southern part of the county on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad, twelve miles south of the county seat. It has one bank, a weekly newspaper, five churches, a good public school building and is a thriving trading center.

Wheatfield is the only other incorporated town in the county. It is located at the junction of the C., I. & S. and C. & E. I. railroads about twenty-five miles north of Rensselaer. It supports a bank and weekly newspaper.

Other towns and villages in the county include Tefft, McCoysburg, Pleasant Ridge, Collegeville, Lewiston, Gifford, Asphaltum, Stoutsburg, Kersey, Fair Oaks, Virgil, Zadoc, Parr, Demotte and Surrey.

JASPER COUNTY



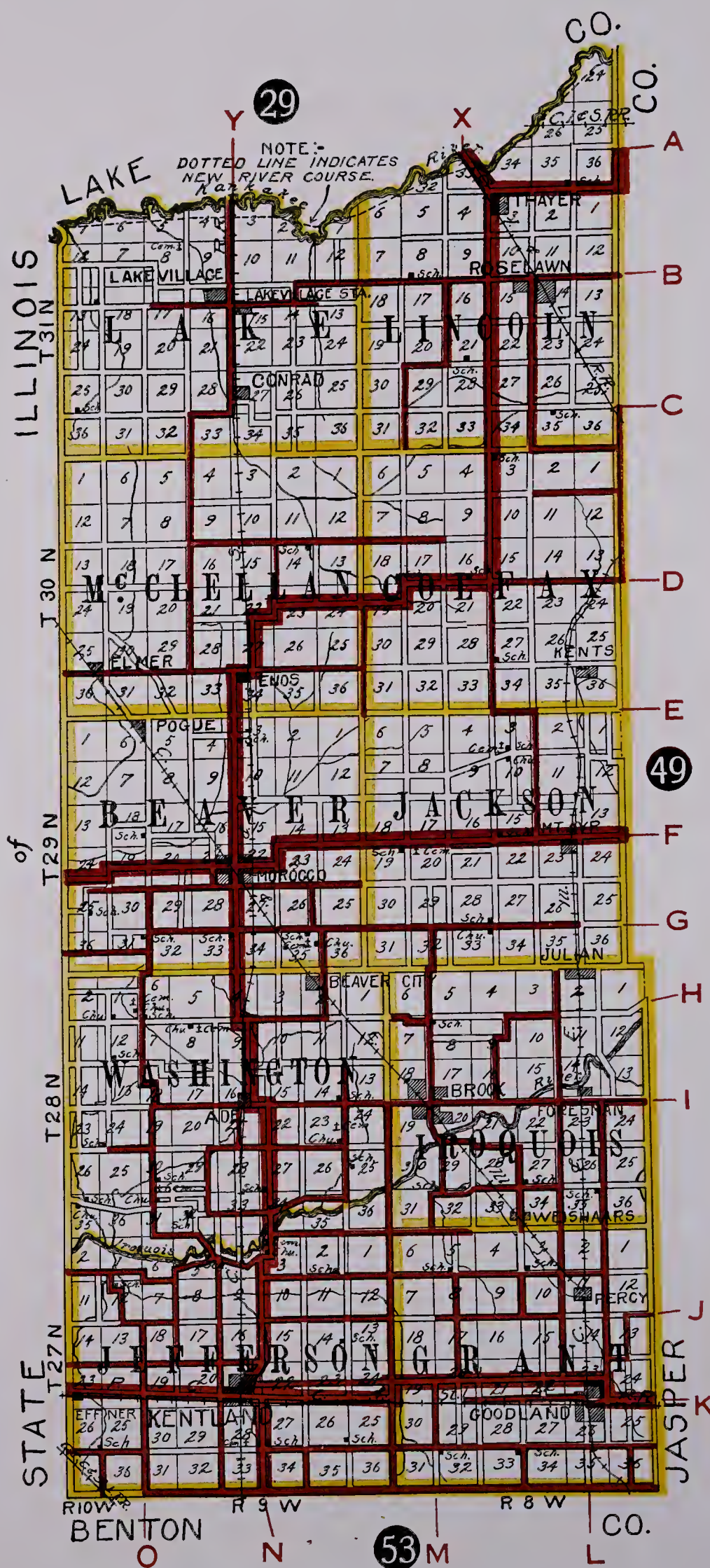
NEWTON COUNTY.

Newton county, named in honor of Sir Isaac Newton, was the last county in the state to be organized. It was created by the Legislature in 1839, but its population was so sparse that the succeeding Legislature consolidated it with Jasper, no county organization having been perfected. The county commissioners of Jasper county formally set it off as a separate county by an order dated December 9, 1859, with its first county seat at Kent. The county lies in the Kankakee region and originally nearly all of the county was too swampy to permit of agriculture, very little of its 259,200 acres being suitable for farming. However, scientific drainage has reclaimed a large part of the county and at the present time it contains as good farming land as may be found in the state. The county has 69 schools, 95 teachers and 2,619 pupils. There are eight banks. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$13,818,440. In 1860 the county only had a population of 2,360, but its growth has been steady and in 1910 it returned a population of 10,504.

Newton county has had several bitter county-seat fights, the towns of Morocco, Brook and Beaver City having made strenuous efforts at different times to secure the coveted honor. However, it has remained at Kent, later called Kentland, where it was first established in 1859 upon the organization of the county. Kentland is in the southwestern corner of the county, at the junction of the C., I. & S. and P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. It has two banks, two newspapers and four churches.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Goodland, Morocco, Brook and Mt. Ayr. Brook and Goodland are about the size of the county seat and are flourishing towns in the midst of rich agricultural districts. Brook is famous as the home of George Ade, one of the country's greatest humorists.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Thayer, Roselawn, Lake Village, Percy Junction, Foresman, Pembroke and Ade.



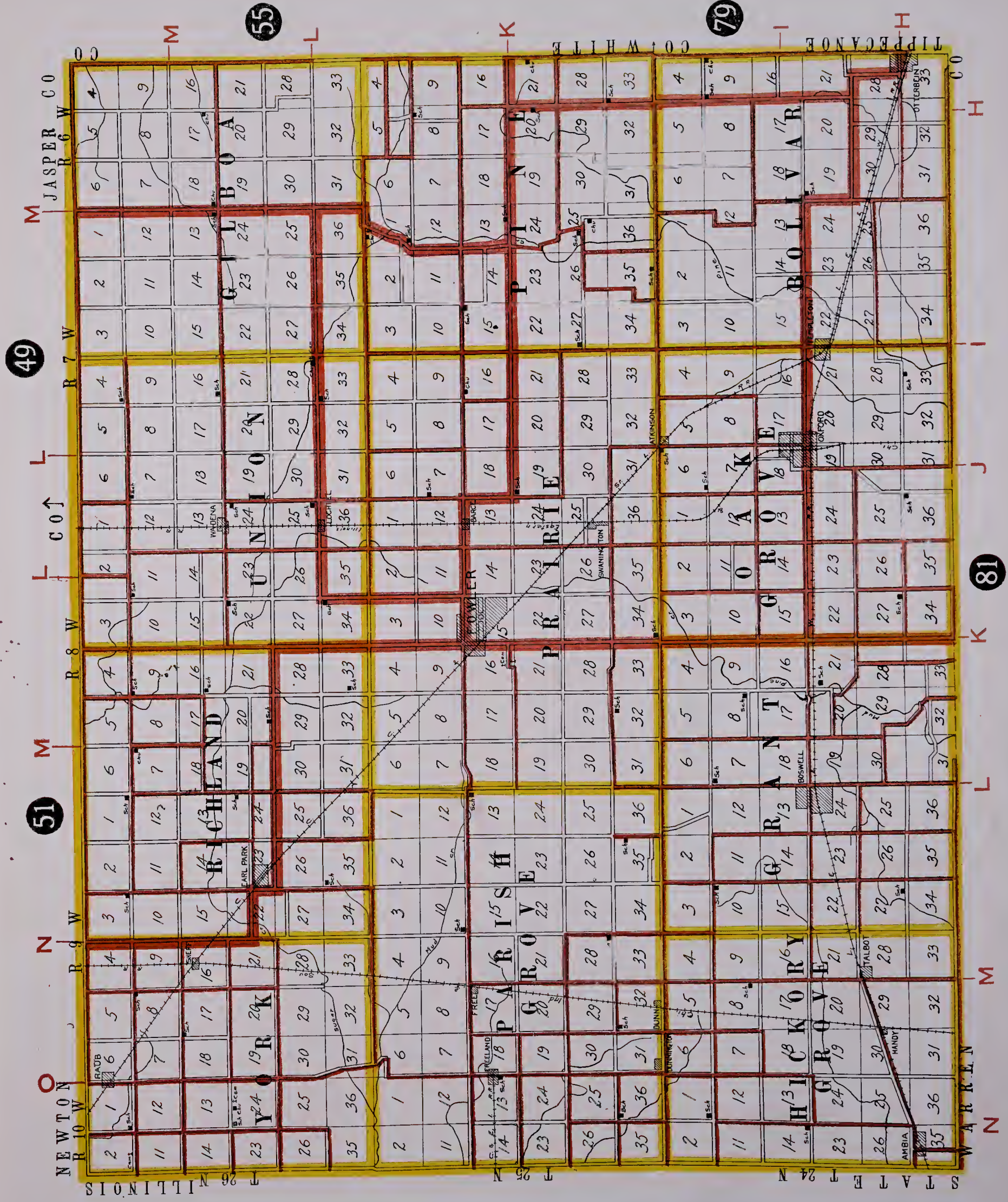
BENTON COUNTY.

Benton county was organized January 4, 1840, and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri. The county has a land area of 261,120 acres, and practically all of the land in the county is available for cultivation. The county is largely prairie and as excellent farming land as may be found in the state. It is interesting to note that Yale University once owned a large tract of land in this county, its title being the result of a bequest of Henry W. Ellsworth, a graduate of Yale, and one of the largest land owners in the county. The taxable property in 1914 was \$20,768,200. The county has 76 schools, 131 teachers and 2,508 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. The population in 1910 was 12,688, its population in 1860 being 2,809, only two other counties in the state having a less population in 1860—Newton and Starke.

The first county seat was at Oxford and it remained there until 1874, when, after a bitter fight, it was removed to Fowler, its present location. Fowler had a population of 1,491 in 1910. It is situated on the C., I., St. L. & C. railroad, about ninety miles northwest of Indianapolis. The town supports two banks, two newspapers, and five churches. There are no large manufacturing industries, but the town is an important shipping point for live stock, grain and garden produce. The L. E. & W. and the C. & E. I. railroads also traverse the county, but neither passes through the county seat.

Other towns of the county in addition to the county seat are Oxford, Wadena, Talbot, Boswell, Earl Park, Raub, Templeton, Swanington, Chase, Atkinson, Lochiel and Duunington.

BENTON COUNTY



WHITE COUNTY.

White county, named in honor of Isaac White, one of the heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe, was organized February 1, 1834, with Monticello as its county seat. It is largely in the valley of the Tippecanoe river and is one of the richest agricultural sections of the state, very little of its land area of 324,480 acres being unfit for tillage. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$15,501,560. It has 99 schools, 157 teachers and 4,330 pupils. There are 15 banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 8,258; increased to 19,138 in 1900; dropped off to 17,602 in 1910.

Monticello, the county seat, a town of 2,500, is on the Monon and Pennsylvania railroads. It has four banks, two newspapers, three school buildings and four churches. Its industries include a marble works, sewer pipe and tile factory, flouring mill and ice cream factory.

The other incorporated towns are Chalmers, Reynolds, Burnettsville, Monon, Brookston and Wolcott. Monon, a town of 1,300, has two banks, newspaper, three churches, fine school building, public library, electric lights and paved streets. Its industries include a brick factory, creamery, flouring mill and cement block works.

The unincorporated villages include Roundgrove, Badger, Seafield, Idaville, Guernsey, Rankin, Headlee, Buffalo, Lee and Sitka. Of these villages Idaville is the largest, having a population of 500. It has a bank, newspaper, five churches, basket factory, tile factory and flouring mill.

WHITE COUNTY



CASS COUNTY.

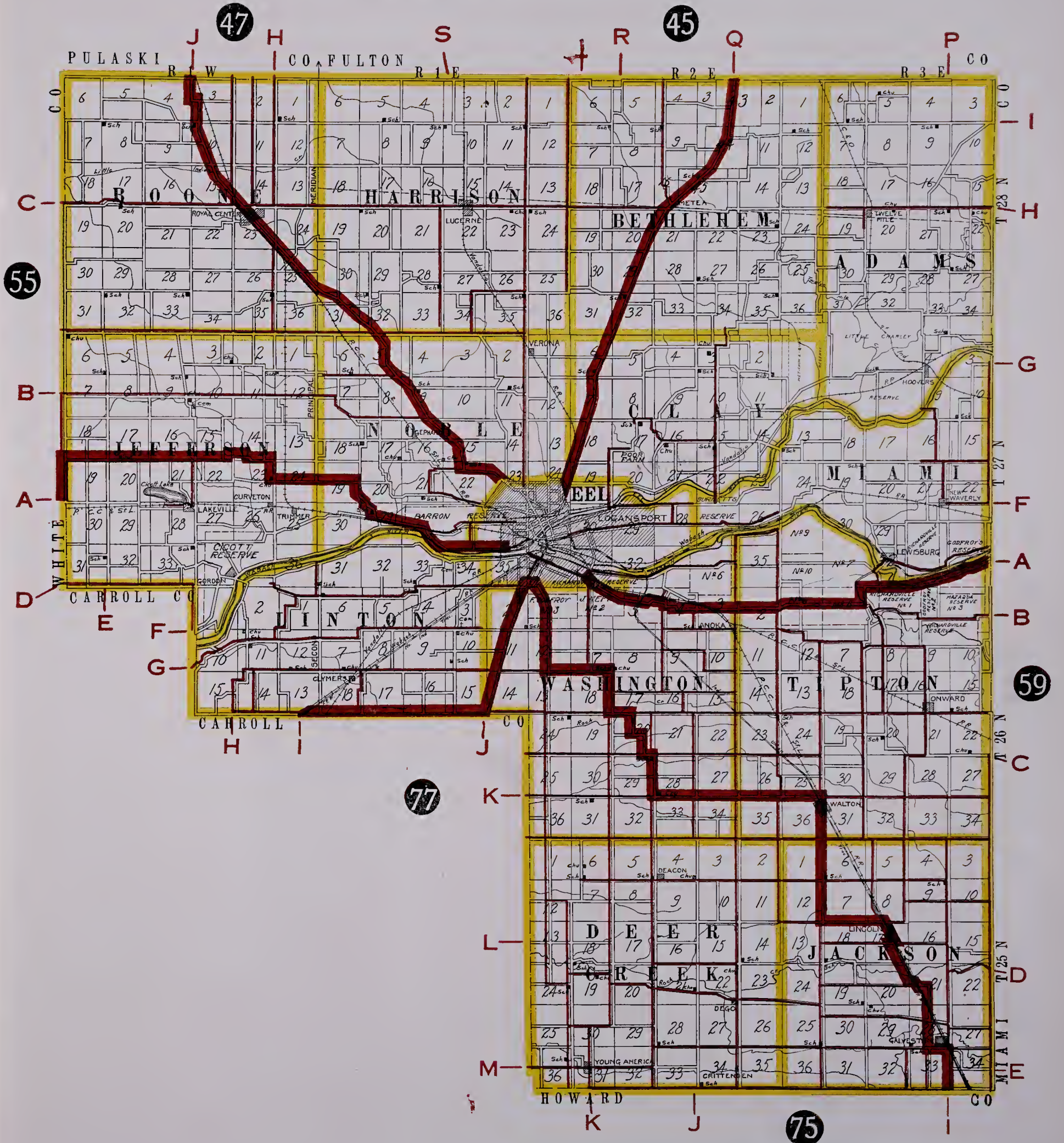
Cass county was organized December 18, 1828, and was named in honor of Lewis Cass, the eminent Michigan statesman of that time. The county contains 266,240 acres of land and very little of it is not tillable. The Wabash river runs drainage. Eel river joins the Wabash in the city of Logansport, flowing in from through the center of the county from east to west and affords excellent the northeast. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$26,979,295. There are 106 schools, 234 teachers and 6,703 pupils. The county supports 13 banks. Its population in 1910 was 36,368, being one of the few counties in the state which has shown an increase with each decade since 1860 when its population was only 16,843.

Logansport, the county seat, has a population of 20,000, a growth of 7,000 since 1890. The railroads reaching the city are the Wabash, Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines; the electric roads of the city are the Union Traction, running to Indianapolis, and the Ft. W. & W. V., connecting Ft. Wayne and Lafayette. Well equipped electric light, water and sewage systems are in operation, while the city has paved streets, fire and police departments, and good public buildings of various kinds. There are five banks, five newspapers, four hospitals, public library and churches of the leading denominations. The city is an important manufacturing center, its chief products being baskets, carriages, barrels, rugs, overalls, radiators, water wheels, electric car trucks, roof paint, automobiles, cigars, castings, furniture, harness, furnaces and robes.

The other towns in the county include Royal Center, Curveton, Lucerne, Metea, Adamsboro, Twelve Mile, Waverly, Galveston, Young America, Onward, Walton, Hoover, Anoka, Clymers and Lincoln.

The legislative act of March 7, 1883, provided for the establishment of an insane hospital at Logansport. The institution, located one mile west of the city, covers 280 acres and was opened July 1, 1888.

CASS COUNTY



MIAMI COUNTY.

Miami county, named in honor of an Indian tribe, was organized January 2, 1834, with its first county seat at Miamisport, now a part of the city of Peru, the present county seat. The county is drained by the Wabash and Eel rivers, and practically all of its 243,840 acres is capable of cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$17,851,410. It has 108 schools, 204 teachers and 5,706 pupils. The county has 13 banks. The county had a population of 16,851 in 1860 and has shown a steady growth each decade since that year, the 1910 census giving it 29,350 inhabitants. It is in the natural gas and oil region of the state and these two natural resources have been no small factor in the growth of the county.

Peru, the county seat, is located on the Wabash river and the L. E. & W., Wabash, and C., C. & I. railroads; it is also reached by three electric lines, the Winona, Union Traction and Ft. W. V. lines. The city has four banks, four newspapers, nine school buildings, public library, railroad Y. M. C. A. and all the improvements of the modern city. Its manufactured products include pianos, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, furniture, gas engines, telephone hoots, automobile trucks, automobiles and auto parts, muslin underwear, boxes, baskets, chairs, cigars and ice.

The other incorporated towns of the county are Converse, Bunker Hill, Amboy, South Peru, Macy and Ridgeview. Converse is the only one of these towns with a population in excess of one thousand. It has about 1,200 inhabitants, one bank, weekly newspaper, electric lights and water works.

The unincorporated villages include Chili, Pettyville, Miami, Denver, Mexico, Deedsville, Wagouer, Gilead, Loree, North Grove, Santa Fe and McGrawsville.

MIAMI COUNTY



WABASH COUNTY.

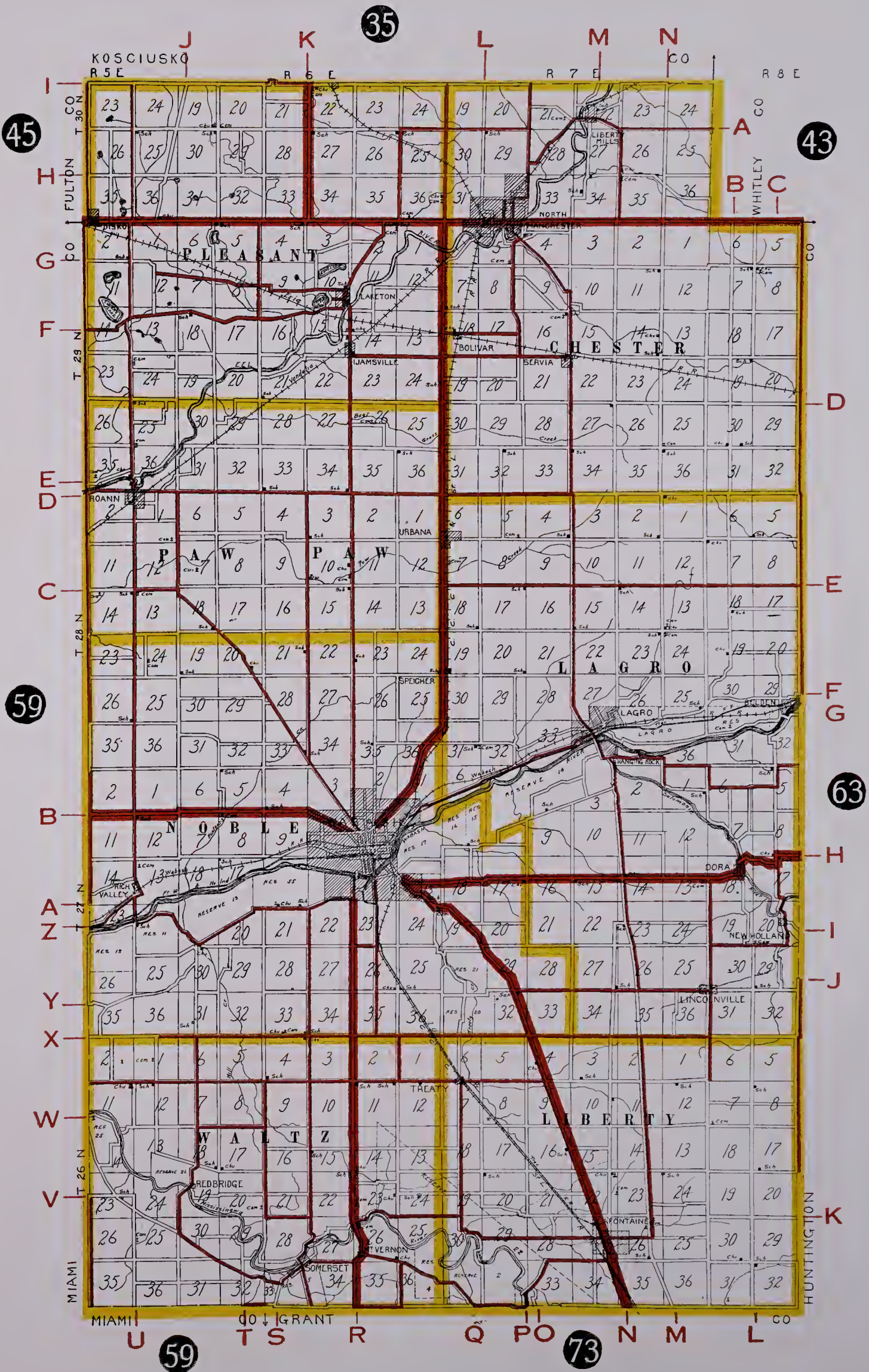
Wabash county, so named because the river of the same name runs through the county, was organized January 22, 1835, with its county seat at Wabash. The soil is very productive and there is very little of its land area of 272,000 acres which cannot be cultivated. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$21,661,865. It has 91 schools, 222 teachers and 5,823 pupils. There are 13 banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 17,547 and it gradually increased until 1900, when it showed a population of 28,235. The census of 1910 returned a population of only 26,926.

Wabash, the county seat, a city of 9,500, is on the Wabash and C., C., C. & St. L. railroads, and on the electric line running between Ft. Wayne and Peru. It has four banks, two daily papers, six school buildings, public library and 12 churches. Its industries include the following: Cabinet factory, machine works, creamery, monument works, bottling works, radiator factory, cider mill, basket works, shoe factory, saw mills, tile and brick factory, hardware specialties, paper mill, button factory, baking powder factory, canning factory, tool and die factory, table slide factory and cigar factory.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Roann, Lagro, La Fontaine and North Manchester. North Manchester, the second largest town in the county, with a population of 2,500, is the seat of a college with an annual enrollment of several hundred students. The town has three banks, two newspapers, three school buildings, six churches and all the improvements of a modern city. Its manufacturing establishments include a show case factory, school furniture factory, creamery, wood working factory, foundry, flouring mills and saw mills.

The unincorporated villages include Somerset, Pioneer, New Holland, Lincolnville, Speichers, Urhana, Servia, Bolivar, Laketon, Newton, Rosehill, Liberty Mills, Hartman, Richvalley, Redbridge and Treaty.

WABASH COUNTY



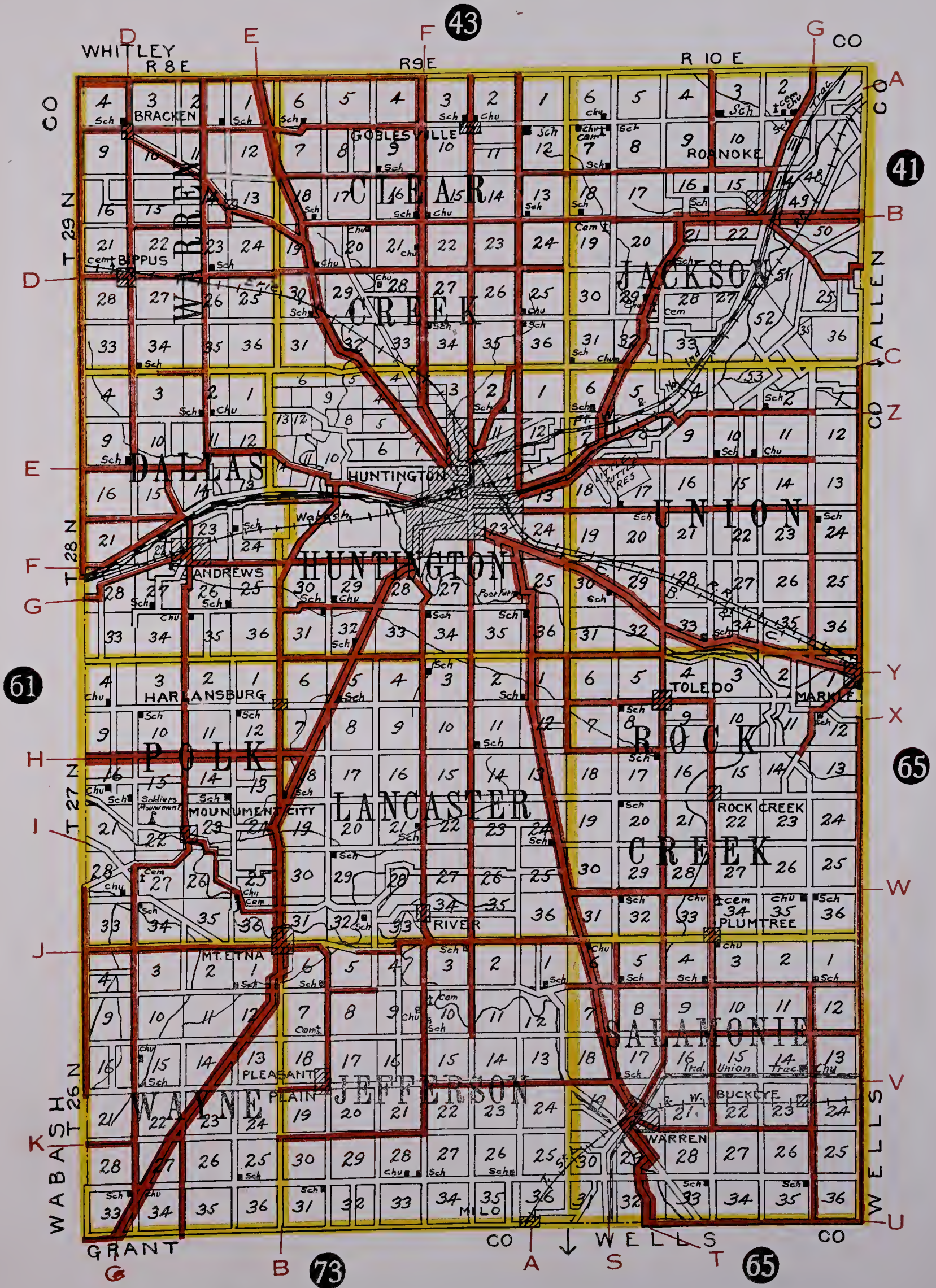
HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Huntington county, named in honor of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was organized February 1, 1834, with its county seat at Huntington. Its 247,040 acres drain into the Wabash river directly or through its tributaries. The county had an assessed valuation of \$22,685,710 in 1914. It has 112 schools, 213 teachers and 6,150 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. Its population of 28,982 in 1910 showed a slight increase over the 1900 census, the county having shown an increase at each decade since 1860, when it had a population of 14,867.

Huntington, the county seat, is on the Wabash, Erie and the C. B. & C. railroads, and is also on the traction line running from Ft. Wayne to Lafayette. The city had a population of 10,272 in 1910 and an estimated population of 15,000 in 1916. It has five banks, two daily, one weekly and several religious papers, ten churches, fine public and parochial schools, business college, public library, and all the improvements of the modern city. Its manufactured products include shoes, gloves and mittens, brick, tile and paving brick, rubber goods, clocks, hoisting cranes, cigars, furnace and coal shutes, furnaces, beer, needles, playing cards, cedar chests, pianos, lime, cement blocks, toys and novelties.

The incorporated towns of the county are Andrews, Roanoke, Mount Etna, Warren, Markle and College Park. Warren is the only one of these towns with a population of more than a thousand. Other villages of the county include Mardena, Bippus, Simpson, Milo, Buckeye, Makin, Bracken, Rockcreek, Plum Tree, Harlandburg, Goblesville and Monument City. About a mile west of Monument City is located a fine soldiers' monument which is responsible for the name of the village.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY



WELLS COUNTY.

Wells county, named in honor of Capt. William H. Wells, who gave the settlers of Vincennes the first information of the pending battle of Tippecanoe, was organized February 2, 1837, with its county seat at Bluffton. The county is in the region where gas and oil have been found and these two natural resources have had no small part in the prosperity of the county. Its land area of 233,600 acres is practically all tillable land, although some of it has had to be drained before it could be brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$17,923,295. It has 98 schools, 162 teachers and 4,893 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 10,844, and it gradually increased until it reached 23,449 in 1900, dropping off to 22,418 in 1910.

Bluffton, the county seat, a city of 5,000, is located on the L. E. & W., T., St. L. & W. and C. B. & C., railroads; it is also on the interurban lines running between Muncie and Ft. Wayne, Bluffton and Frankfort, and Bluffton and Geneva. The city has three banks, two newspapers, five churches, excellent school buildings, and all the improvements of the modern city. Its manufactured products include staves, handles, upholstery, foundry products, bank and office furniture, windmills, gloves, cement blocks, chandeliers, auto jacks, flour and cigars.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Keystoue, Markle, Vera Cruz, Ossian, Poneto and Uniondale, none of which has a population reaching 1,000. Part of the town of Markle lies in Huntington county. The unincorporated villages include Kingsland, Liberty Center, Mt. Zion, Reiffsburg, Kreps, Phenix, Derrick, Petroleum, Ruth, Jeff, Monatts, Dillman, Nottingham, Tocsin, Craigville, Domestic, Echo, Bly, Barbers Mill and Zanesville.

WELLS COUNTY



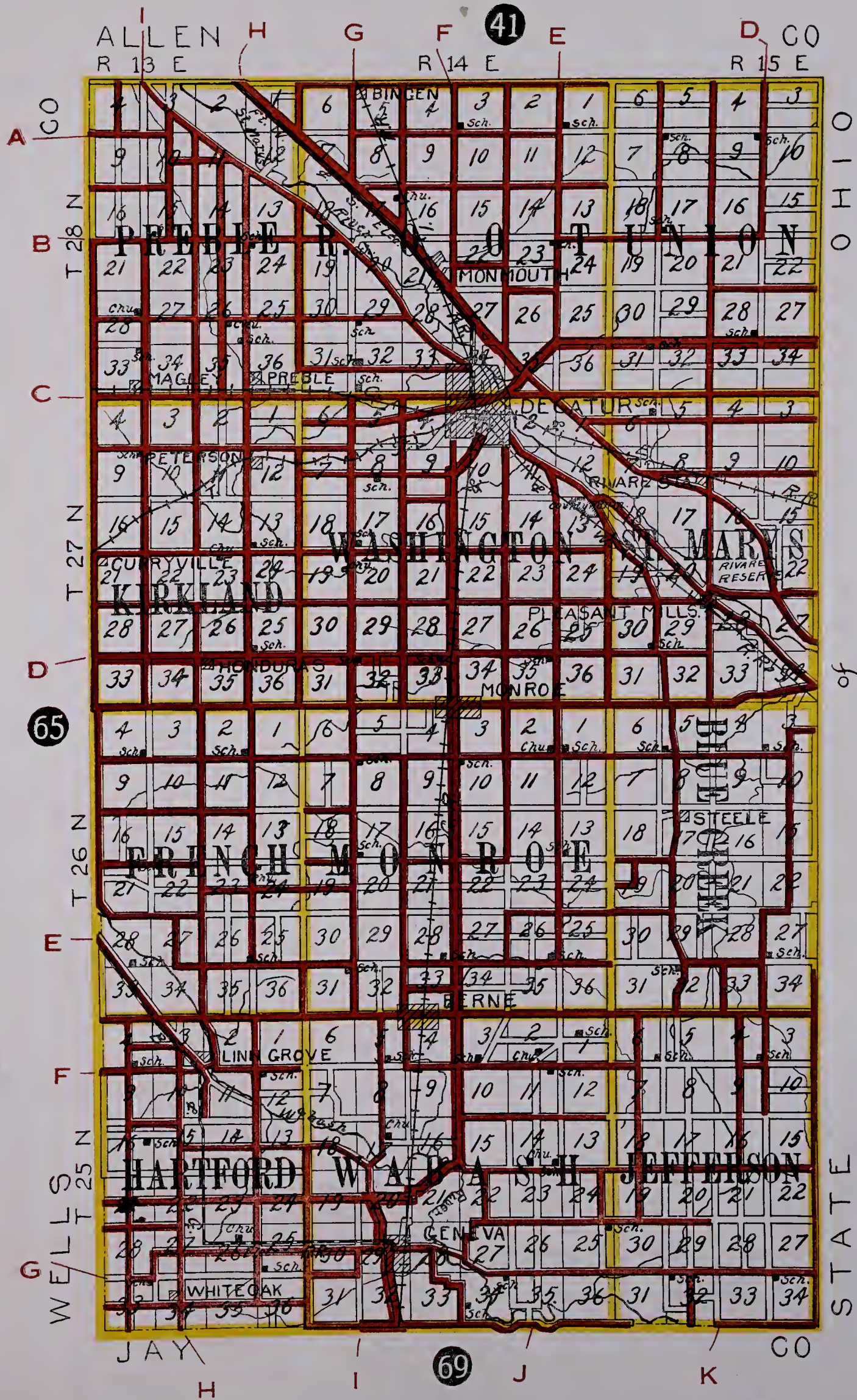
ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams county was organized January 30, 1836, and named in honor of John Quincy Adams. The county seat is Decatur, the site being donated to the county by Samuel Johnson. In 1850 an attempt was made to secure a relocation of the county seat, but Monroe, the leading contender for the honor, failed to obtain it by a vote of 343 to 474. The total area of the county is 215,680 acres, and practically all of the county is susceptible of cultivation. The principal water courses are the Wabash and St. Mary's rivers. The soil is a mixed clay and marl and drainage has made the county one of the best farming sections of the state. The county has 95 schools, employs 149 teachers and enrolls 4,958 pupils. There are a total of eight banks in the county. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$16,537,095. Telegraph, telephone and rural mail service are to be found throughout the county.

Decatur, the county seat, situated in the north central part of the county on the G. R. & I., C. & E. and T., St. L. & W. railroads, and on the Ft. Wayne & Southern electric lines, is twenty-one miles south of Ft. Wayne. It has three banks, two newspapers, public schools, two parochial schools and churches representing the leading religious denominations. The manufacturing industries of the city include tile, fence, gloves, handles, harness, heading, etc. The electric lighting system and the waterworks are owned by the city. It also has an excellent sewage system and several miles of paved streets. Decatur had a population of 4,471 in 1910.

The other towns of the county are Berne, Geneva, Monroe, Monmouth, Peterson, Preble, Magley, Bobo and Bingen, all of which are located on one of the three railroads running through the county. The villages of Hines, Pleasant Mills, Steele, Linn Grove and White Oak are not on any of the railroads.

ADAMS COUNTY



JAY COUNTY.

Jay county, named in honor of John Jay, was organized February 6, 1836, with its county seat at Portland. Practically all of its 240,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The land is slightly rolling, but very little of it is so broken that it is unfit for tillage. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$17,104,655. There are 107 schools, 177 teachers and 5,488 pupils. The county has nine banks. Jay county had a population of 11,399 in 1860 and steadily grew until 1900 when it reached its maximum with 26,818. The census of 1910 showed a marked decrease, the returns indicating a population of only 24,961.

Portland, the county seat, with a population of 5,200, the largest town in the county, is located on the G. R. & I., L. E. & W. and C. B. & C. railroads and the Muncie & Portland traction line. It is thirty-two miles northeast of Muncie and forty-five miles north of Richmond. It has five banks, three newspapers, four school buildings and six churches. It is supplied with electric light, water works and paved streets. Among its manufactured products are ball bats, cement tile and blocks, stave silos, egg cases, carriages, shirts and cigars.

The incorporated towns are Dunkirk, Redkey, Peñville, Bryant and Salamanca. Other villages of the county are Boundary, Jordan, Bluff Point, Collett, New Mount Pleasant, Powers, Como, Blaine, Liber, Hector, Brice, Rider Town, Cork Well, Ample, Westchester, Dick, Jay, Poling, Mill's Corner, Wall, Welch, Fiat, Balbec, New Corydon and Walnut Corner. In the little village of Liber there was formerly a college which had a state-wide reputation, but it has long since been discontinued.

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BLACKFORD COUNTY.

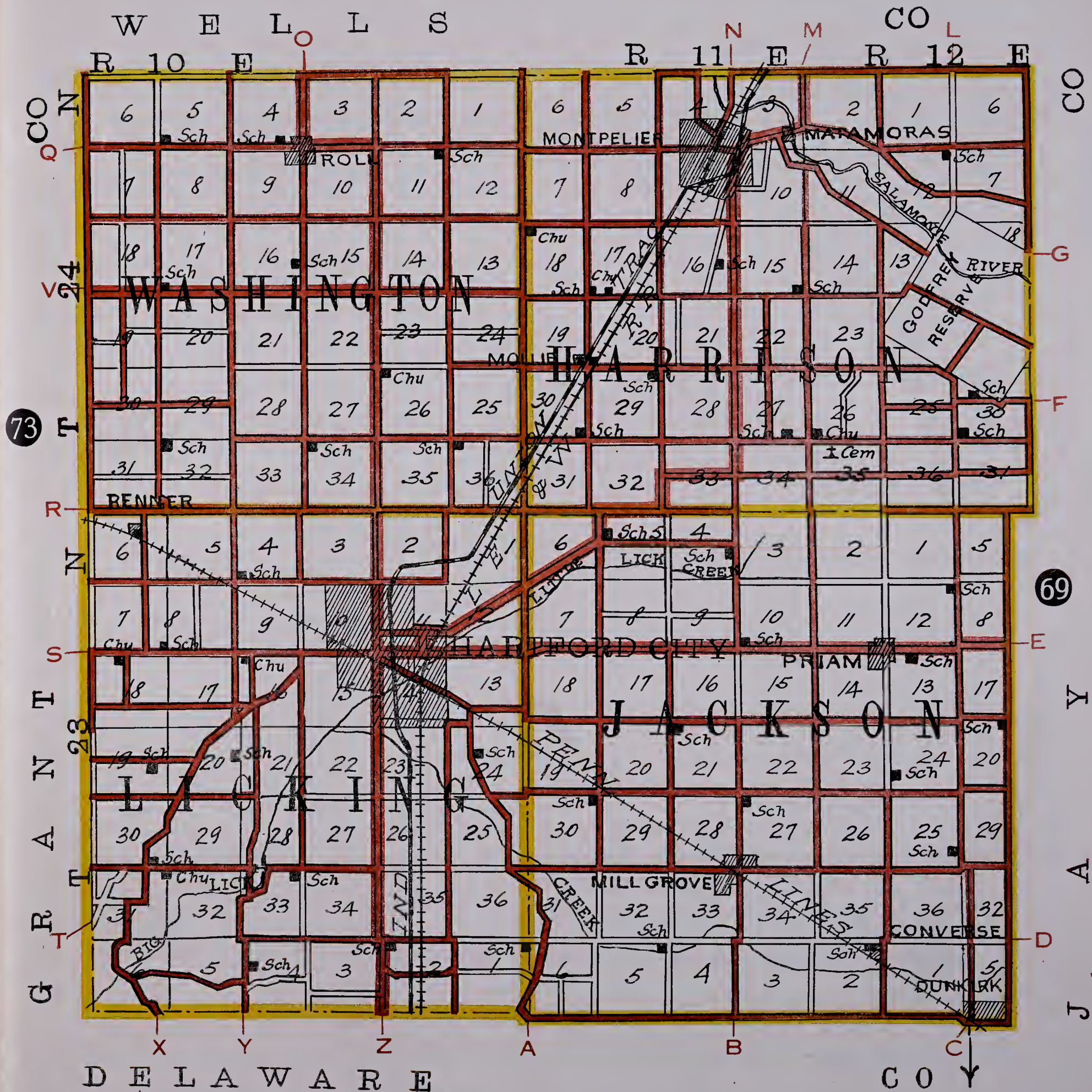
Blackford county was organized February 19, 1839, and named in honor of Isaac Blackford, at that time a member of the supreme court of the state. The county is one of the smallest in the state and has only 107,520 acres of land area, but there is probably no other county in the state that contains as large a proportion of tillable land. Most of the county is level, and originally a large part of it was of a swampy character, but drainage has brought practically all of it under cultivation. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$10,370,430. The county has 51 schools, 97 teachers and 3,211 pupils in its public schools. The banks of the county number five. The population of the county in 1910 was 15,280.

Hartford City, the county seat, has an estimated population of 7,000. It is situated near the center of the county, at the junction of the Pennsylvania and L. E. & W. railroads. It is also on the interurban line running between Muncie and Ft. Wayne. The rapid growth of the city dates from the discovery of natural gas in the county in the latter part of the eighties. It now has two newspapers and three banks, five public school buildings and eight churches, and several industrial establishments. The principal manufactured products are glass, paper and flour. The city has electric light, gas and water works systems, several miles of paved streets and a newly installed sewage system.

Montpelier, the second largest town in the county, has a population of 2,500. It supports two banks, two newspapers and a monthly publication. The city has paved streets, electric lights, water works, and a sewage system. Three churches are represented, Baptist, Methodist and United Brethren. There are no manufacturing industries of importance, but the city is a shipping center for large quantities of grain and live stock. The L. E. & W. railroad and the Indiana Union Traction interurban line furnish the city good transportation facilities. The only other town of any size in the county is Dunkirk, which is in the extreme southeastern part of the county, most of the town being in Jay county, 160 of its population of 3,031 being in Blackford county.

BLACKFORD COUNTY

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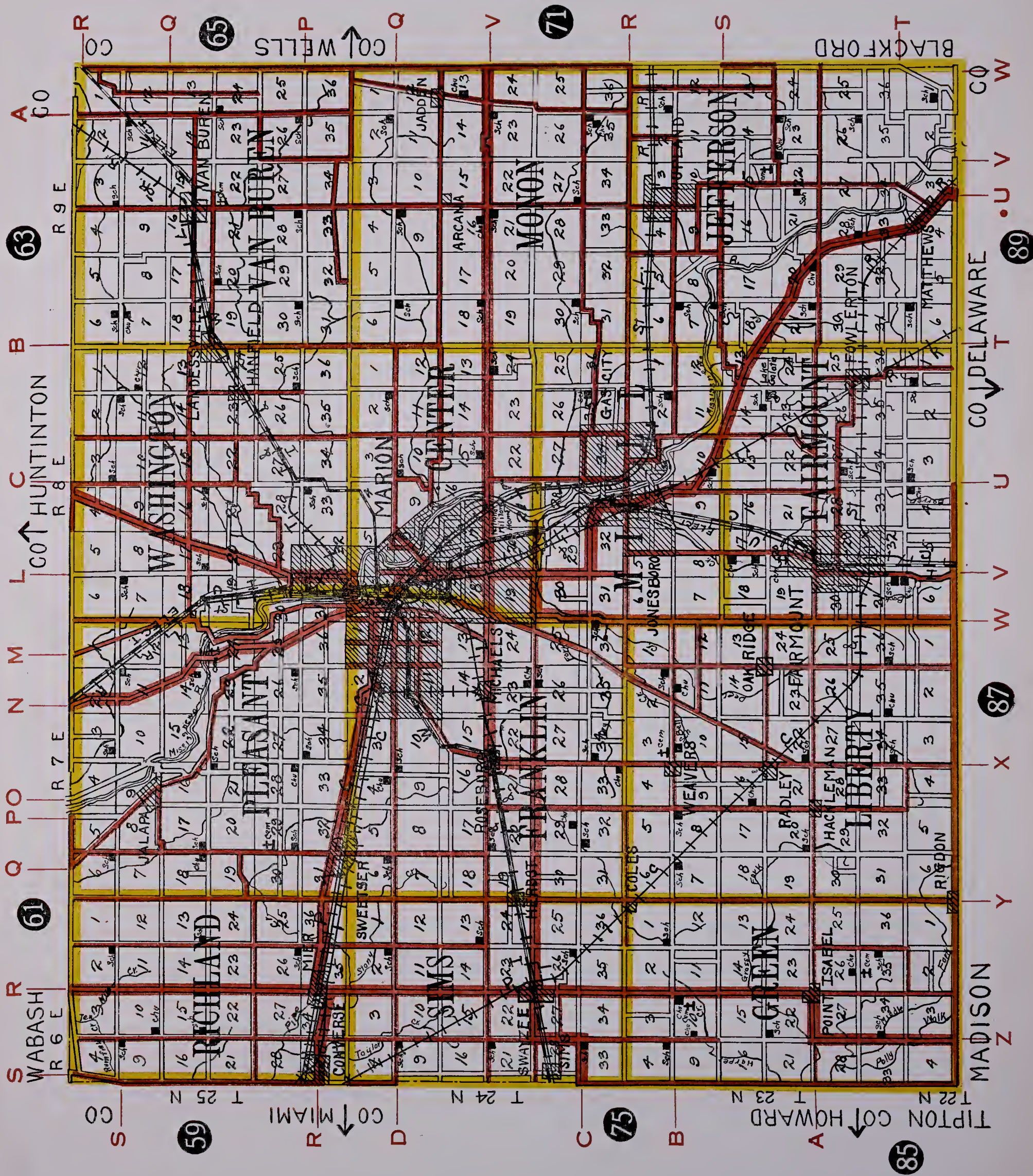
GRANT COUNTY.

Grant county, named in honor of Capt. Samuel Grant, who was killed in 1789 in a skirmish with the Indians in Switzerland county, was organized January 9, 1832, with Marion as the county seat. The Mississinewa river meanders through the county and furnishes natural drainage for practically the whole county. Its area of 270,720 acres is largely of a sandy loam character and is very fertile. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$31,164,755. There are 136 schools, 320 teachers and 10,723 pupils. The county has 15 banks. The fact that the county was in the gas region, which was developed in the nineties, was responsible for the doubling of its population between 1880 and 1900. In 1880 the population was only 23,618, while by 1900 it had leaped to 54,693. During the next decade it lost over 3,000, the census of 1910 returning a population of only 51,426.

Marion, the county seat, has shared the general prosperity which has come to the county and has grown from a city of 9,769 in 1890 to one of 23,000 in 1916. Four lines of railroads run through the city: Cloverleaf, Big Four, Pennsylvania and C. & O. In addition, it is joined with electric lines to Wabash on the north, Bluffton on the east, Anderson and Indianapolis on the south and Kokomo on the west. It has three banks, two trust companies, four newspapers, one high school and ten grade buildings, a business college, a normal college of national reputation, a conservatory of music, thirty-seven churches, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings, and all the improvements of the modern city. The National Military Home for old soldiers is located here. Its manufactured products include automobiles and automobile parts, electric novelties, mill supplies, furniture, wall board, condiments, shoes, packing house products, brick, fertilizers, malleable iron products, glass products, paper pie plates, boxes, boilers, writing tablets, piano stools, mattresses, handles, gloves, paper boxes, iron posts, cigars, drums, stoves and ranges, canned goods, insulated wire, cement blocks and drop forgings. There are also a number of wholesale houses in the city.

The other towns of the county include Fairmount, Upland, Gas City, Jonesboro and Van Buren, all over 1,000 in population. Smaller towns are Fowlerton, Matthews, Swayzee, Sweetzer, Hanfield, Radley, Mier, Landess, Fox, Roseburg, Herbst, Rigdon and Hackleman. Taylor University is located at Upland.

GRANT COUNTY

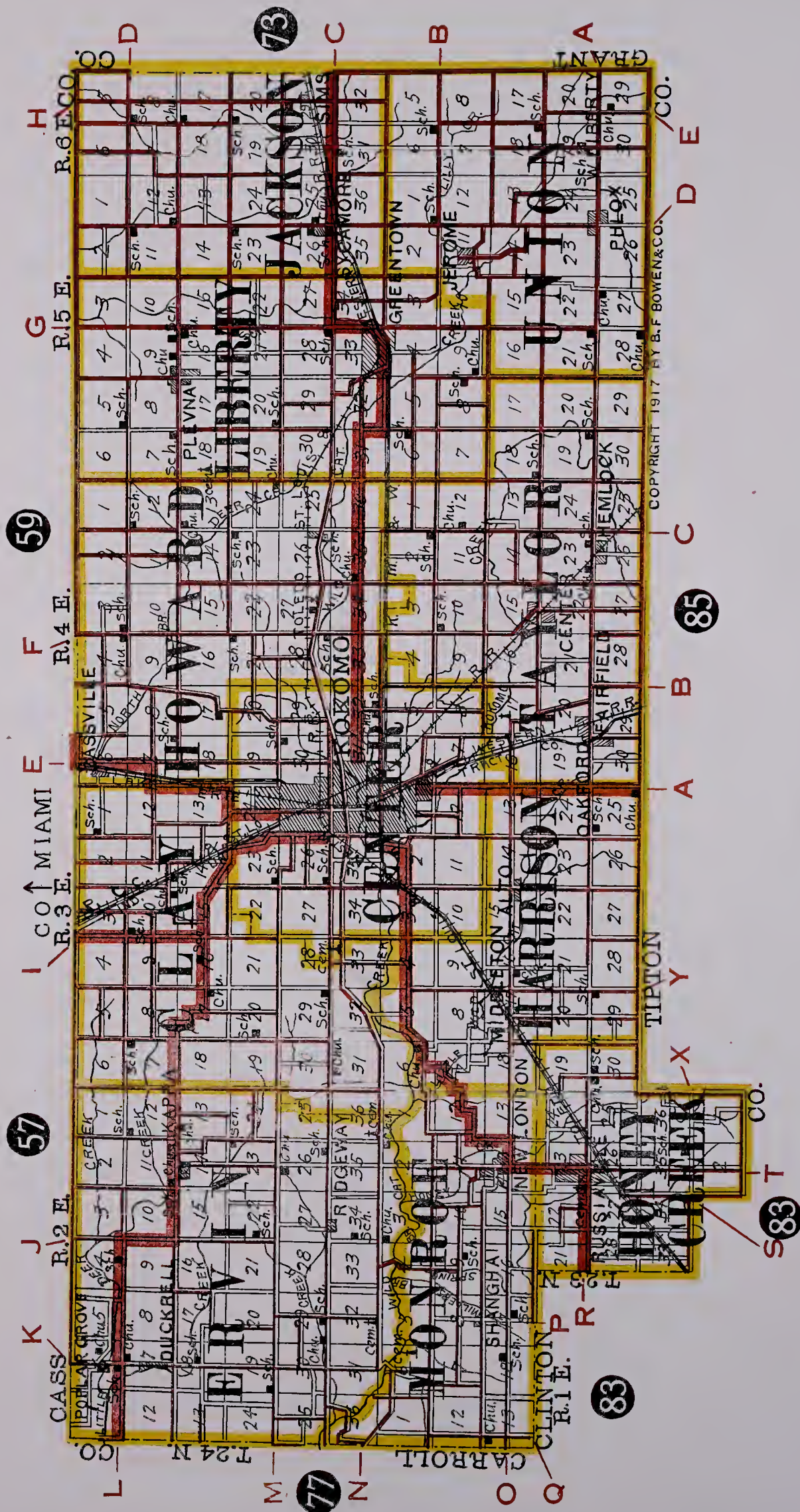


HOWARD COUNTY.

Howard county was organized January 15, 1844, under the name of Richardville county, so named in honor of an old Indian chief. On December 28, 1846, the Legislature changed the name to Howard county, in honor of Tilghman A. Howard, a noted Indiana statesman. The county has a land area of 190,080 acres of fine farming land, practically all of which has been brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$23,220,345. The county has 64 schools, 199 teachers and 7,222 pupils. It has six banks. The county has increased in population each decade since 1860, when it had a population of 12,524, until 1910 when it reached 33,177, a gain of nearly 5,000 over the previous decade.

Kokomo, the county seat, is located in the center of the county on the L. E. & W., P., C., C. & St. L. and T., St. L. & K. C. railroads. It is also reached by the I. U. T. and K., M. & W. interurban lines. It has three banks, one trust company, two daily papers, eight public school buildings, twenty-eight churches, Y. M. C. A. building, public library, city hall, city hospital, city park, thirty-three miles of paved streets, twenty-nine miles of sewers, electric light, water works, and an assessed valuation of \$11,000,000. The city has about seventy-five manufacturing establishments, among which is the largest plate glass factory in the world, turning out a half of the world's output of opalescent glass.

Greentown, the only other incorporated town in the county, has a population of 1,275. It has a bank, weekly newspaper, five churches, electric lights, water works, paved streets and several small industries. Other villages in the county include Cassville, Vermont, Center, Hemlock, Oakford, West Middleton, Duckerell, Plevna, Alta, Jerome and Phloa.



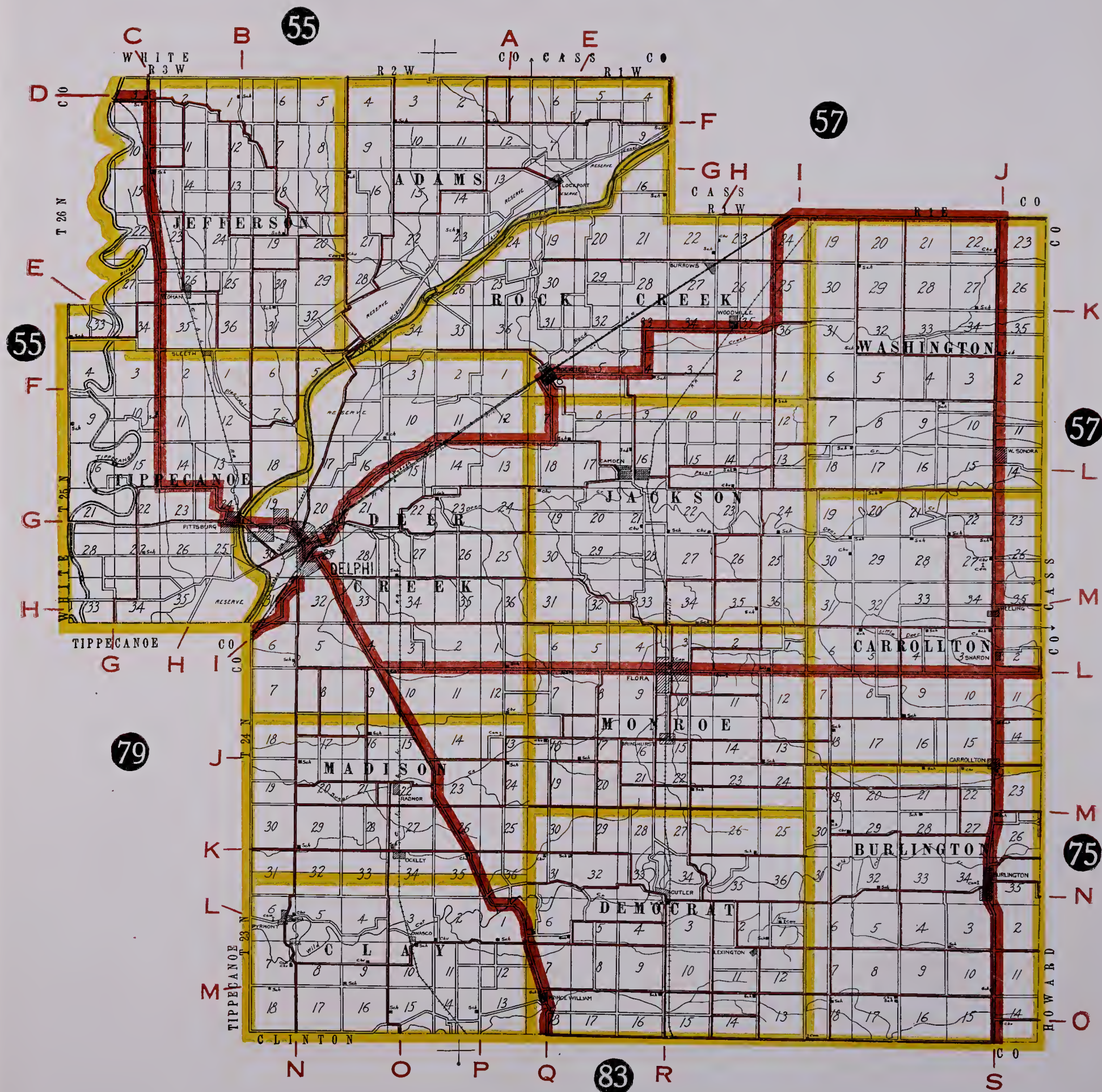
CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll county, so called in honor of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was organized January 7, 1828. The county is traversed by the Wabash river and contains as fine farming land as can be found in the state. Its area is 241,280 acres and there is little of it that is not tillable. The county was one of the early counties in the northern part of the state to be settled, a fact due to its being on the Wabash river as well as the Wabash & Erie canal. The canal crossed the river at Delphi, and in the days when the canal was in operation, Delphi was one of the most important shipping points to be found along it. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,744,970. It has 89 schools, 151 teachers and 3,679 pupils. The county has 14 banks. The population in 1910 was 17,970, its largest population at any decade being in 1890, when it returned a population of 20,021.

Delphi, the county seat, was laid out as Carrollton, but a few days later its name was changed to Delphi. It is located on the Wabash river at the junction of the Wabash and Monon railroads. It is also on the line of the Ft. W. & W. Valley interurban system. The city has a population of about 3,000 and is supplied with four banks, two newspapers and excellent schools and churches. Various public utility companies furnish electric light and water service to the city. There are no manufacturing industries of importance.

There are a number of small villages scattered over the county, five of which are on the Vandalia railroad, which runs north and south through the east central part of the county. They are Cutler, Bringham, Flora, Camden and Tilman. On the other two railroads of the county are found the villages of Patton, Yeoman, Sleth, Radnor, Ockley, Owasco, Rockfield and Burrows. Other villages of the county are Hopedale, Lockport, Kora and Darwin.

CARROLL COUNTY



TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Tippecanoe county, so named because the river of the same name runs into the county, was organized January 20, 1836, with its county seat at Lafayette. The Wabash river runs through the center of the county and affords easy drainage for the 321,930 acres which make up the area of the county. The soil is as fertile as any in the state and grain and live stock constitute the chief agricultural products of the county. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$35,885,780. There are 78 schools, 259 teachers and 6,906 pupils. It has 17 banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 25,726, and it has increased steadily from year to year, the 1910 census returning a population of 40,063.

Lafayette, the county seat, is on the Wabash river, and reached by the Wabash, L. E. & W., C. I. & L. and C., C. & St. L. railroads. It is connected with Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne by interurban lines. It has eight banks, two loan and trust companies, 11 daily, weekly and monthly publications, nine public school buildings, 30 churches, eight hospitals, and all the improvements of a modern city. It is the seat of Purdue University, a state institution, with over 2,000 students and a reputation second to none in the world for the excellence of its work. There are also business colleges, a conservatory of music, industrial schools and parochial schools and academies.

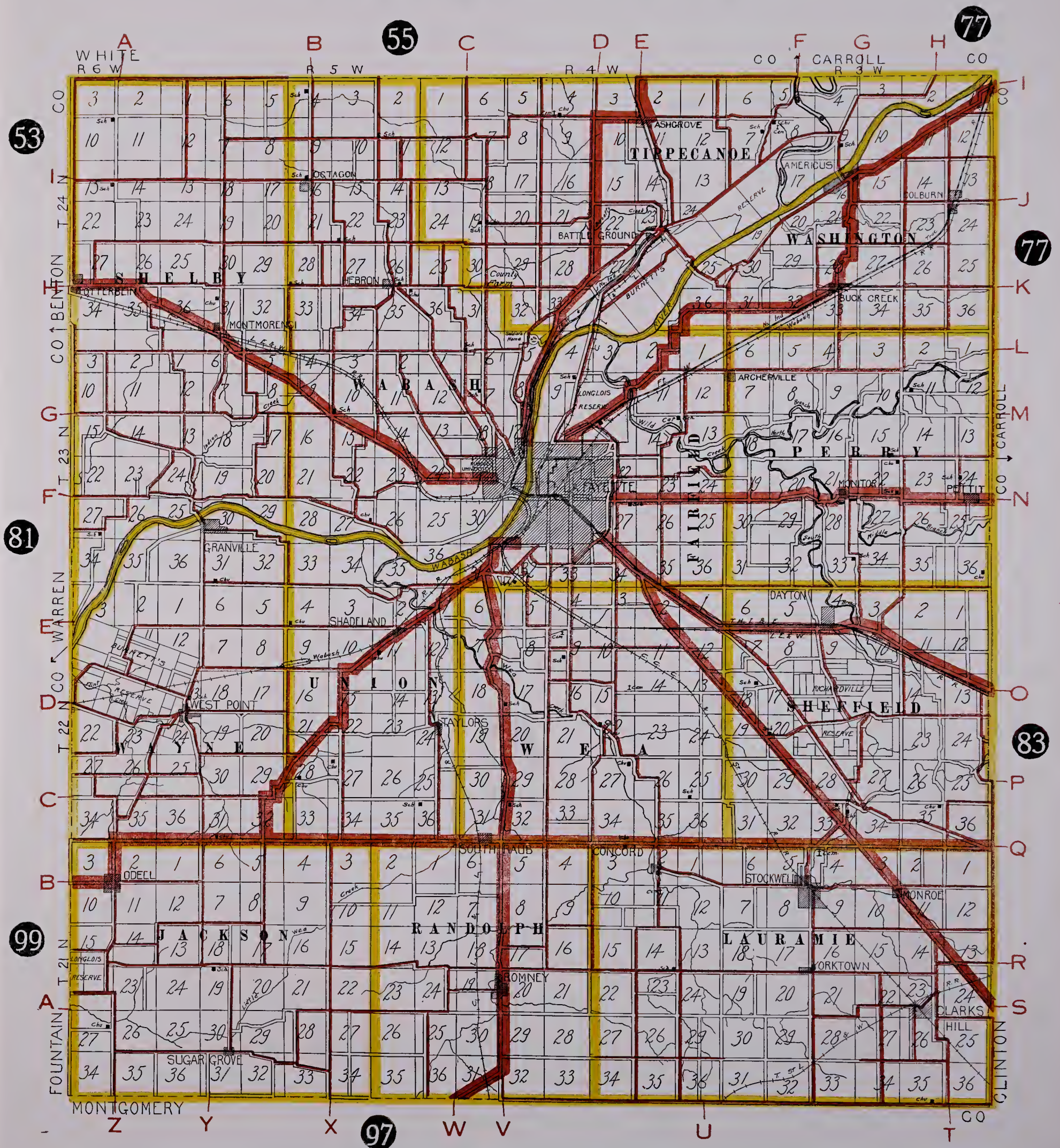
Lafayette is an important manufacturing center and there are at least 75 industrial establishments of various kinds in the city. Among the more important industries may be mentioned the following: Agricultural iron works, art glass, beef packing, blank books, bridges, carpets, electrical supplies, ice, flour, gas, medicine, pumps, safes, sash doors and blinds, straw board and paper, paper, tile, wagons, wire, beer, sewage disposal systems, razor strops, cigars, brick, carburetors, metal baskets, soap, plows and cement blocks.

Tippecanoe battle ground is about eight miles north of Lafayette and is now connected to the city with an electric line. The battle ground was purchased by Gen. John Tipton and presented to the state in 1836, the deed calling for sixteen acres. On the site was erected in 1908 a beautiful monument, "Erected jointly by the nation and the state in memory of the heroes who lost their lives in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811." The dedication took place on November 7, 1908.

A few miles down the river below Lafayette stood Fort Ouiatenon, which was established by the French some time about 1700; at least, by 1718 it was well known to the French traders, and the year following the French established a military post at this place. The fort was completely destroyed in 1791, and so complete was the destruction that it has been impossible to determine with accuracy just where it stood. In 1907 the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a monument marking the site, as near as it could be located. It stands on the west side of the river, about four miles below Lafayette.

The Indiana State Soldiers' Home is located five miles north of Lafayette on a tract of land containing 194 acres. It was opened July 1, 1896, and has taken care of more than 1,300 soldiers during some of the years it has been in operation. It is on the electric line between Lafayette and Battle Ground.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Battle Ground, West Lafayette and Clarksville. The unincorporated villages include Stockwell, Raub, Dayton, Buckcreek, Montmorenci, Americus, Colburn, West Point, Ballast, Odell, Sugar-grove, Conroe, Shadelaud, Ashgrove, Klondike, Octagon, Surface, Taylors, Pettit, Crane, Wea and Heath.



WARREN COUNTY.

Warren county, named in honor of Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized January 19, 1827, with its first county seat at Warrentown, which stood about two miles above the present seat of justice. The county lies between the Wabash river and the Illinois state line and is in the midst of the best farming section of the state. Practically all of its land area of 235,500 acres can be cultivated. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$13,371,200. It has 80 schools, 103 teachers and 2,406 pupils. There are seven banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 10,507 and the population has remained practically uniform since that time. In 1910 it was 10,899, its greatest population, 11,497, being returned in 1880.

Warrentown remained the county seat until 1829, when it was removed to Williamsport, where it has since remained. Williamsport is on the Wabash river and the Wabash railroad, fourteen miles southwest of Lafayette. It has two banks, two newspapers, three churches, electric lights and paved streets.

The other incorporated towns are Pine Village, State Line and West Lebanon, none of which has 1,000 population. They are thriving trading centers and are purely agricultural villages. The unincorporated villages include Foster, Johnsonville, Marshfield, Hedrick, Sloan, Pence, Stewart, Walnut Grove, Rainsville, Chatterton, Winthrop, Kramer, Independence, Carbondale, Finney, Judyville, Kickapoo, Greenhill and Dresser.

WARREN COUNTY



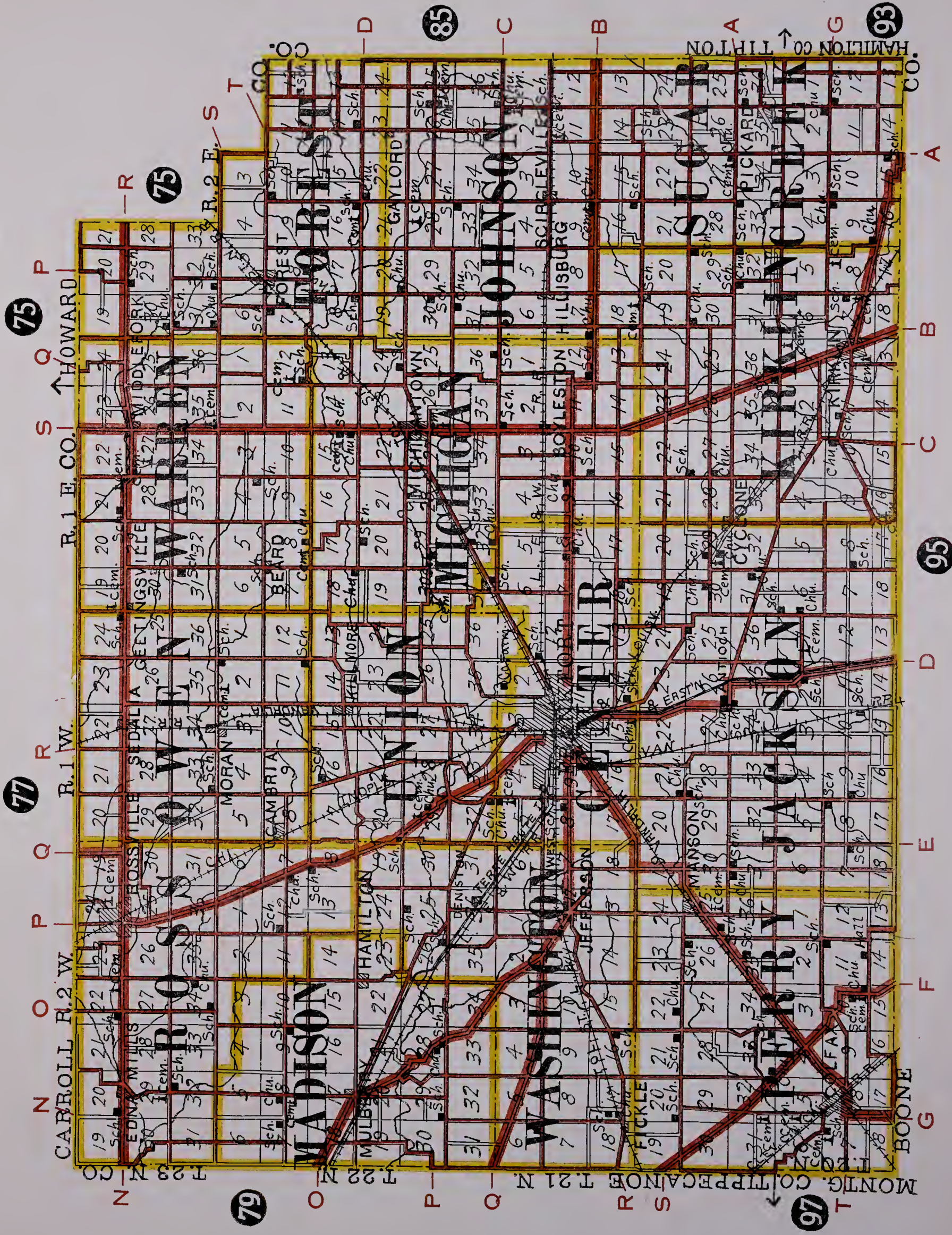
CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton county was organized January 21, 1830, and named in honor of DeWitt Clinton, of New York. The county is located in the midst of the best farming land in the state and there are few of its 261,120 acres which cannot be cultivated. It had an assessed valuation in 1914 of \$25,448,645. The county has 84 schools, 191 teachers and 5,947 pupils enrolled. There are 17 banks in the county. The population of the county in 1910 was 26,674, which was nearly two thousand less than it had in 1900, when it had 28,202. The population in 1860 was 14,505.

Frankfort, the county seat, returned a population of 8,634 in 1910, but the city has been growing and the latest estimate credits it with 9,500. There are four railroads reaching the city: L. E. & W., T., St. L. & W., C. I. & L. and Pennsylvania; the electric lines are the T. H., I. & E. and the Indiana Railways & Light Company. The city has four banks, two newspapers, five school buildings, five churches, water works and electric light plant, the latter being owned by the city. The chief manufacturing industries are the making of handles, kitchen cabinets, cigars and creamery products.

The other towns in the county are Kirclin, Rossville, Michigantown, Cambria, Mulberry, Jefferson, Fickle, Colfax, Manson, Cyclone, Avery, Forest, Boyleston, Hillisburg, Scircleville, Sedalia, Moran, Killmore, Gaylor, Beard and Pickard.

CLINTON COUNTY



TIPTON COUNTY.

Tipton county, named in honor of Gen. John Tipton, was organized January 15, 1844, with the county seat at Tipton. The county contains 166,400 acres of excellent farming land, very little of it not being suitable for farming. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,514,915. It has 60 schools, 117 teachers and 3,745 pupils. There are seven banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 8,170 and it showed a steady increase up to 1900, when it had a population of 19,116. In 1910 it had dropped to 17,459.

Tipton, the county seat, a city of 4,200, is on the L. E. & W. railroad, and the electric line running from Indianapolis to Peru. The L. E. & W. railroad shops are located here. It has three banks, two newspapers, five school buildings, seven churches, public library and all the improvements of a modern city. Its industries include an incubator and brooder factory, flouring mill, buggy factory, broom factory, canning factory, marble works, cement block factory and cigar factory. Tipton had the first brick paved streets in Indiana.

Windfall and Kempton are the other incorporated towns in the county, but neither town reaches 1,000 in population. The unincorporated villages include Sharpsville, Goldsmith, Nevada, Jackson, Normanda, Hobbs, New Lancaster, Groomsville, Wiles and Ekin.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

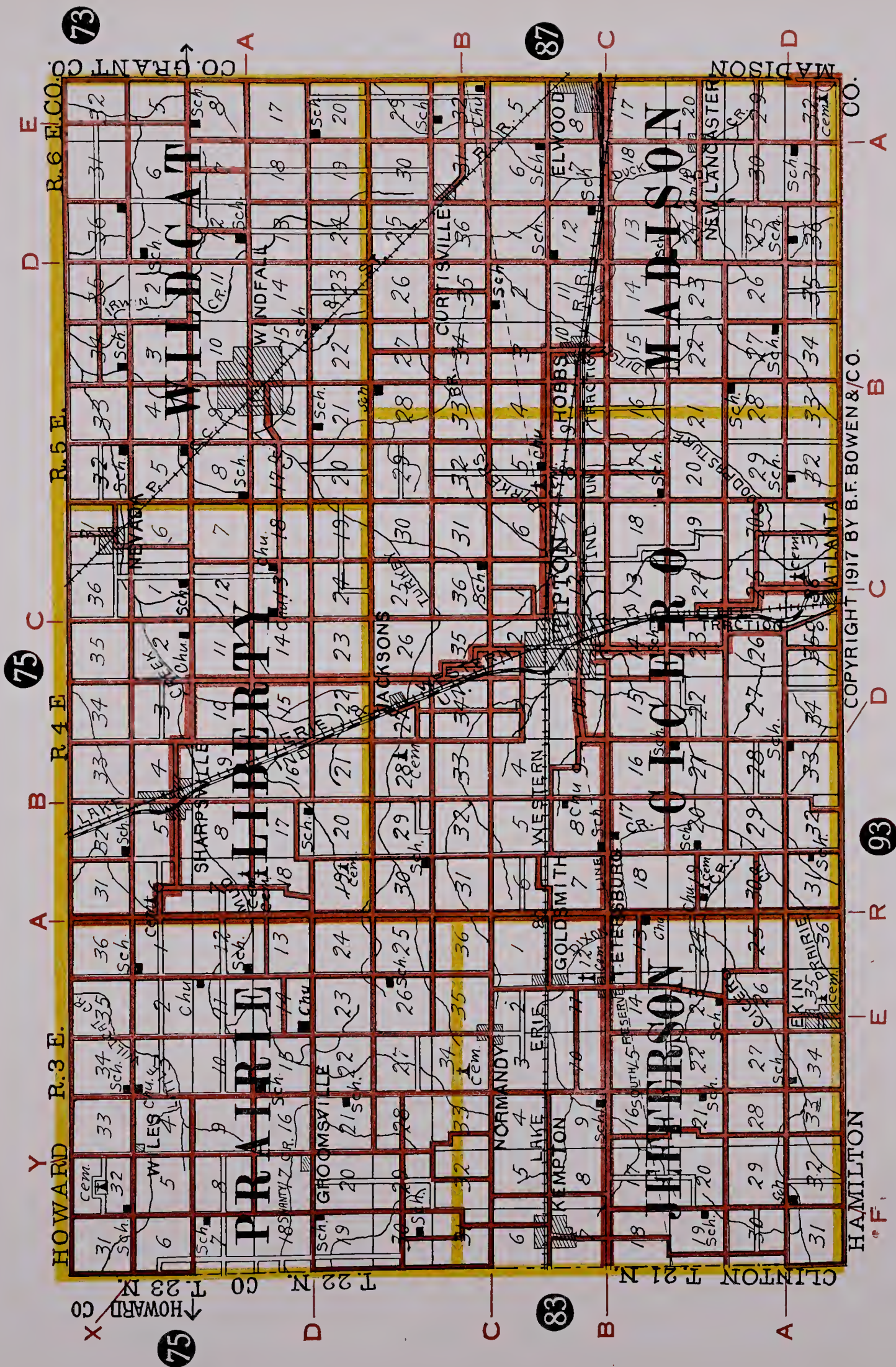
Compiled by Eugene E. Davis

Computations based on highway measurements, most direct route, following improved roads when practicable.

	Albion	Anderson	Angola	Auburn	Bedford	Bloomfield	Bloomington	Bluffton	Boonville	Brazil	Brookville	Brownstown	Cannelton	Columbia City	Columbus	Connersville	Corydon	Covington	Crawfordsville	Crown Point	Danville	Decatur	Delphi	Elkhart	Elwood	English	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Fowler	Frankfort	Franklin	Gary	Goshen	Greencastle	Greenfield	Greensburg	Hammond	Hartford City	Huntington	Indianapolis	Jasper	Jeffersonville	Kentland	Knox	Kokomo	Lafayette	Lagrange	Laporte	Lawrenceburg	Lebanon	Liberty	Logansport	Madison	Marion	Martinsville	Michigan City	Monticello	Mt. Vernon	Muncie	Nashville	New Albany	Newcastle	Newport	Noblesville	North Vernon	Paoli			
Albion		96	28	21	216	212	190	52	286	204	150	195	279	18	167	137	245	150	130	101	17	49	94	37	85	245	304	28	128	111	146	97	26	163	121	154	112	75	37	126	263	234	118	62	79	112	18	75	180	127	139	74	204	62	160	86	95	307	93	168	235	111	160	110	88	22			
Anderson	96		124	102	112	119	86	60	186	108	65	91	189	77	66	46	141	95	67	136	55	67	66	120	15	141	304	28	128	111	146	97	26	163	121	154	112	75	37	126	263	234	118	62	79	112	18	75	180	127	139	74	204	62	160	86	95	307	93	168	235	111	160	110	88	22			
Angola	28	124		18	242	249	216	67	316	207	162	212	297	45	187	139	262	173	156	128	47	63	102	52	111	262	329	40	156	130	174	128	46	161	127	152	128	71	44	148	264	231	146	90	105	138	23	99	188	143	147	100	217	88	196	108	121	347	109	194	249	127	186	136	196	24			
Auburn	21	102	18		224	231	198	49	298	189	144	194	279	26	169	121	244	155	145	121	54	45	102	56	93	244	311	24	149	119	152	118	45	161	127	152	128	71	44	148	264	231	146	90	105	138	23	99	188	143	147	100	217	88	196	108	121	347	109	194	249	127	186	136	196	24			
Bedford	216	112	242	224		35	26	175	75	60	97	23	77	179	42	99	55	109	99	211	63	167	124	215	118	42	95	200	136	99	52	225	214	69	77	69	225	134	166	76	40	60	139	177	81	127	234	199	93	83	108	153	65	141	46	213	136	329	110	30	71	102	92	98	49	2			
Bloomfield	212	119	249	231	35		27	182	80	38	118	58	82	182	63	117	78	85	78	173	58	193	125	57	87	207	115	98	62	187	221	72	48	87	69	77	69	225	134	166	76	40	60	139	177	81	127	234	199	93	83	108	153	65	141	46	213	136	329	110	30	71	102	92	98	49	2		
Bloomington	190	86	216	198	26	27		149	100	43	91	36	103	159	36	93	85	90	73	185	37	160	98	189	92	68	120	207	115	98	62	187	221	72	48	87	69	77	69	225	134	166	76	40	60	139	177	81	127	234	199	93	83	108	153	65	141	46	213	136	329	110	30	71	102	92	98	49	2
Bluffton	52	60	67	49	175	182	149		249	142	103	143	228	35	120	84	193	135	111	120	163	15	83	81	49	193	262	25	118	85	104	137	70	125	8	152	152	140	263	225	240	150	35	106	204	252	205	186	294	278	134	162	179	210	68	215	120	276	213	37	204	105	100	127	160	172	114	5	
Boonville	286	186	316	298	75	80	100	249		115	162	93	228	120	155	72	113	116	47	43	140	38	156	85	176	99	95	122	155	77	69	62	149	175	157	157	201	16	138	106	154	219	256	97	140	94	71	187	163	132	56	129	106	119	109	41	161	98	133	127	57	114	101	32	90	95	8		
Brazil	204	108	207	189	60	38	43	142	115		122	79	153	134	55	19	111	141	113	206	87	104	134	185	80	118	191	128	162	109	58	206	166	104	4	52	28	202	80	113	69	136	97	175	189	102	134	168	211	24	97	124	55	94	81	225	147	211	63	73	102	45	123	76	48	10			
Brookville	150	65	162	144	97	118	91	103	162	122		74	153	134	55	19	111	141	113	206	87	104	134	185	80	118	191	128	162	109	58	206	166	104	4	52	28	202	80	113	69	136	97	175	189	102	134	168	211	24	97	124	55	94	81	225	147	211	63	73	102	45	123	76	48	10			
Brownstown	195	91	212	194	23	58	36	143	93	79	74		85	168	25	77	50	126	95	208	70	156	131	208	111	50	118	170	145	106	45	222	207	7	9	66	47	226	123	149	69	63	48	158	189	124	124	205	217	79	97	86	146	40	124	45	228	144	138	103	26	45	85	111	91	26	34		
Cannelton	279	189	297	279	77	82	103	228	35	120	153	85		262	110	162	48	167	160	255	140	241	201	292	195	35	55	277	197	176	129	269	291	13	10	151	132	272	221	243	153	35	72	210	254	208	204	297	276	178	160	171	230	112	218	123	278	213	75	188	110	66	170	152	175	105	55		
Columbia City	18	77	45	26	179	182	159	35	259	155	134	168	262		144	114	219	129	119	100	129	39	76	46	67	221	272	19	110	93	127	103	35	13	5	102	108	52	19	109	124	214	110	47	61	94	36	96	170	158	121	50	182	44	139	88	77	290	71	151	215	107	139	92	158	210			
Columbus	167	66	169	169	42	63	36	120	67	72	55	25	110	144		57	75	106	83	195	45	131	113	180	81	75	137	145	123	88	121	103	35	13	5	102	108	52	19	109	124	214	110	47	61	94	36	96	170	158	121	50	182	44	139	88	77	290	71	151	215	107	139	92	158	210			
Connersville	137	46	139	121	99	117	93	84	117	115	97	162	114		57	122	129	101	182	76	83	101	163	61	126	204	109	145	109	53	187	147	9	3	25	30	197	62	94	57	139	109	158	149	83	115	155	171	43	80	14	105	64	75	74	185	132	224	44	67	113	26	128	60	57	111			
Corydon	245	141	262	244	55	78	85	193	68	116	111	50	48	219		75	122	164	154	266	118	206	183	258	156	21	85	220	191	158	99	280	257	16	4	116	92	280	171	199	119	45	24	204	239	174	182	263	267	127	147	128	196	61	174	95	278	173	105	153	76	18	135	148	141	66	34		
Covington	150	95	173	155	109	85	90	135	178	47	141	126	167	129		106	129	164	28	94	56	133	53	137	85	142	156	149	36	50	88	108	145	4	4	93	119	110	113	120	72	131	169	49	101	75	35	156	114	159	52	144	73	151	103	73	125	56	167	113	91	180	113	77	72	127	134		
Crawfordsville	130	67	156	145	99	78	111	158	43	113	95	133	228	160	119		83	101	154	28	112	123	42	133	58	141	165	116	50	26	60	126	132	30	65	91	126	80	96	44	124	173	63	97	51	28	144	119	31	24	116	76	50	118	5	176	75	69	170	86	30	49	104	124					
Crown Point	101	136	128	121	21	173	185	120	249	140	206	268	255	100	195		182	266	94	112	140	136	76	75	121	253	288	119	58	101	174	14	82	140	157	201	16	138	106	154	219	256	97	140	94	71	187	163	132	56	129	106	119	109	41	161	98	133	127	57	114	101	32	90	95	8			
Danville	147	55	172	154	63	58	37	105	142	38	87	70	140	129		45	76	118	56	28	140	119	61	143	56	105	145	130	78	36	32	154	138	21	40	64	160	84	109	19	102	118	91	114	58	51	105	136	105	20	91	73	90	84	25	150	73	156	73	44	116	63	53	36	66	88			
Decatur	49	67	63	45	167	193	160	15	260	156	104	156	241	39	131		85	206	133	123	136	119	98	85	64	206	273	21	133	100	115	148	74	138	90	115	156	35	30	110	207	194	138	98	58	101	67	113	128	102	84	78	149	47	140	127	99	291	53	137	196	127	153	83	141	189			
Delphi	94	66	120	102	124	115	98	83	200	85	134	131	201	76	113		130	183	53	42	76	61	98	88	50	166	207	76	35	25	90	90	72	77	119	90	70	76	72	161	180	45	53	29	18	103	73	159	41	144	20	160	54	86	87	218	75	105	178	88	63								



TIPTON COUNTY



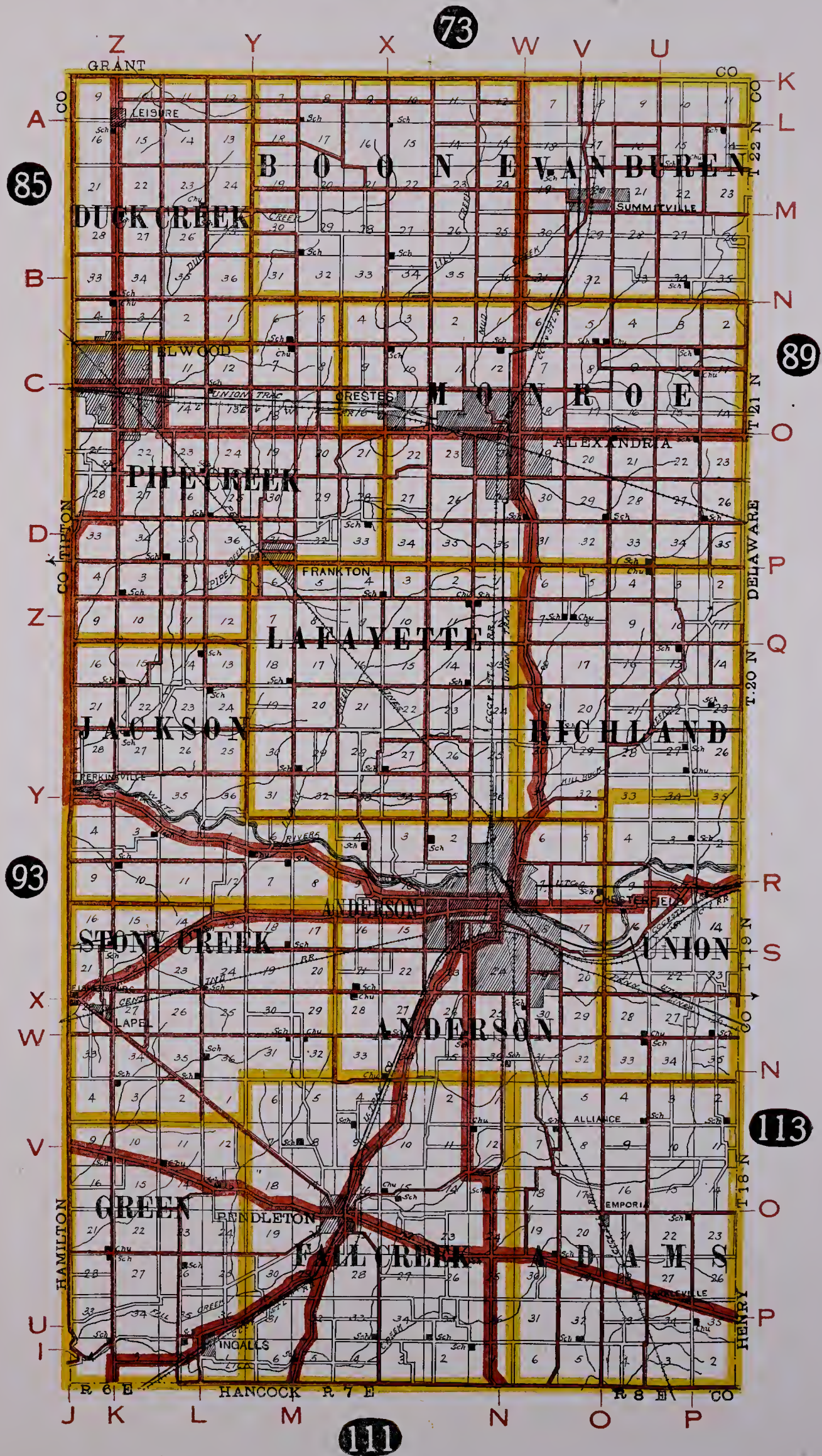
MADISON COUNTY.

Madison county, named in honor of James Madison, was organized January 4, 1820, but did not get its organization perfected until July 1, 1823. The county lies in the midst of the best farming section of the state, and fell within the region where natural gas was plentiful for several years. The rapid growth of the county in the eighties and nineties was largely due to its discovery and subsequent use for manufacturing purposes. The land area of the county is 288,000 acres. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$37,575,315. It has 154 schools, 373 teachers and 12,964 pupils. There are 18 banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 16,518 and by 1890 had grown to 36,847; in the next decade the population nearly doubled, the 1900 census returning a population of 70,470. The following decade showed a decrease of over five thousand, the 1910 census giving the county only 65,224 inhabitants.

Auderson, the county seat, had a population of 22,476 in 1910 and an estimated population of 30,000 in 1916. It is located on the N. Y. C., C. I., and Pennsylvania railroads, and the I. U. T. lines. The general offices and shops of the I. U. T. are located here. The city has three banks, three trust companies, two daily newspapers, thirteen public schools and six parochial school buildings, eleven churches, Y. M. C. A. building and public library. The city has all the modern improvements, including electric light, water works, paved streets and street cars. It has no less than 135 manufacturing plants, its principal products being seat springs, automobiles, scales, beer, tables, ice cream, molasses, fence posts, cheese cutters, pumps, silicate of soda, brick and tile, floor tile, regalia, roofing felt, gas regulators, boilers, handles, art glass, carriages and wagons, brick making machinery, scales, safes and vaults, electric starting and ignition devices, canned goods, paper boxes and cartons, churns, flour and feed, ice, wire nails, machine knives, files, valves, shovels, aeroplanes, silos, auto parts and tires, vacuum cleaners, bed and seat springs, sheet metal, cement products, fertilizer and pork and beef products.

The other incorporated towns of the county are Alexandria, Elwood, Pendleton, Ingalls, Chesterfield, Lapel, Frankton, Orestes, Summitville. The first three are important manufacturing centers, Alexandria being a city of 5,000. The villages of the county include Emporia, Alliance, Markleville, Rigomer, Leisure, Dundee, Liuwood, Perkinsville, Halford, Raleigh, Gilman and Florida.

MADISON COUNTY



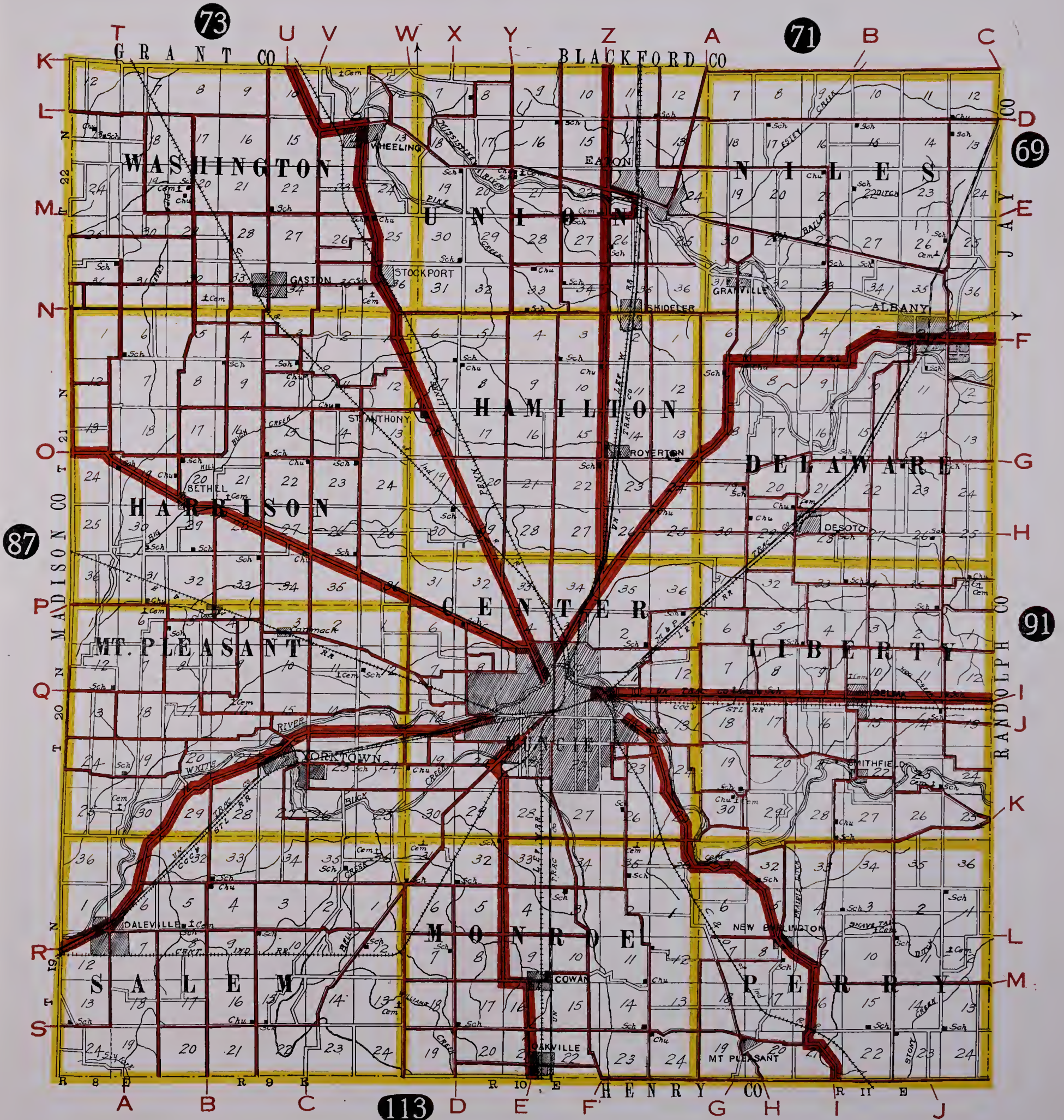
DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware, named in honor of the Indians who lived in that section of the state, was organized in 1827, although it had been set off by the Legislature seven years before that time. The West fork of White river runs across the south central part of the county while the northern portion is drained into the waters of the Mississinewa. The county has an area of 250,880 acres and very little of it is not capable of cultivation. The soil is a black loam and very fertile. This county was in the center of the gas belt and the growth of its towns dates from the discovery of gas and its use in manufacturing. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$33,654,945. It has 93 schools, 330 teachers and 10,985 pupils. There are 10 banks. Delaware is one of the very few counties to show a steady increase in population since 1860. At that time it had a population of 15,753, and by 1910 this had increased to 51,414. The county more than doubled its population in the two decades from 1880 to 1900.

Muncie, the county seat, had a population of 11,345 in 1890, 24,005 in 1910, and an estimated population in 1916 of nearly 34,000. It is located on the C. I., C. & O. of Ind., C., C. & St. L., Ft. W., C. & L., L. E. & W. and the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. Interurban electric lines run to Ft. Wayne on the north, Portland on the northwest, Winchester on the east, New Castle on the south, Indianapolis on the southwest and Alexandria on the northwest. The city has the only union interurban station in the state outside of Indianapolis. It has three banks, one trust company, three building and loan associations, two daily newspapers, a high school, and four ward buildings, four kindergartens, Y. M. C. A. building and first class hotels. Its electric, water and sewage systems are among the best in the state. Its industries include the largest bending works in the United States, paper mills, iron works, engine works, steel mills, iron fence factory, fence machine plant, pole and shaft works, and factories turning out such a miscellaneous line of products as glassware, window glass, lumber, wire, spokes, castings, caskets, automobile parts, chandeliers, skewers, bicycle castings, silverware, lawn mowers, vacuum cleaners, nails, clay pots, flour, etc.

The other towns in the county are Shideler, Cowan, Oakville, Daleville, Selma, Cammack, Gaston, Albany, Eaton, Sharps, Royerton, Stockport, Niles and De Soto.

DELAWARE COUNTY



RANDOLPH COUNTY.

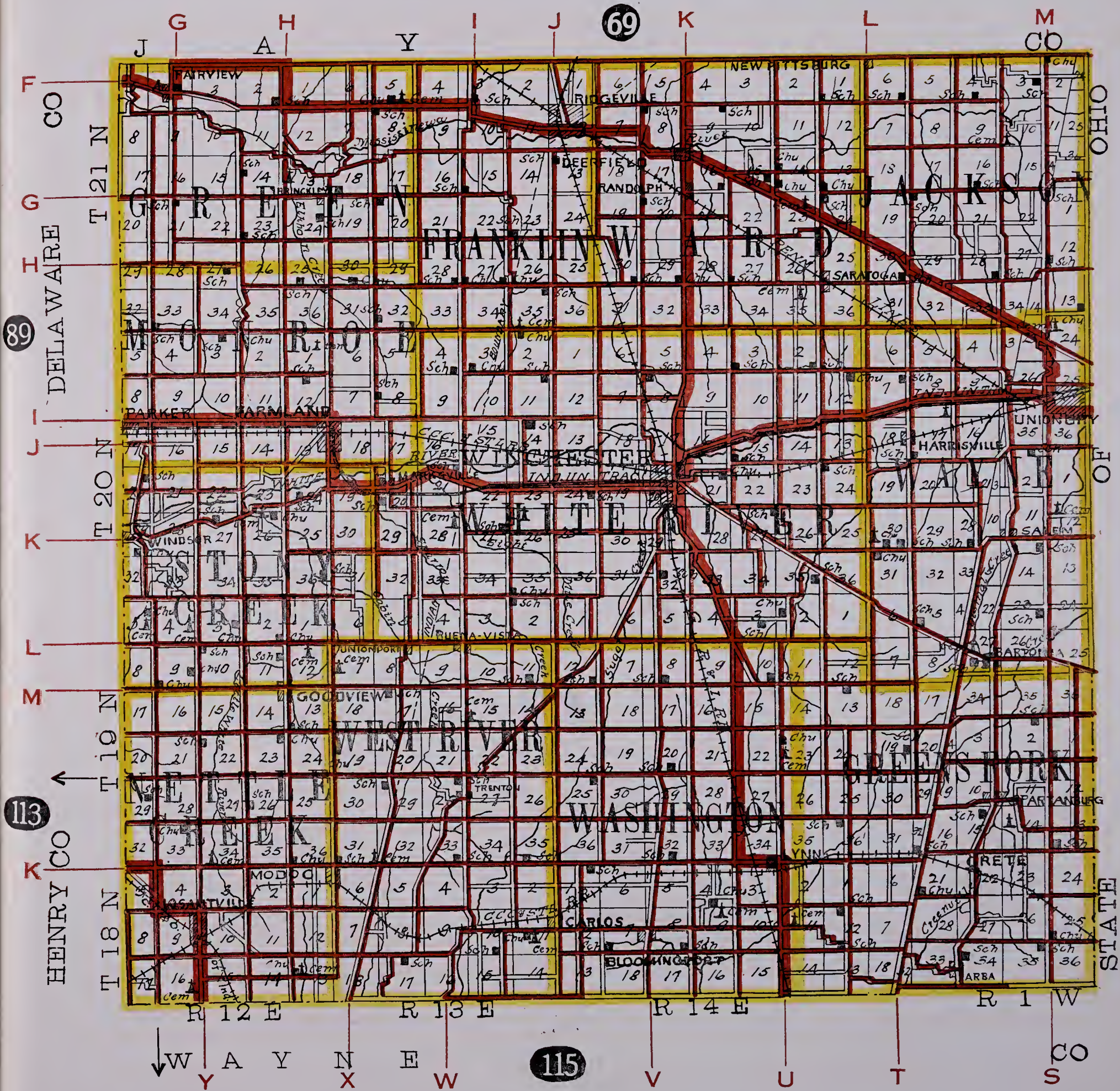
Randolph county, named in honor of a county of the same name in North Carolina from which many of the first settlers came, was organized January 10, 1818, with its county seat at Winchester. The county is on the Ohio line and is in the midst of the best farming land in the state. Practically all of its land area of 286,080 acres has been brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$23,741,000. It has 91 schools, 231 teachers and 6,390 pupils. There are 16 banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 18,997, and it has shown a steady increase at each succeeding decade, the 1910 census returning a population of 29,013.

Winchester, the county seat, had a population of 4,266 in 1910. It is located at the junction of the G. R. & I. and Big Four railroads, and is on the interurban line running between Muncie and Union City. The city has three banks, three newspapers, three school buildings and four churches. It has electric lights, water works and paved streets. There are a number of small industries in the city.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Union City, Ridgeville, Farm-land, Parker City, Lynn, Modoc, Saratoga and Bronson. Union City is on the Ohio state line, the 1910 census reporting 3,209 in Randolph county, Indiana, and 1,595 in Darke county, Ohio, a total population of 4,804. It is at the junction of the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads, and is connected by interurban lines with Muncie on the west and Dayton, Ohio, on the east. It has three banks, two newspapers, three school buildings and four churches.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Johnson, Crete, Carlos, Snow Hill, Woods, Kelley, Clarke, Deerfield, Fairview, Brinckley, Castle, Horn, Bragg, Mull, Trenton, Cerro Gordo, Opal, Neff, Harrisville, Barton, Spartanburg, Goodview and New Pittsboro.

RANDOLPH COUNTY



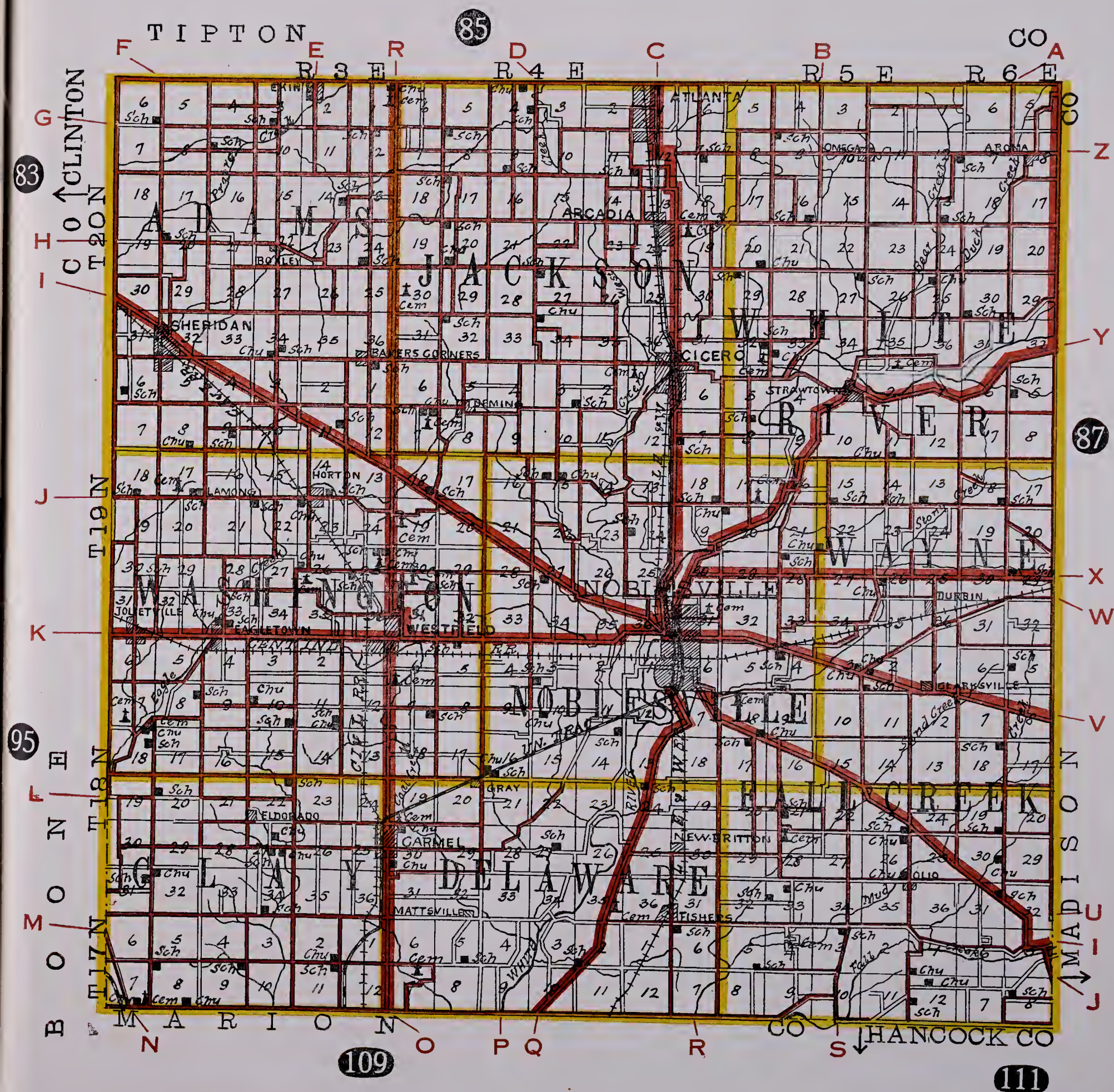
HAMILTON COUNTY.

Hamilton county, named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, was organized January 8, 1823, with the county seat at Noblesville. White river runs through the county and affords natural drainage for the entire county. Its land area is 255,360 acres and practically all of it is susceptible of tillage. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$20,895,660. There are 84 schools, 199 teachers and 5,536 pupils. The population in 1910 was 27,026, decrease of over 2,000 from 1900. The population in 1860 was 17,310.

Noblesville, the county seat, with its population of 5,073, is by far the largest town in the county. It is located at the junction of the C. & I. and L. E. & W. railroads and is on the electric line running from Indianapolis to Peru. It has three banks, two trust companies, two newspapers, five churches, excellent schools, electric, waterworks and sewage systems and paved streets. The chief industries are the manufacture of flour, bath tubs, furniture, paper, carbon supplies, buggies and wagons.

The other towns in the county include Cicero, Arcadia, Atlanta, Sheridan, Carmel, Westfield, Durbin, Clarksville, Fisher's Switch, Strawtown, Boxleytown, Deming, Hortonville, Eagletown and Julietville. Cicero, Arcadia, Atlanta and Sheridan are flourishing towns of about a thousand and important trading centers for their respective communities. There were a number of glass factories in the county as long as there was a sufficient amount of natural gas, but with the disappearance of gas they were discontinued.

HAMILTON COUNTY



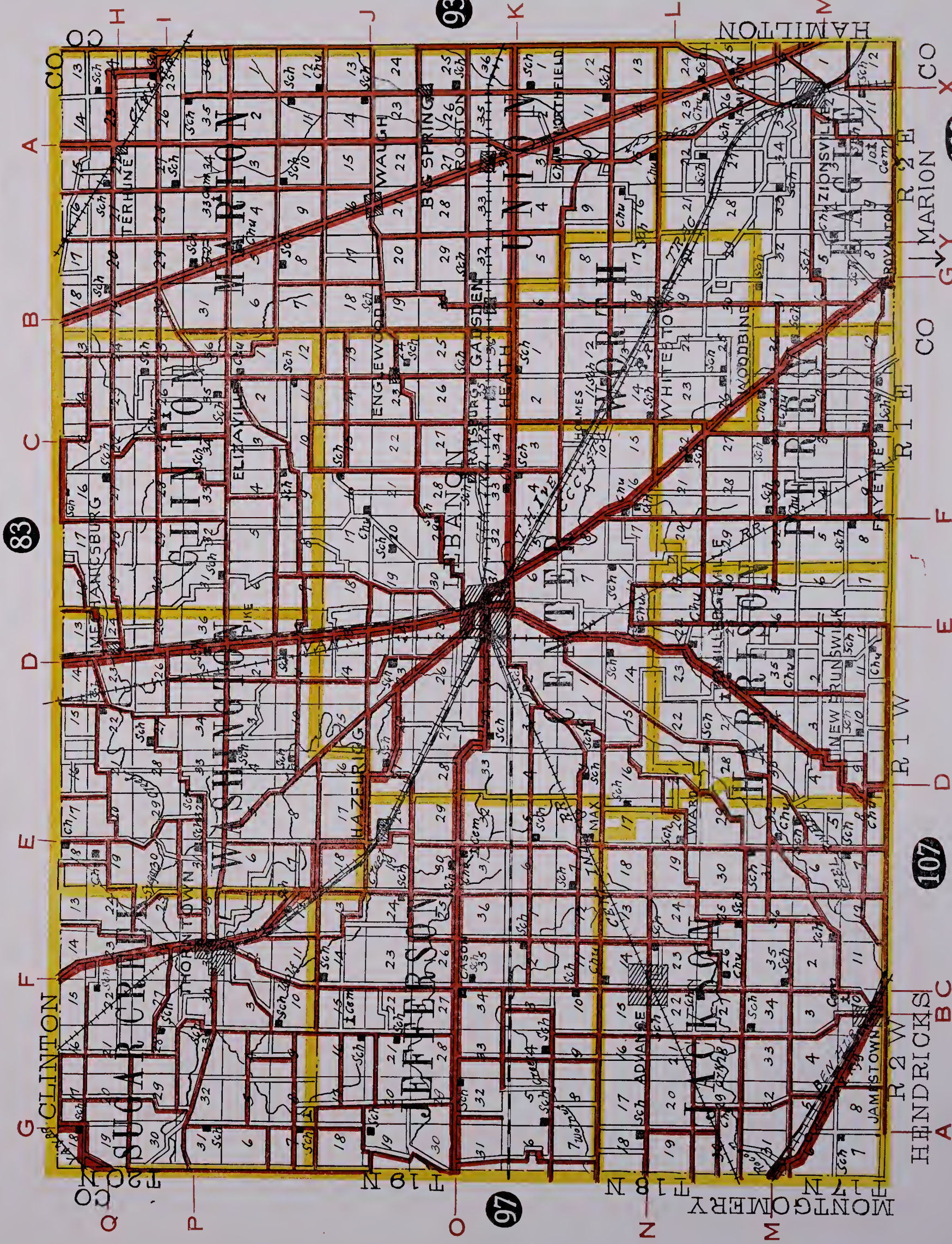
BOONE COUNTY.

Boone county, named in honor of Ratliff Boone, was organized February 10, 1831. It has a land area of 273,280 acres and there are very few acres which are not tillable. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$25,332,500. It has 121 schools, 189 teachers and 5,186 pupils. There are 10 banks in the county. Its population in 1910 was 24,673 and it is to be noted that this was less than the county had in 1890, when the census gave it 25,922.

Lebanon, the county seat, with a population in 1910 of 5,474, is located in the center of the county. Its transportation facilities are furnished by the Pennsylvania, Big Four and C. & E. I. railroads and the T. H., I. & E. and Thorntown-Lebanon interurban lines. The city has four banks, four school buildings, three newspapers and four churches. The city owns its own water works system and electric light plant, has several miles of paved streets and a complete system of sewage. Cream separators and furniture constitutes the main manufactured products of the city.

The other towns of the county include Zionsville, Thorntown, Jamestown, Gadsen, Hazelrigg, Terhume, Advance, Max, Rosston, Whitestown, Royalton and Elizaville.

BOONE COUNTY



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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery county, named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, was organized December 21, 1822, with its county seat at Crawfordsville. It lies in the section of the state which contains excellent farming land, and very little of its 320,640 acres is not suitable for agriculture. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$27,976,405. It has 68 schools, 240 teachers and 6,353 pupils. There are 22 banks. The county has a population of 20,888 in 1860 and gradually increased until 1900 when it had a population of 29,388. During the next ten years there was a slight decrease, the 1910 census returning 29,296 inhabitants.

Crawfordsville, the county seat, city of 11,500, is on the C., C., C. & St. L., Vandalia and C., I. & L. railroads. It is also connected with Indianapolis and Lebanon by electric lines. The city has four banks, two trust companies, two newspapers, and all the improvements of the modern city. It is the seat of Wabash College, a Presbyterian institution, which has a deservedly high reputation for its instruction. The manufactured products of the city include caskets, wire nails, wire, wire-bound shipping boxes, matches, roofing, furniture, fencing, building and paving brick and cigars. The city is also noted as the home of Gen. Lew Wallace and Maurice Thompson, two of Indiana's most famous authors, both of whom were born in Franklin county.

The incorporated towns are Waynetown, New Ross, New Market, New Richmond, Ladoga, Wingate, Linden, Alamo, Darlington and Waveland. Of these towns Ladoga is the only one with a population of more than one thousand. It is located at the junction of the Monon and C. I. railroads, has one bank, a newspaper, electric lights, water works and a number of small industries.

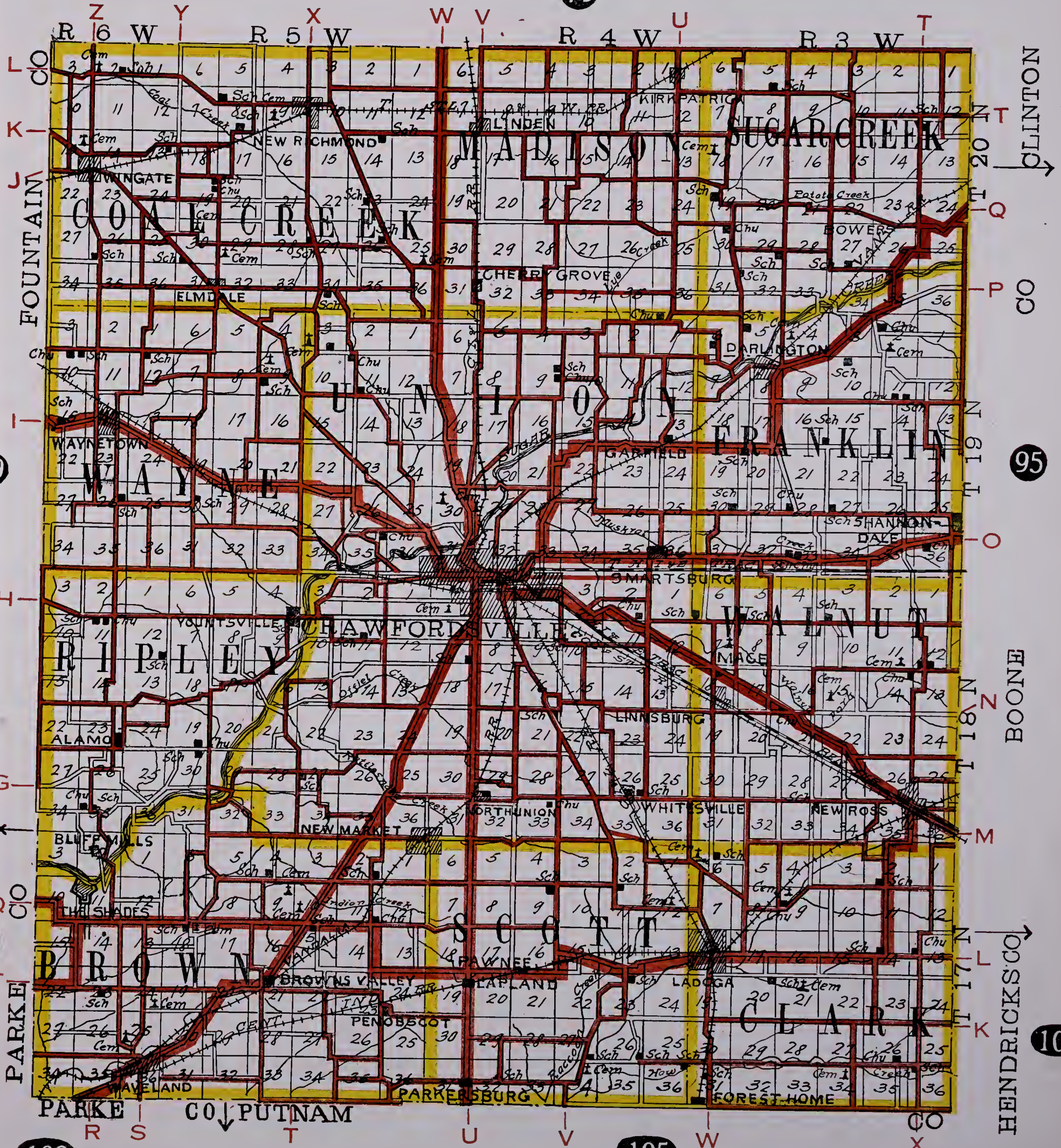
The unincorporated villages in the county are Kirkpatrick, Wesley, Bowers, Garfield, Whitesville, Browns Valley, Mace, Parkersburg, Linnsburg, Yountsville, Shaunonsdale, Bluff Mills and Fruits.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

TIPPECANOE

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FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Fountain county, named in honor of Major Fountain, who was killed in the battle on the Maumee, near Ft. Wayne, in 1790, was organized December 31, 1825, with the county seat at Covington. It is bounded on the west and north by the Wabash river and lies in that part of the state which includes the best farming land in the state. Consequently, very little of its 252,800 acres is unfit for cultivation. At one time coal was mined in the county in considerable quantities, but of late years the industry has not been a profitable one. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$15,285,235. It has 58 schools, 157 teachers and 4,446 pupils. The county has 14 banks. In 1910 its population was returned at 20,349, a decrease of about 1,000 from the census of 1900. In 1860 the county had a population of 15,566.

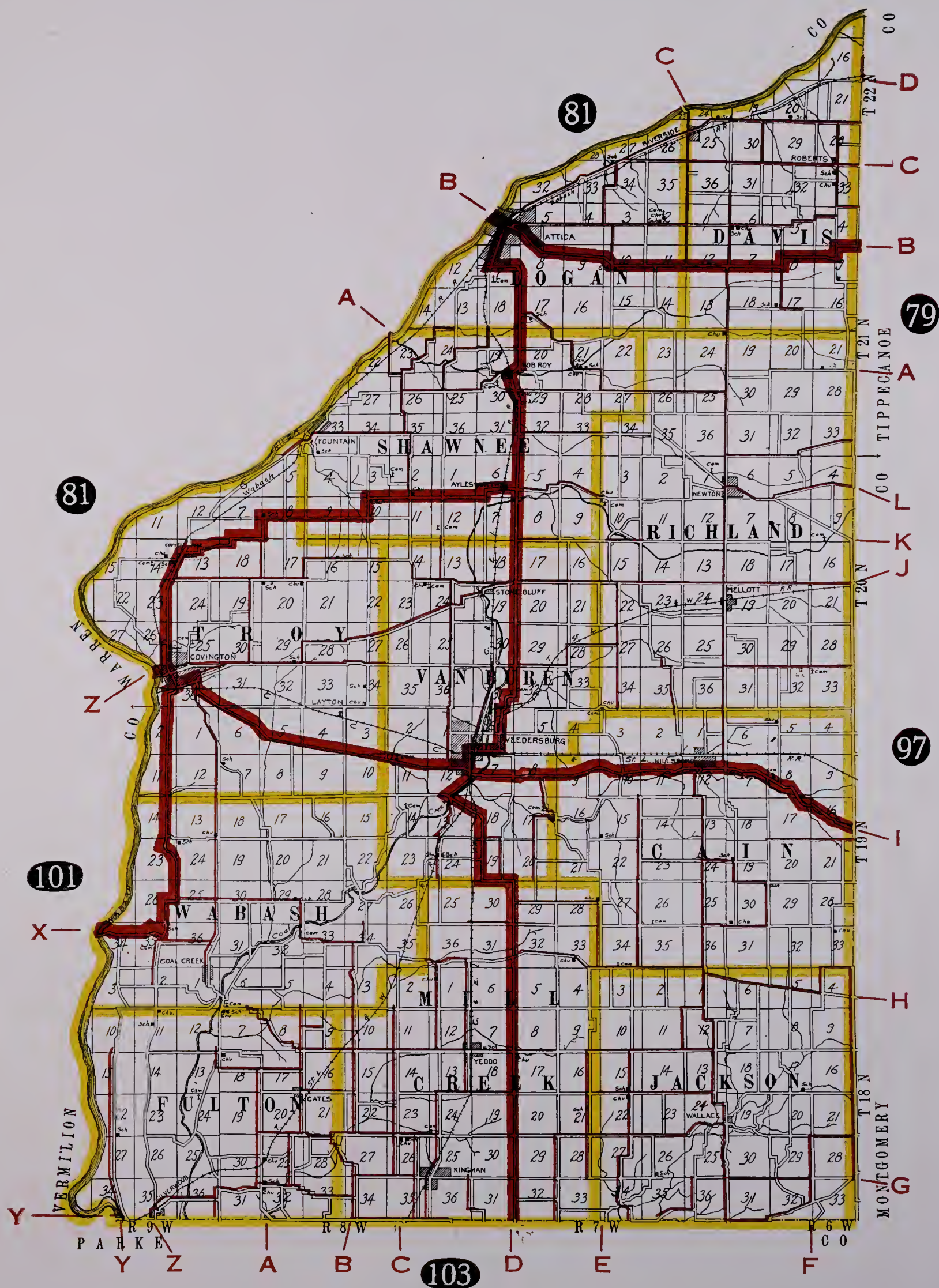
Covington, the county seat, located on the Wabash river and the Wabash and C., C. & St. L. railroads, has a population of about 2,250. It was a flourishing trading point in the days when the Wabash and Erie canal was in operation, and has maintained an important shipping trade owing to the fact that it is in the midst of a rich farming community. It has two banks, two newspapers, two school buildings, five churches, two canning factories, and electric and water works systems.

Attica, the largest town in the county, had a population of 3,500. It is located on the Wabash river, the Wabash, C. & E. I. and A. C. & S. R. railroads. It has two banks, three newspapers, three theaters, electric lights, water works, paved streets and a number of important manufacturing industries.

Veederburg, another important town in the county, has a population of 2,350. It is reached by the C. & E. I., T., St. L. & W. and C., C. & St. L. railroads. It has two banks, one newspaper, five churches, flour mill, two brick factories, saw and planing mills, machine shop and grain elevator. The city has electric and water works plants and paved streets.

Other towns in the county are Riverside, Kingman, Hillsboro, Robroy, Wallace, Mellott, Cates, Yeddo, Aylesworth, Newtown, Steamcorner and Stonebluff.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY



VERMILION COUNTY.

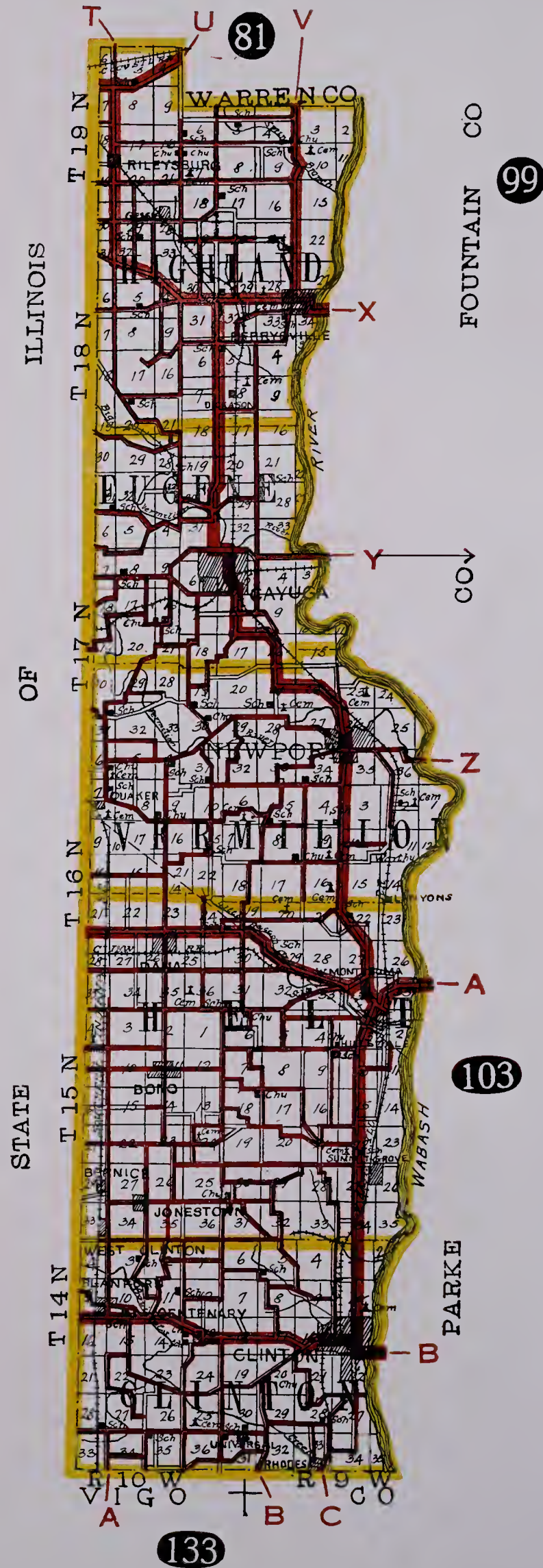
Vermilion county was organized January 2, 1824, with its county seat at Newport. The name of the county was applied because of the red earth or "keel," found along the banks of the Big and Little Vermilion rivers. The county lies between the Wabash river and the Illinois state line, and contains 162,560 acres of excellent farming land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,781,500. It has 61 schools, 160 teachers and 5,306 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. The population in 1860 was 9,420, and it has shown a steady increase each decade since that year, the 1910 census returning a population of 18,865.

Newport, the county seat, a town of 800, is located on the Wabash river and is reached by the C. & E. I. railroad. It has two banks, one newspaper and a few small industries.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Clinton, Cayuga, Dana and Fairview Park, the first three being larger than the county seat. Clinton, a city of approximately 11,000, has made a phenomenal growth since 1910, at which time it was credited with only 6,229 inhabitants. It is on the C. & E. I. railroad and connected with Terre Haute by an electric line. It is 14 miles south of Newport and 15 miles north of Terre Haute. It has two banks, three newspapers, five churches, water works, electric lights, sewage system and paved streets. Coal mining is the chief industry of the city and immediate vicinity. There is also a paving brick factory which is one of the largest in the country. In addition to these industries there is a canning factory, overall factory, flouring mill, saw mill, artificial ice plant and a number of smaller industries.

The unincorporated villages in the county include Rileysburg, Gessie, Perrysville, Worthy, Hillsdale, Cloxville, St. Bernice, Dickason, Eugene, Opedee, Quaker, Mt. Silica, Randall, Summit Grove, Voorhees, Blanford and Toronto.

VERMILION COUNTY



PARKE COUNTY.

Parke county, named after Benjamin Parke, a hero of the battle of Tippecanoe and the first federal judge of Indiana, was organized January 9, 1821, with its county seat at Rockville. The county lies in the central western part of the state, with the Wabash river as its western boundary. It is excellent farming land and few of its 286,080 acres are unsuitable for tillage. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,446,720. It has 104 schools, 167 teachers and 4,850 pupils. There are eight banks in the county. The population in 1860 was 15,538 and the county showed a steady growth up to 1900, when it had a population of 23,000. The 1910 census indicated a decrease, the return showing only 22,214 inhabitants.

Rockville, the county seat, with a population of 2,250, is located on the Vandalia railroad, twenty-seven miles northeast of Terre Haute. It has two banks, three newspapers, four school buildings and six churches. The city has water works, electric lights and a sewage system. The main industrial establishments are two extensive lumber mills, both of which do a large business, and a flouring mill. Rockville is known as the home of Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss, the famed "Country Contributor".

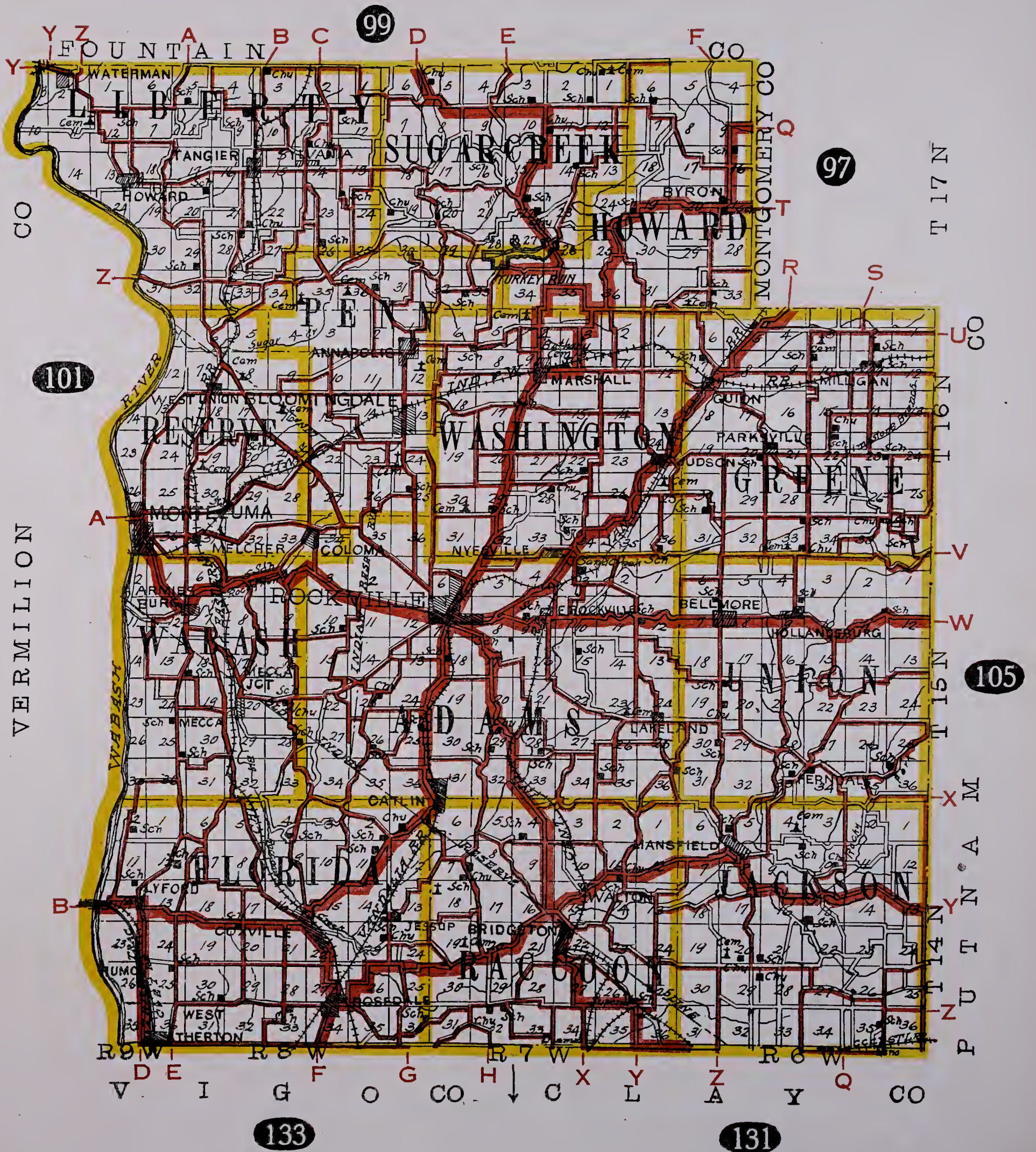
The other incorporated towns in the county are Montezuma, Rosedale, Bloomingdale, Diamond, Marshall, and Judson. The first named is the only one with a population of more than a thousand. Bloomingdale is the seat of a noted Quaker academy, which has been in operation since the early history of the county.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Mecca, Coxville, Superior, Bridgetown, Uncas, Mansfield, Jessup, Byron, Tangier, Annapolis, Leatherwood, Melcher, Armiesburg, Bethany, Milligan, Guion, Parkeville, Sylvania, Nyesville, Union, Catlin and Ferndale.

Turkey Run, a beautiful wooded tract in the northern part of the county, attracts thousands of visitors each year. On November 11, 1916, the State acquired the tract of 1,400 acres for the sum of \$40,200. Several views of the tract are given in the 1915 report of the State Board of Forestry.

The Indiana Tuberculosis Asylum is located four miles east of Rockville on a tract of 504 acres. It was opened April 1, 1911, and is one of the best equipped asylums of its kind in the United States.

PARKE COUNTY



PUTNAM COUNTY.

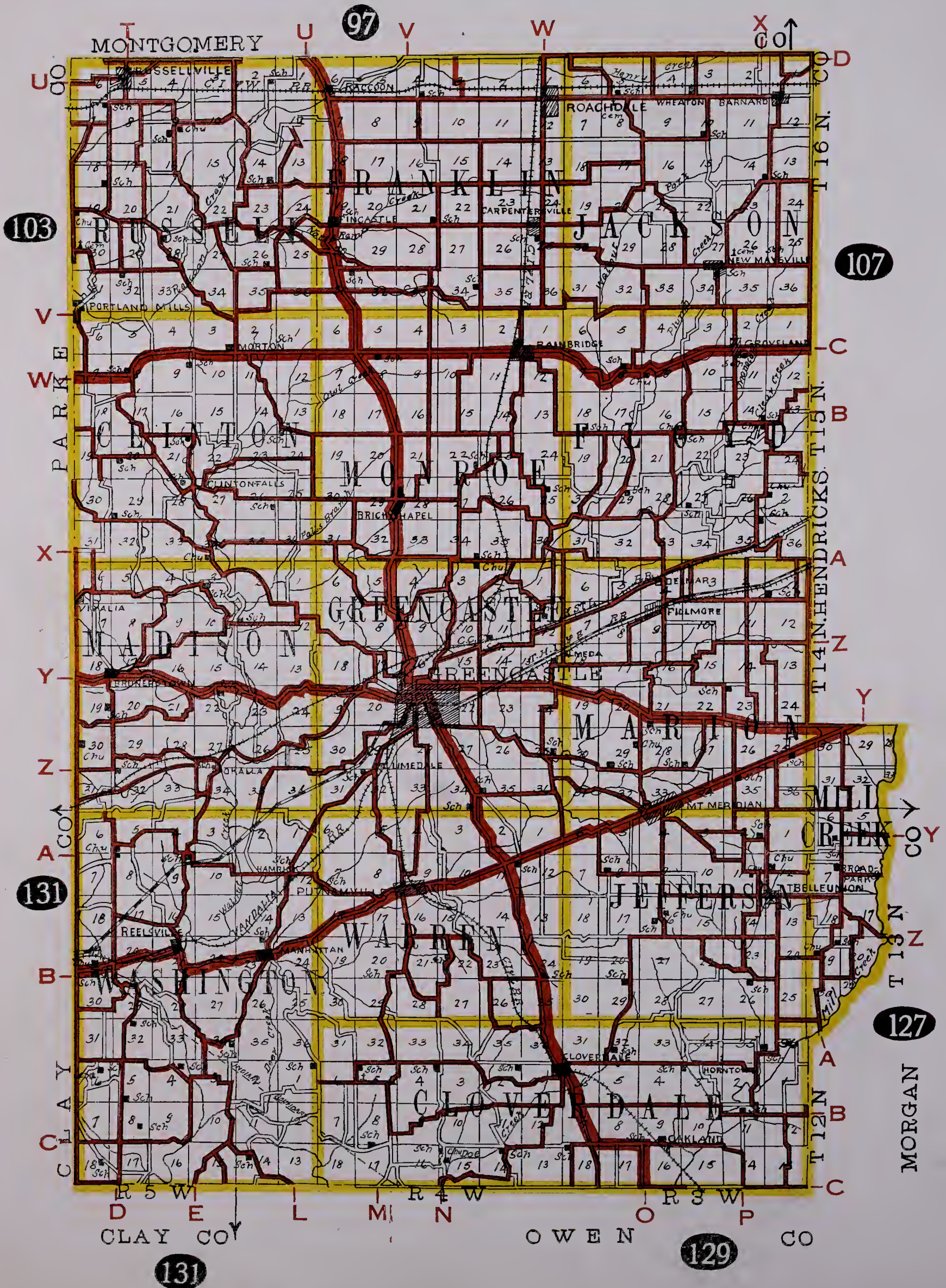
Putnam county, named in honor of Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized December 31, 1821, with its county seat at Greencastle. The county is located midway between Indianapolis and the Illinois state line, and includes some fine farming land and also some very broken land. However, most of its 309,120 acres is suitable for farming, the best land being found in the north and east parts of the county. There is considerable stone quarried in the county. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$17,251,371. It has 98 schools, 180 teachers and 4,493 pupils. There are ten banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 20,681, which was slightly more than the county had in 1910, when it was returned with 20,520 inhabitants. The greatest population of the county was in 1880, when it had 23,501 inhabitants, each succeeding census having shown a decrease.

Greencastle, the county seat, a city of 4,500, is located on the Monon, Big Four and Vandalia railroads, and the T. H., I. & E. traction line. It is 39 miles west of Indianapolis and 33 miles east of Terre Haute. It has three banks, two trust companies, two daily and three weekly newspapers, public library and ten churches. The city is the seat of DePauw University, a co-educational Methodist institution, with an annual enrollment of a thousand students. The chief industries include an ice cream factory, lightning rod factory, cabinet factory, two flouring mills, handle factory, saw mills and planing mills. *zinc, mica*

The other incorporated towns of the county are Roachdale, Cloverdale, Russellville and Bainbridge. The unincorporated villages include Putnamville, Fillmore, Delmar, Wheaton, Barnard, Raccoon, Hamrick, Reelsville, Oakland, Horntown, Belle Union, Limesdale, Manhattan, Clifton Falls, Morton, Fincastle, Portland Mills, Groveland and Vivalia.

The 1913 Legislature made provision for a State Penal Farm and it was finally located in Putnam county near Putnamville. Here the state purchased 1,602 acres, and proceeded to erect suitable buildings for the housing of the prisoners. It was opened for the reception of prisoners on April 12, 1915, and at the close of the first fiscal year 73 counties had sent a total of 1,174 prisoners to the farm, the greatest number present any one day being 606.

PUTNAM COUNTY



HENDRICKS COUNTY.

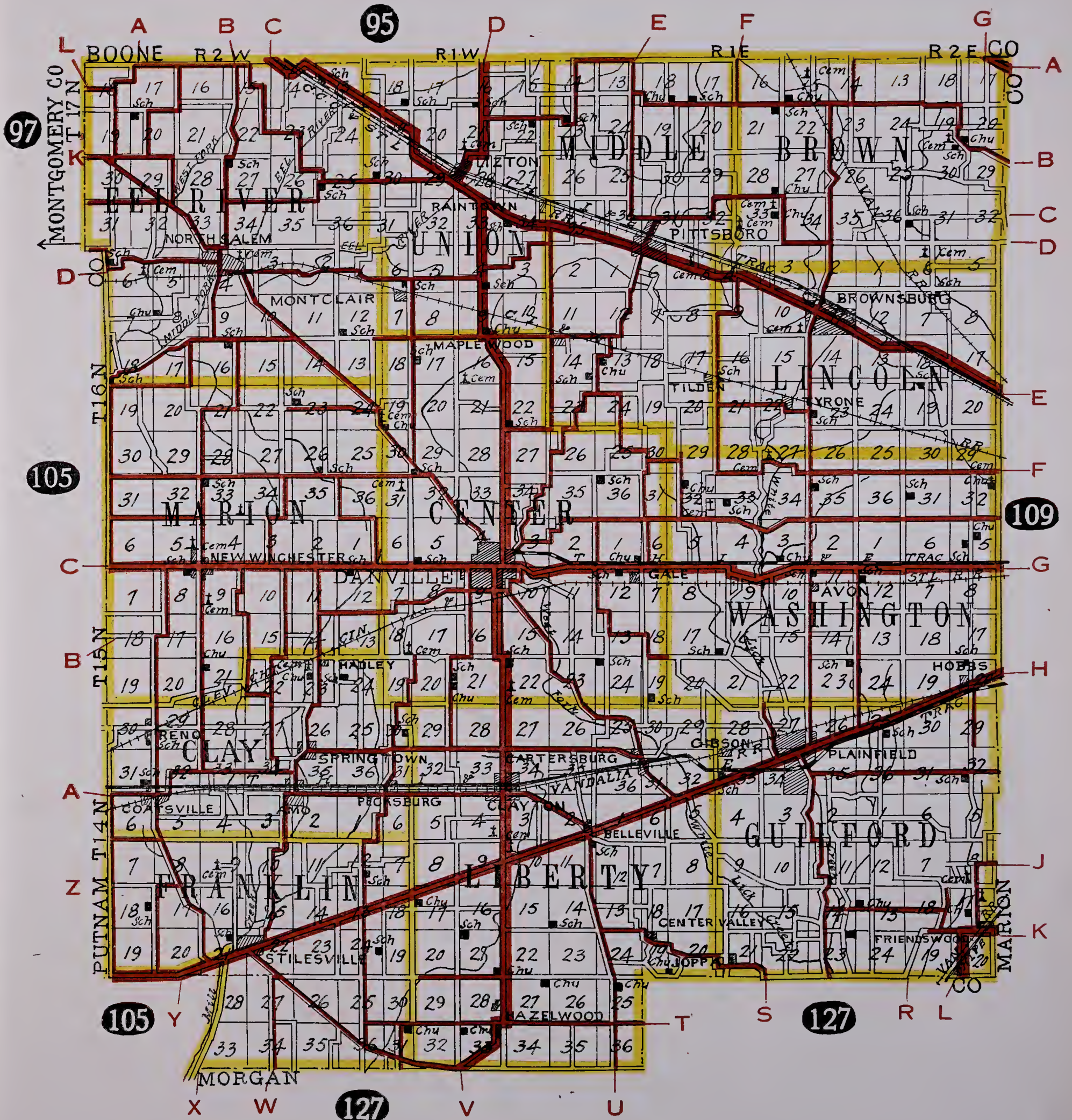
Hendricks county, named in honor of Gov. William Hendricks, was organized December 20, 1823, with Danville as its county seat. It joins Marion county on the west and is one of the best farming counties in the state. Few of its 261,120 acres are unfit for cultivation, and having no manufacturing centers, its chief wealth lies in its farm products. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$19,598,905. It has 71 schools, 152 teachers and 4,567 pupils. The county has 17 banks. Its proximity to Indianapolis has tended to keep down its population and as a result it does not have as many residents now as it had forty years ago. The census of 1870 gave it a population of 20,277, while in 1910 it had only 20,026. Its greatest population was in 1880 when it had 22,981.

Danville, the county seat and largest town in the county, is situated in the center of the county on the Big Four railroad. It is also the western terminus of an electric line running between Indianapolis and Danville. It has two banks, two newspapers, electric light, water works and sewage plants, paved streets, good schools and churches and a fine public library. It is the seat of the Central Normal College, one of the best educational institutions in the state. During the past few years a fine court house has been erected, and several new business blocks have been built. The city has a public park at the edge of town of which it may be justly proud.

The Vandalia railroad runs across the southern part of the county and six villages are located on it, viz., Plainfield, Cartersburg, Clayton, Pecksburg, Amo and Coatesville. Other towns and villages in the county are Hazelwood, North Salem, Montclair, Tilden, Pittsboro, Lizton, Brownsburg, Hadley and Avon.

Plainfield, with a population of 1,400, is the second largest town in the county. It is on the Vandalia and the traction line running between Indianapolis and Terre Haute. It has two banks, two newspapers, two school buildings, four churches, electric and water works plants and is the home of the Keeley Institute. The Indiana Boys' School is one mile southwest of the town, and is probably the most interesting thing from the visitor's standpoint in the county. It was established with the Legislative Act of March 8, 1867, and opened January 1, 1868. The grounds contain 527 acres.

HENDRICKS COUNTY



MARION COUNTY.

Marion county, named in honor of Francis Marion, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized December 21, 1821, with its county seat at Indianapolis. The county is practically in the center of the state and was not organized until after a commission had selected the present site of Indianapolis for the new state capital. While the history of the county is largely the history of Indianapolis, yet the county is in the center of the best farming land of the state. Its land area of 254,080 acres is drained into White river which meanders through the county from north to south. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$273,385,310. It has 140 schools, 1,258 teachers and 44,529 pupils. The population of the county in 1830, the first census of the county, gave it 7,192; by 1860 the population had increased to 39,855; and in 1910 it was 263,661.

Indianapolis, the largest inland city in the United States, had a population of 233,650 in 1910 and an estimated population of 291,940 in 1916. It is a great railroad center, no less than seventeen trunk lines passing through the city. It is the greatest interurban center in the world and its thirteen interurban lines enter a central station, the finest in the United States, and radiate to all parts of the state. The city has an area of 37.97 square miles, an assessed valuation of \$244,217,280, 343 miles of sewers, twenty-six parks, 165 miles of paved streets, 170 miles of street car tracks, public market, three high school and 70 ward buildings, 63 hotels, 37 banks, 79 newspapers and periodicals, six theaters, 72 moving picture houses, 284 churches and 632 saloons.

The city has three direct steam roads to the coal fields of Indiana and with an abundance of cheap fuel the growth of manufacturing has been phenomenal. It now ranks second in the United States in the manufacture of automobiles. In this connection it should be stated that the city has the finest motor speedway in the world. It is a great meat packing center, manufactures more quartered oak veneer than any city in the country, ~~produces more hominy than any city in America and produces more than a thousand different manufactured articles which are shipped to all parts of the world.~~

It is the seat of the following state institutions: School for Deaf, School for Blind; Indiana University School of Medicine, Indiana Girls' School, Indiana Woman's Prison, Central Hospital for the Insane and Indiana State Fair. Among its colleges and special schools may be mentioned Butler College, Benjamin Harrison and Indiana Law Schools, three business colleges, Indiana Central University, Indianapolis Conservatory and Metropolitan schools of Music, Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union, Indiana Dental College, Indiana Veterinary College, Tudor Hall, Brooks School for Boys, Bogue's School for Stammerers, Indiana School of Pharmacy and even a barbers' college.

The city is unusually well supplied with hospitals. The city maintains one large hospital and Indiana University owns the Robert W. Long Hospital. Others are as follows: St. Vincent, Methodist, Deaconess and Eleanor hospitals. Besides there is a hospital for the incurable insane at Julietta, Marion county, which was opened in 1900. A number of private hospitals and sanitariums are also found.

Another feature of the city's life is seen in the large number of institutions of a religious, charitable or benevolent nature. Included among such institutions are the white and colored Y. M. C. A. buildings and the Y. W. C. A. building; Salvation Army; Volunteers of America; the Bertha Ballard Home; homes for aged white and colored women and a separate home for aged Catholic women; Indian-

apolis Orphans' Asylum, Fairview Mission, German General Protestant Orphans' Home, German Lutheran Orphans' Home, Home for Friendless Colored Children, Rescue Mission, Summer Mission for Sick Babies, Friendly Inn, Flanner Guild, Woman's Relief Corps, Indiana Humane Society, Red Cross Society, Day Nursery for Working Mothers, Bureau of Justice and, finally, the Indianapolis City Charity Organization.

Indianapolis has many notable buildings. The state capitol, Marion county court house and federal building are all handsome structures. There are 25 modern office buildings of more than six stories. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, and several other fraternal orders have magnificent buildings. The Columbia Club, Marion Club, Democratic Club, Country Club, Canoe Club and University Club have buildings of their own, while union labor men have a Labor Temple. The John Herron Art Institute has one of the finest buildings devoted to art to be found in the United States. Various German organizations have handsome buildings. The Das Deutsche House, Southside and Independent Turnvereins and Indianapolis Maennerchor organizations have buildings which would be a credit to any city in the country. Another building of an unusual character is the Propylaeum, built and owned by the women of Indianapolis, and devoted to literature, art and general culture.

Any description of Indianapolis would be incomplete without mention of its beautiful Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which is conceded to be the most beautiful monument of its kind in the world. It was dedicated in 1902 and stands in the circle formerly occupied first by the governor's house and later by the statue of Governor Morton, which now stands in the State House yard. The monument is 284 feet high and is adorned at the base with the statues of George Rogers Clark, James Whitcomb, William Henry Harrison and Oliver P. Morton. Other statues of eminent Indiana men to be found in the city are those of Thomas A. Hendricks, Henry W. Lawton, Schuyler Colfax and Benjamin Harrison and a bust of Robert Dale Owen. A bronze tablet on the south side of the Claypool Hotel informs the passers-by that Abraham Lincoln stood on that spot and delivered an address during the Civil War.

Indianapolis is becoming known as the "Convention City" because of the increasing number of national conventions of every kind which meet here. Tomlinson Hall, the largest in the city, has a seating capacity of five thousand, and is amply large enough to accommodate any kind of a convention except a presidential convention. The colosseum at the fair ground is used for horse shows, automobile exhibits, musical concerts and also for speaking occasions.

The incorporated cities in Marion county outside of Indianapolis are Beech Grove, Castleton, Southport, University Heights, Broad Ripple and Clermont. None of the towns, with the exception of Beech Grove, have a population of more than five hundred. Other villages in the county include Nora, Mt. Comfort, Friendswood, Camby, West Newton, Cumberland, Flackville, Alliance, Antrim, Glen Valley, Wana-maker, New Augusta, Oaklandon, Southport, Bridgeport, Gallaudet, Ben Davis, Lawrence, Malott Park, Acton, Maywood, Valley Mills, Olinville and Carter.

A United States Army post is located in the northeastern part of the county, eleven miles from Indianapolis. It was established in 1907 and named Fort Benjamin Harrison, in honor of the only President elected from Indiana. The post is connected with Indianapolis by an electric line.

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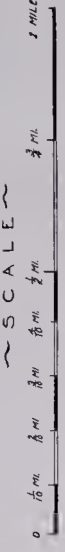
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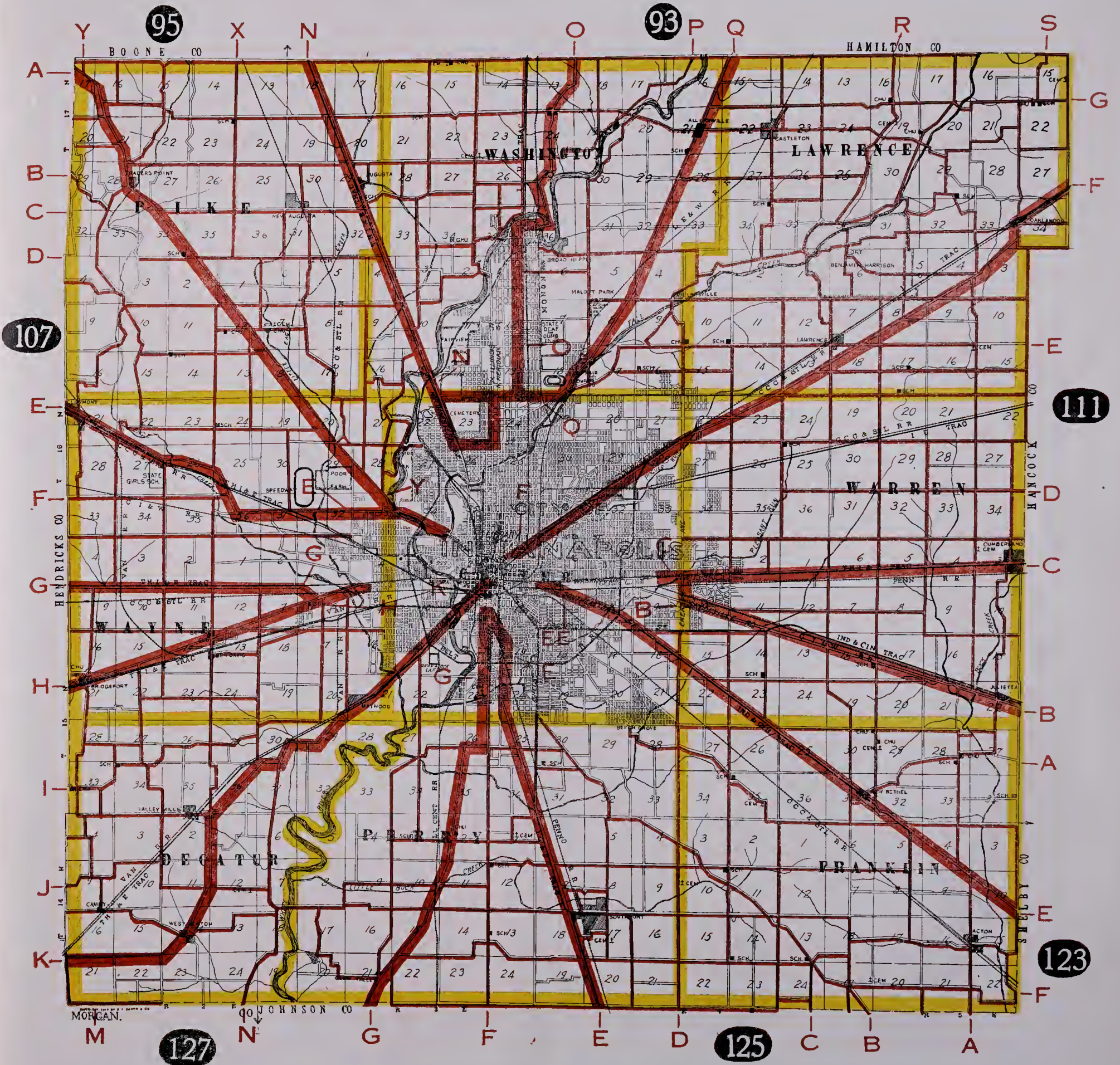
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MARION COUNTY



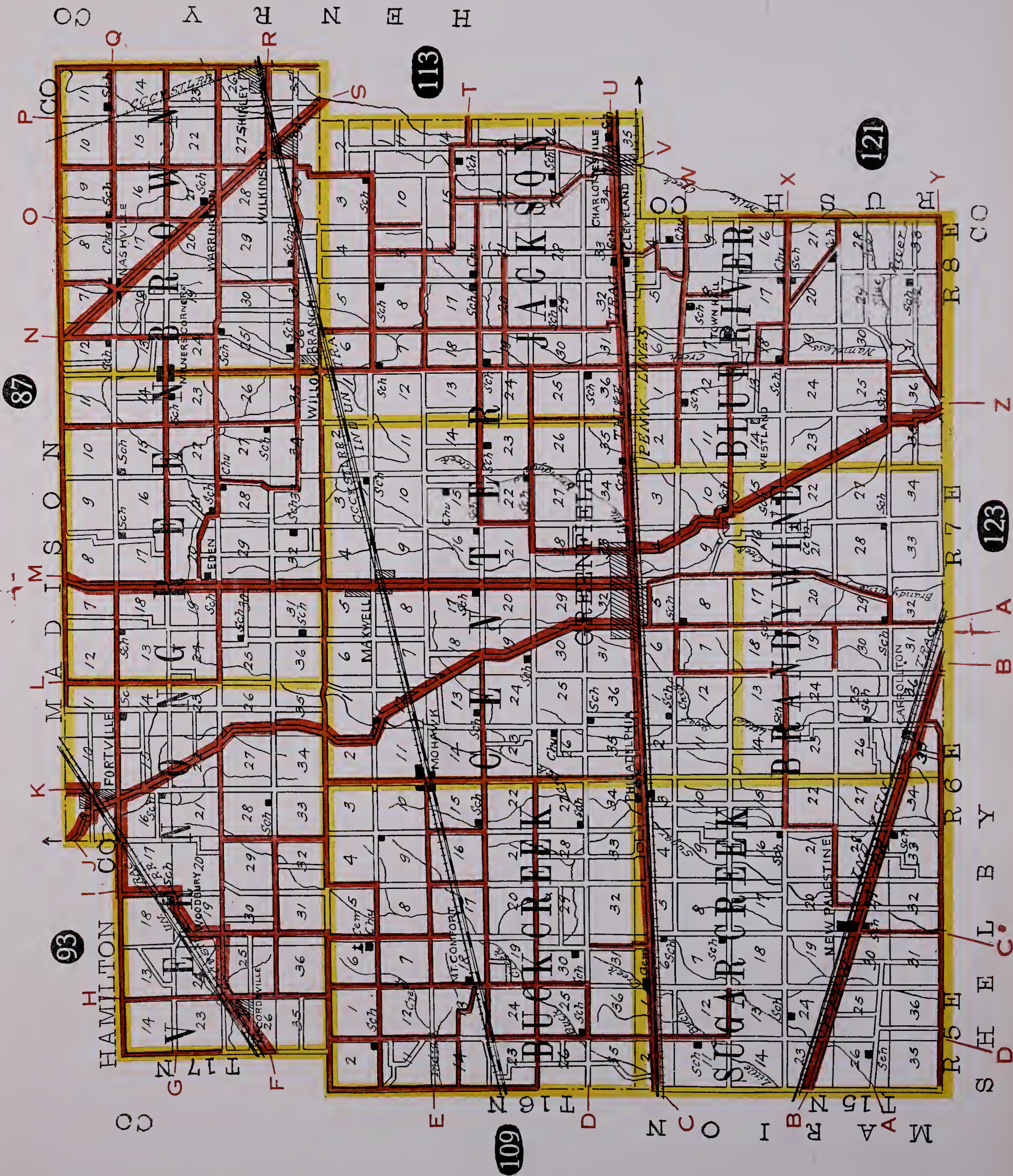
HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock county, named in honor of John Hancock, was organized December 24, 1827, with the county seat at Greenfield. It joins Marion county on the east and contains 196,480 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the state. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$19,378,600. There are 75 schools, 139 teachers and 3,793 pupils. The county has 10 banks. The county had a population of 12,802 in 1860 and 19,030 in 1910.

Greenfield, the county seat, is in the center of the county and on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad and the T. H., I. & E. traction line. It has three banks, three newspapers, nine churches, electric light, water works and sewage systems, and paved streets. The city is noted as the birthplace of the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, and the scenes of many of his poems are to be found in the county. The "Ol' Swimmin' Hole" was in Brandywine creek, which wends its way through the county. The William Mitchell Printing Company is one of the largest printing houses in the state. Another industry which has been established in the county within the past few years is the large biological laboratory of Eli Lilly Company, situated on the National road one mile west of Greenfield.

Other towns in the county are Philadelphia, Cumberland, Cleveland, Maxwell, Shirley, Fortville, McCordsville, Maple Valley, Gem, Wilkinson, Eden, Willow, New Palestine and Carrollton. Of these, Shirley and Fortville are flourishing towns of more than a thousand.

HANCOCK COUNTY



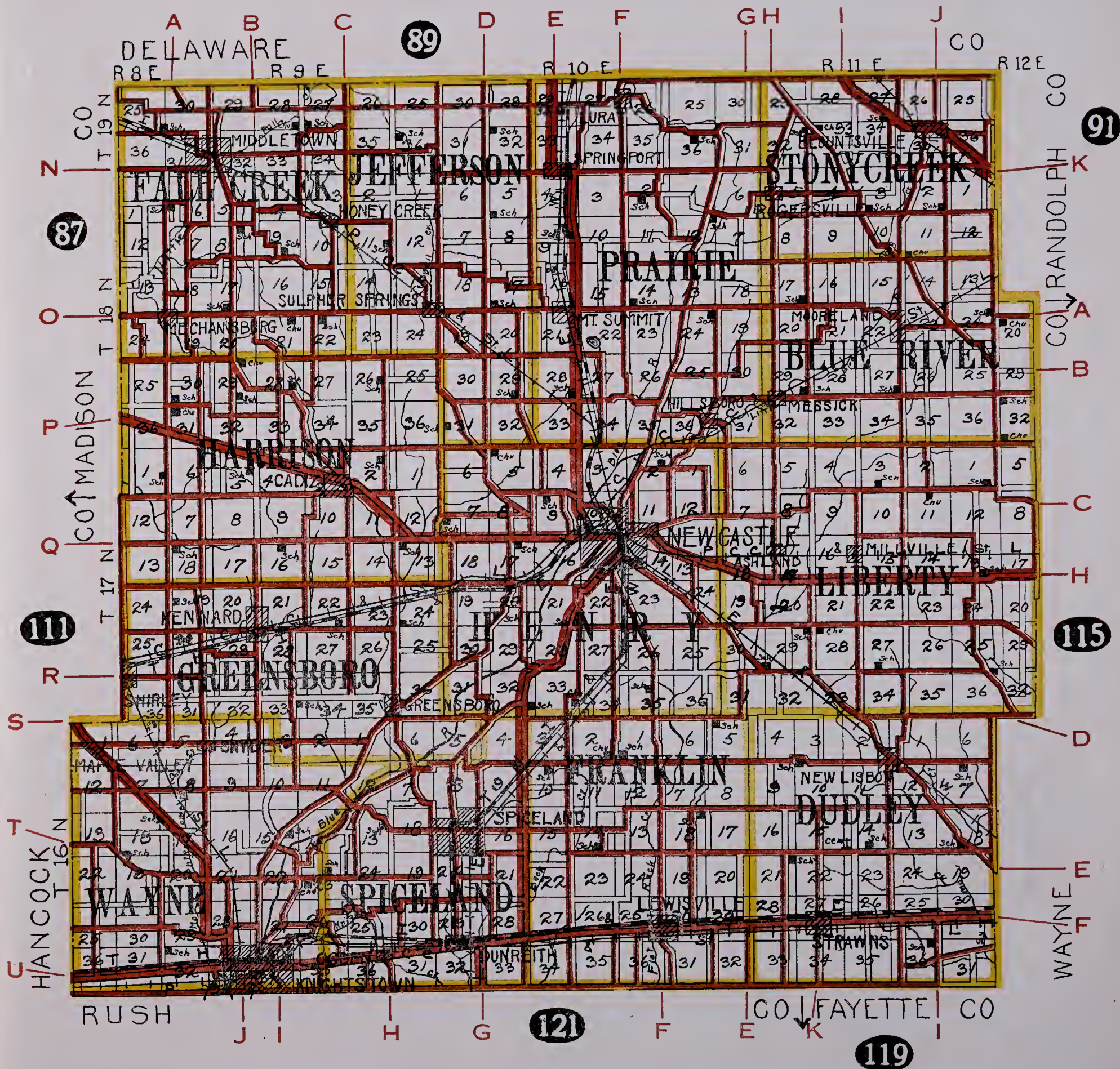
HENRY COUNTY.

Henry county, named in honor of Patrick Henry, was organized December 31, 1821, with its county seat at New Castle. It has a land area of 254,080 acres of good farming land, the census report of 1910 returning all but 10,000 acres of it as under cultivation. It is drained south to the headwaters of White river. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$25,167,500. It has 70 schools, 204 teachers and 5,661 pupils. The county has 15 banks. The county has shown a substantial gain in population each decade since 1860, at which time it had a population of 20,119. Its greatest increase was in the decade from 1900 to 1910, when it had a population of 29,578.

New Castle, the county seat, has had a phenomenal growth since 1900. At that time it had a population of only 3,406, but by 1910 it had increased to 9,446, while in 1916 it was estimated at 12,500. It is situated in the center of the county on the P., C., C. & St. L., L. E. & W. and C., C. & St. L. railroads. It is also reached by two interurban lines, the I. U. T. and T. H., I. & E. The city has four banks, two daily and two weekly papers, fine schools and churches of the leading denominations, public library, hospital, and all the improvements of the modern city. Among its many important industries are the manufacture of kitchen cabinets, automobiles and automobile parts, pianos, caskets, bridges, flour and timber products of various kinds. The city is known as the "Rose City," because of the large amount of American Beauty roses which are grown there, the greenhouses covering several acres of land, and the roses being shipped in car load lots to all parts of the United States. Its Hoosier kitchen cabinets are known all over the world, being the most extensively advertised product of its kind now on the market. The Indiana Village for Epileptics is located about five miles northeast of the city. It was established by the legislative act of March 6, 1905, and opened September 16, 1907. The farm contains 1,246 acres.

Other incorporated towns in the county are Middletown, Knightstown, Spiceland, Lewisville, Mooreland, Sulphur Springs, Mt. Summit, Kennard, Greensboro, Straughn, Cadiz, Dunreith and Shirley. Unincorporated villages include Blountsville, Ashland, Millville, Messick, Luray, Hillsboro, New Lisbon, Ogden, Mechanicsburg and Honey Creek. The Old National Road runs across the southern part of the county.

HENRY COUNTY



WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne county, named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was organized November 27, 1810, with its first county seat at Salisbury. In 1817 it was changed to Centerville, where it remained until 1873, when it was removed to Richmond. The struggle between Centerville and Richmond over the county seat was a question which often affected state politics and it is safe to say that no other county in the state has had such a prolonged fight before it got its seat of justice permanently located. The county contains some of the best farming land in the state and there is very little of its 263,040 acres which cannot be tilled. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$35,997,824. It has 77 schools, 265 teachers and 7,792 pupils. There are 16 banks in the county. In 1820 Wayne county had a population of 12,119, the largest population of any county in the state, and it continued to be the ranking county in population up to and including 1850. At that time it had 25,320 inhabitants, as against Marion county's 24,103. In 1860 it ranked second with 29,558, Marion being first with 39,855. Since 1860 the county has shown a steady increase at each decennial census, the 1910 census giving it a population of 43,757.

Richmond, the county seat, a flourishing city of 24,000, is located on the G. R. & L. C. & O. and the Pennsylvania railroads, and the Ohio Electric and the T. H., I. & E. traction lines, 69 miles east of Indianapolis. It has four banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, 11 school buildings, five churches, public library, eight hospitals and homes, and all the improvements of the modern city.

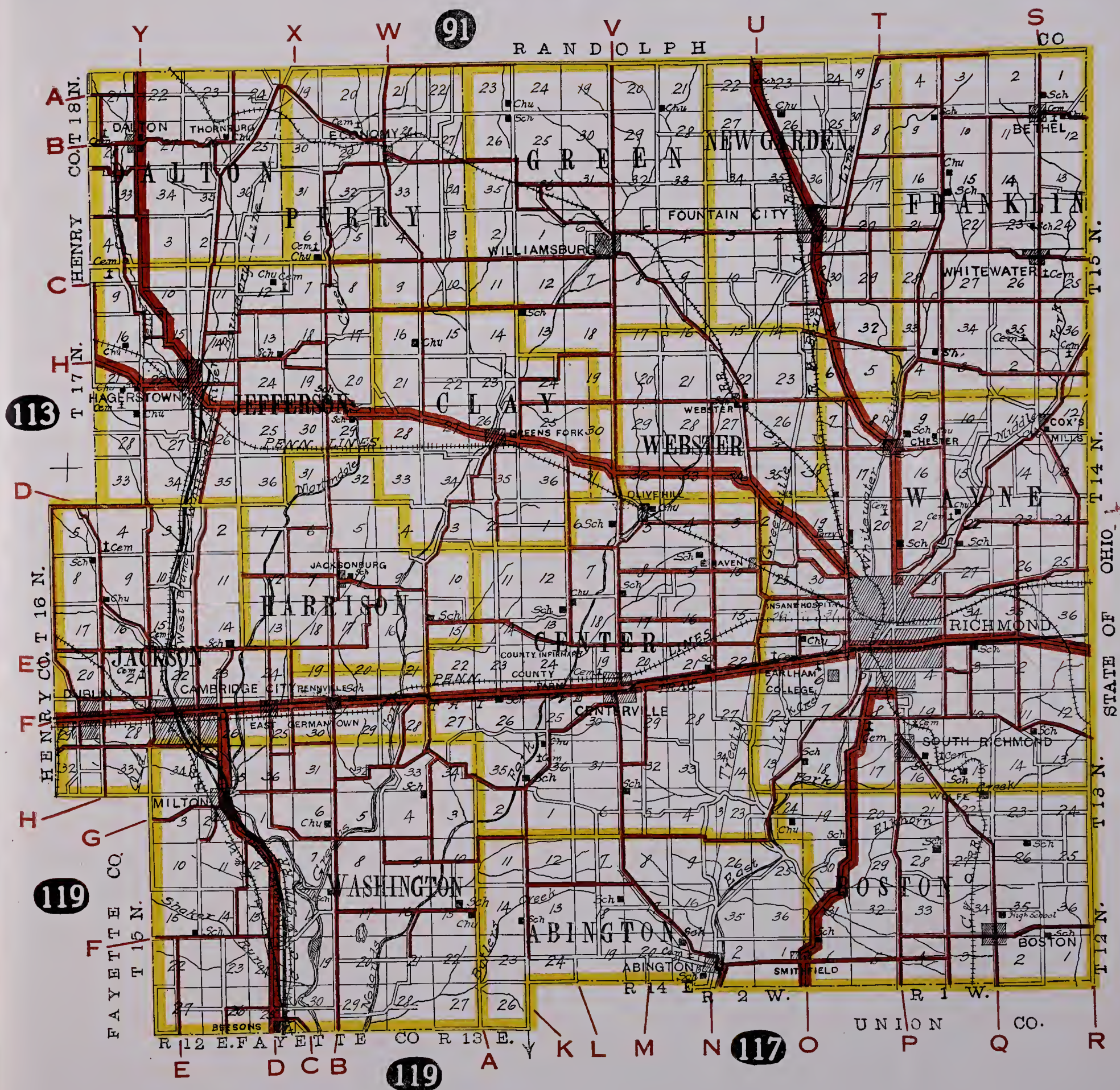
It is the seat of Earlham College, a Quaker institution of learning, which has a national reputation for the character of its work. There are also a number of business colleges, conservatories of music, private and parochial schools in the city. Glen Miller Park, on the western edge of the city, is one of the most picturesque parks in the state.

Richmond is an important manufacturing center, its chief manufactured products including the following: Pianos, fencing, cigars, wagons, brass products, ice cream, automobiles, mattresses, fertilizer, razor hones, medicine, lawnmowers, ventilating apparatus, clamps, caskets, gloves, baking powder, brooms, beer, candy, porch shades, furniture, chairs, elevators, safety gates, fireproof doors, packing house products, agricultural implements, roller skates and ice.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Cambridge City, Centerville, Dublin, Mount Auburn, East Germantown, Boston, Milton, Hagerstown, Fountain City, Whitewater and Spring Grove. Of these towns, Cambridge City and Centerville are the only ones with a population in excess of a thousand. The unincorporated villages include Abington, Druley, Wolfe, Chester, Cox Mills, Bethel, Dalton, Economy, Williamsburg, Webster, Woodford, Beesons, Greens Fork and Smithfield.

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane, located a short distance west of Richmond on a tract of 769 acres, was provided for by the legislative act of March 7, 1883. Some of the buildings were completed in 1887 and the same year the feeble-minded children then at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home were temporarily housed at Richmond. They were moved to Ft. Wayne in July, 1890, and on the 4th of the following August the first insane patients were received at Richmond.

WAYNE COUNTY



UNION COUNTY.

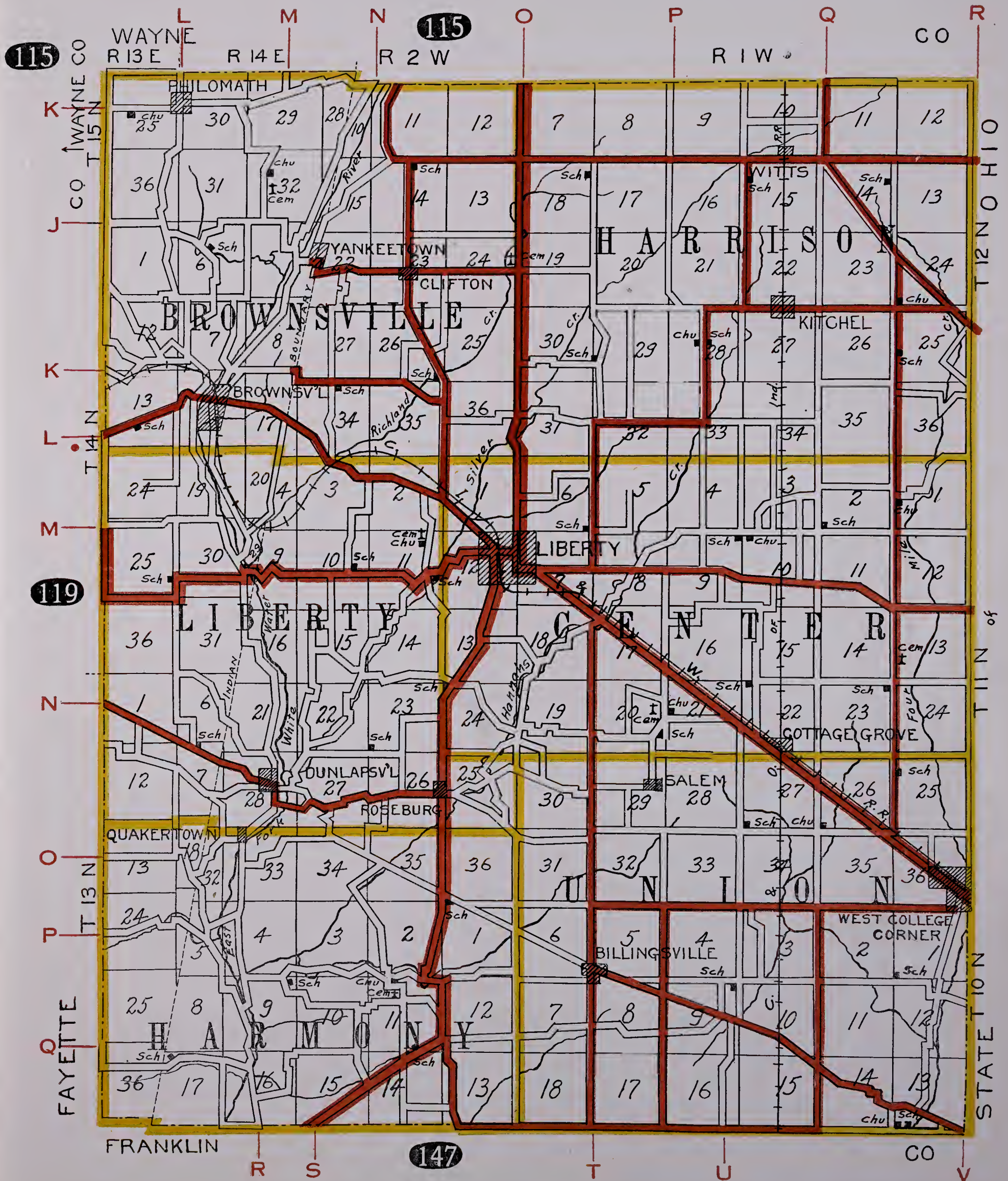
Union county, so called because it was hoped at the time of its creation that it would harmonize the quarrel that existed over the county seats of Fayette and Wayne counties, was organized January 5, 1821, with its first county seat at Brownsville. Only one county in the state, Ohio, is smaller, its land area being 103,680 acres, and practically all of it has been brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$6,577,500. It has 33 schools, 53 teachers and 1,183 pupils. There are three banks in the county. A study of the growth of population in Union county discloses the fact that it was larger in 1830 than it was in 1910. In 1830 it had a population of 7,944, while in 1910 it had only 6,260. Its greatest population was in 1840, when it had 9,920 inhabitants, that is, more than 3,000 in excess of its present population.

Brownsville, the first county seat, was in the northwestern part of the county and too far from the center to be satisfactory. Accordingly the Legislature was asked to pass an act providing for a relocation of the seat of justice. This was done and the present site of Liberty was chosen in March, 1823. Liberty, a town of 1,500, is on the C. I. & W. railroad. It has two banks, two newspapers, public library and four churches. Its industries include a manure spreader and grain drill factory and a paint factory.

The only incorporated town in the county is West College Corner, a thriving town of about 500 in the eastern part of the county. The unincorporated villages include Cottage Grove, Billingsville, Qnakertown, Philomath, Brownsville, Kitchell, Witts, Clifton, Carl, Lotus, Beechey Mire and Dunlapsville.

Union county has the honor of being the birthplace of Joaquin Miller, the famous poet. He left the county when a small boy and never returned to it to make his home. In the summer of 1916 a monument was erected on the site of his birthplace.

UNION COUNTY



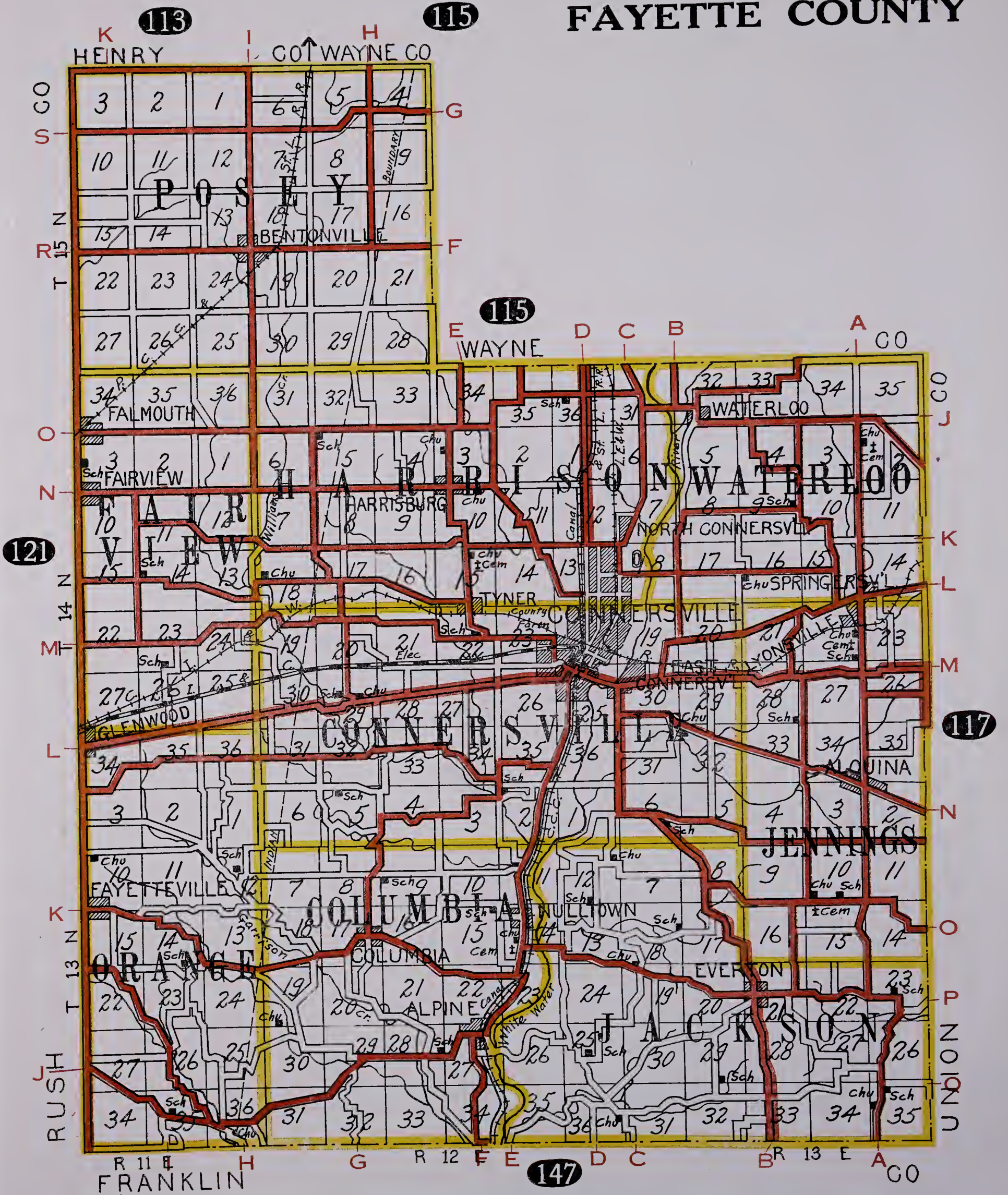
FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette county was organized December 28, 1818, and so named in honor of Marquis de La Fayette. It was the first county organized including any of the "New Purchase," which had been acquired from the Indians in the fall of that year. It is one of the smallest counties in the state, containing only 138,240 acres, but there is probably no county in the state which has a larger proportion of its area in actual cultivation. White Water river runs through the center of the county from north to south and affords easy natural drainage for all parts of the county. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$12,530,070. It has 33 schools, 86 teachers and 2,788 pupils. There are five banks in the county. Its population has increased from year to year since 1860. In that year it was 10,225 and in 1910 it had increased to 14,415.

Connersville, the county seat, had a population of 7,738 in 1910, but had increased to an estimated population of 10,000 in 1916. It is located on the C., C., C. & St. L., C., I. & W. and L. E. & W. railroads. It is the terminus of an electric line from Indianapolis, fifty-eight miles to the northwest. It has four banks, two daily and one weekly newspaper, public library and excellent schools and churches. It has electric, water and sewage systems, paved streets and a number of important manufacturing plants. Its manufactured products include automobiles, automobile parts, buggies, flour, blower machinery, cigars and creamery products.

There are only a few villages in the county, the main ones being Nulltown, Beutownville, Quakertown, Everton, Alpine, Bently and Columbia. The old White Water canal runs through the county along the banks of the river of the same name, and it is still kept up in some places. It furnishes water power for a number of mills in Fayette and Franklin counties.

FAYETTE COUNTY



RUSH COUNTY.

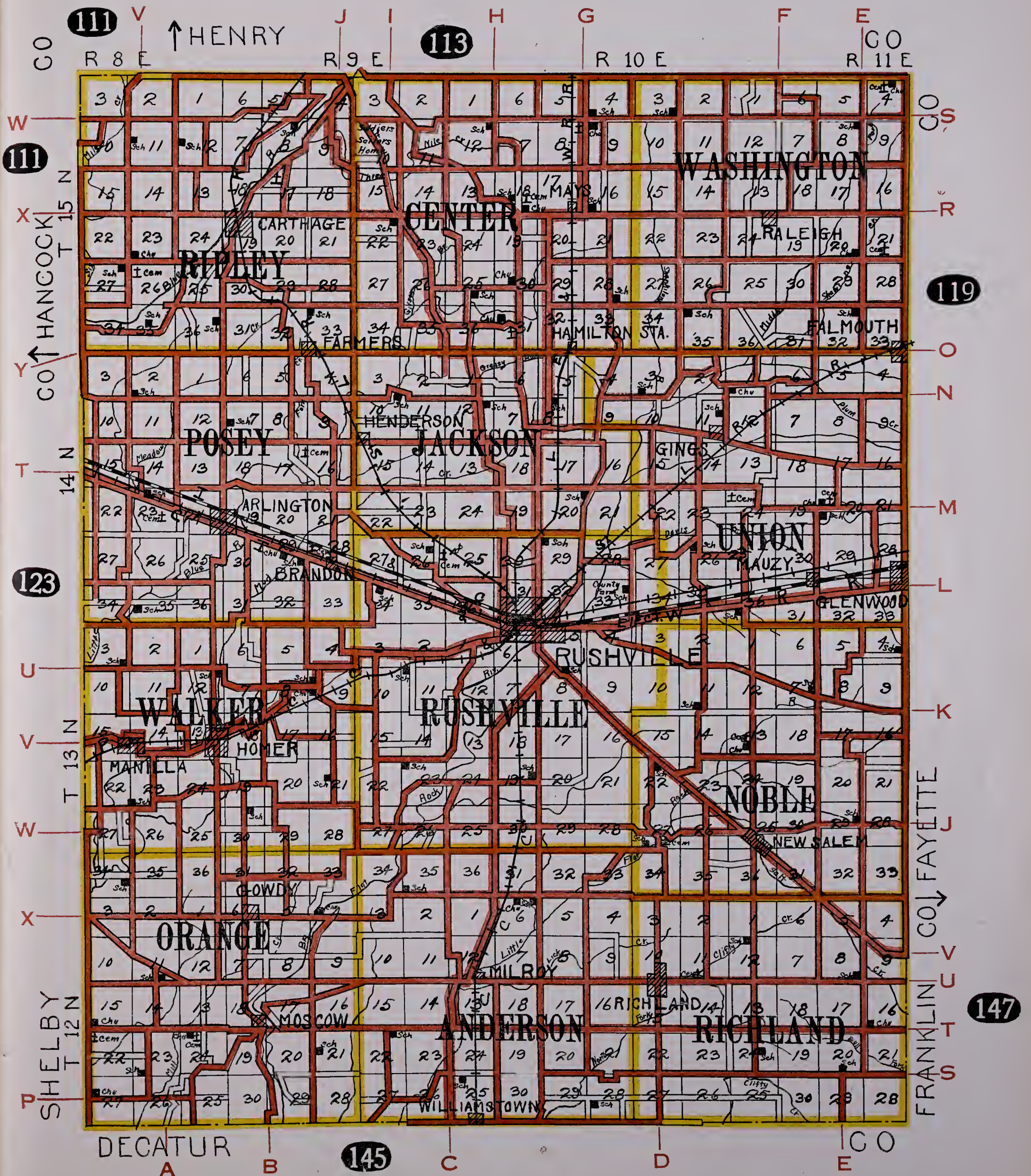
Rush county, named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, was organized December 31, 1821, with its county seat at Rushville. The county contains excellent farming land and practically all of its land area of 261,760 acres has been brought under cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$21,159,815. It has 57 schools, 144 teachers and 3,713 pupils. There are 12 banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 16,193, and it steadily increased until 1900, when it reached its greatest population, 20,148. The following decade showed a decrease, the 1910 census returning a population of only 19,349.

Rushville, the county seat, with a population of about 5,000, is the largest town in the county. It is located on the D. E. & W., P., C., C. & St. L., C., C., C. & St. L. and C., I. & W. railroads. It is also on the traction line running between Indianapolis and Connersville. The city has five banks, three newspapers, municipal light and water systems and paved streets. Among its industrial establishments are two flour mills, two planing mills, three furniture factories, clay working and glue making machinery factories, cigar factory, marble works, cement products and three grain elevators. The city is in the center of a fine agricultural and stock raising community and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

Carthage and Glenwood are the only other incorporated towns in the county, and part of Glenwood is in Fayette county. The unincorporated villages in the county include Mays, Falmouth, Sexton, Farmertou, Arlington, Milroy, New Salem, Moscow, Richland, Gowdy, Henderson, Raleigh, Manilla, Homer, Brandon, Mauzy and Glug.

The state Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located in the northwestern corner of Center township, about two miles south of Knightstown. The legislative act of March 11, 1867, established the home for sick and disabled soldiers and seamen, their widows and orphans. It was formally opened June 15, 1867, in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, previously established at the same place by a private corporation. On Christmas Day, 1871, the part of the institution occupied by the soldiers was destroyed by fire, and they were at once removed to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. The orphans were left in full possession of the home until the legislature of 1879 established a home for feeble-minded children as an adjunct of the institution. In 1887 the Legislature provided for another home for the feeble-minded children and since that time the orphans of sailors and soldiers have had full possession of the institution.

RUSH COUNTY



SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby county, named in honor of Isaac Shelby, an officer in the Revolutionary War and later governor of Kentucky, was organized January 3, 1822, with its county seat at Shelbyville. The county joins Marion county on the southeast and there is little of its land area of 260,480 acres which does not make good farming land. The census of 1910 showed that 96.7 of its area was actually cultivated. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$23,799,136. There are 95 schools, 199 teachers and 5,639 pupils in the county. It has eight banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 19,569 and each succeeding decade has shown an increase, the 1910 census returning a population of 26,802.

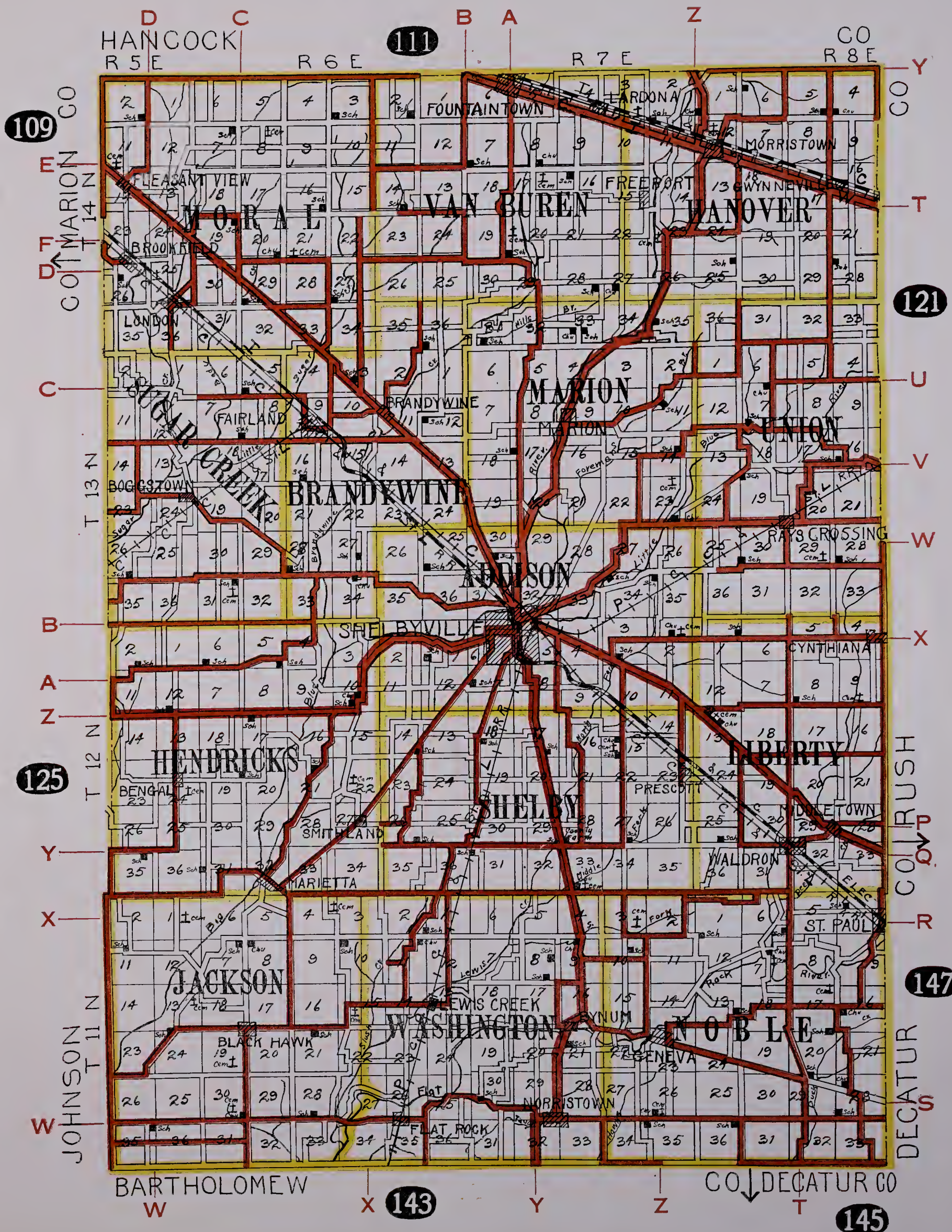
Shelbyville, the county seat, has a population of 9,500 and is located on the C., C., C. & St. L. and P., C. C., & St. L. railroads and the traction line running between Indianapolis and Greensburg. It has four banks, three newspapers, and all the improvements of a modern city. Among its manufactured products are furniture, overalls, gas engines, canned goods, cabinets, wardrobes, cigars and confectionery.

Morristown, located in the northeastern part of the county on the C., I. & W., is the only other incorporated town in the county. It has a bank, newspaper and three churches.

The unincorporated villages in the county include Fountaintown, Freeport, Gwynneville, Ray's Crossing, Noah, Fairland, London, Hord, Moral, Boggstown, Bengal, Smithland, Marietta, Penns, Lewis Creek, Mount Auburn, Flatrock, Prescott, Waldron, Winterroad, Meltzer, Wilson and Bynum. The only school of the Seventh-Day Adventists in the state is located in this county near Fairland. It was organized in 1902 as Beechwood Manual Training Academy, has a beautiful campus of several acres and a number of buildings.

The first railroad track west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river was laid from Shelbyville, one and a quarter miles south. The first train was advertised to run on July 4, 1834, and on that day a great barbecue was held and the day spent in hauling passengers up and down the track. The cars were drawn by horses. The first steam railroad in the county, the second in Indiana, and the third in the United States west of Cincinnati, was built between 1846 and 1850. It was between Shelbyville and Edinburg, a distance of 16 miles. The second road in the county, built about the same time, ran from Shelbyville to Knightstown, a distance of 25 miles. Both these railroads were discontinued during the Civil War.

SHELBY COUNTY



JOHNSON COUNTY.

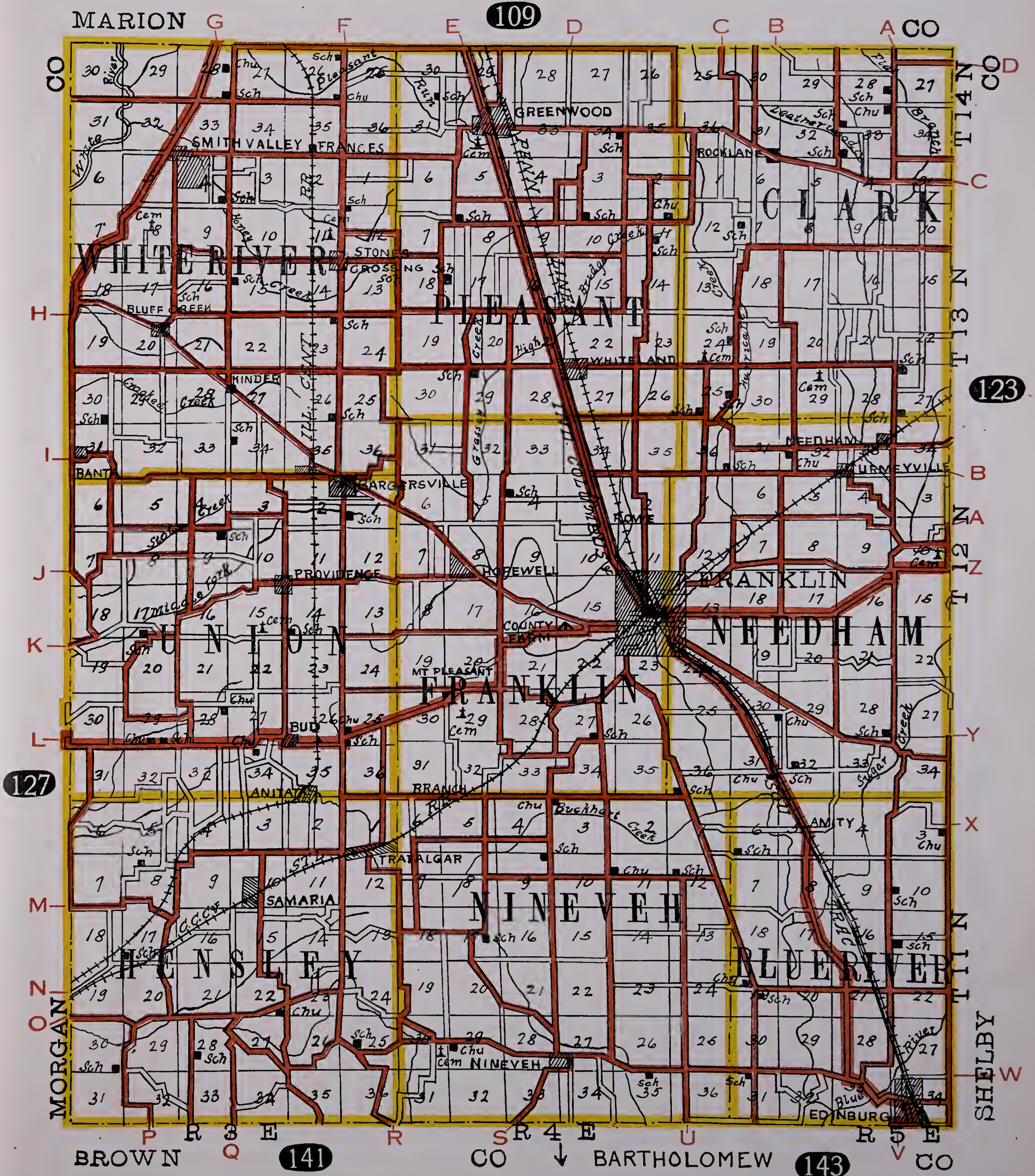
Johnson county, named in honor of John Johnson, one of the members of the first supreme court of Indiana, was organized December 21, 1822, with Franklin as its county seat. The county adjoins Marion on the south and is in the midst of the best farming section of the state. The best corn in the world has been grown in this county and more prizes for corn have been carried off by Johnson county farmers than by farmers in any other county in the country. The county has a land area of 206,080 acres and there are but few acres that cannot be tilled. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$18,289,935. It has 65 schools, 163 teachers and 4,388 pupils. The county has eleven banks. The county has shown a slow growth for forty years, but each decade has shown a slight increase in the number of inhabitants. In 1860 the county had a population of 14,854, the following decade it had increased to 18,366, and with a small increase each decade it had grown to 20,394 by 1910.

Franklin, the county seat, with a population of 4,500, is the largest town in the county. It is twenty miles south of Indianapolis, on the C., C., C. & St. L. and Pennsylvania railroads and the I., C. & S. traction line. The city has four banks, two daily and two weekly newspapers, two school buildings, three churches and a public library. The streets are paved, lighted with electricity, and the city has an excellent water works system and sewage plant. The manufactured products include furniture, wire and paint. The city is the seat of Franklin College, a Baptist institution, which enrolls several hundred students annually. The state Masonic Home, completed in 1916, and which is one of the finest homes of its kind in the United States, stands at the edge of the city.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Edinburg, Greenwood and Whiteland. Edinburg is a flourishing town of 2,000, while Greenwood is nearly as large. Both towns are thriving trading centers of rich farming communities and do a large shipping business in grain and live stock.

Other villages of the county are Trafalgar, Providence, Amity, Nineveh, Samaria, Bud, Rocklane, Francis, Anita and Bargersville.

JOHNSON COUNTY



MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county, named in honor of Gen. Daniel Morgan, was organized December 31, 1821, with Martinsville as its county seat. The county joins Marion county on the southwest and is drained by White river which enters the county at the northeast corner and leaves it at the southwest corner. The county is very broken in many places and a considerable portion of its 259,840 acres is not suitable for profitable agriculture. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$13,514,220. It has 98 schools, 180 teachers and 4,767 pupils. There are nine bawks. The population of the county in 1860 was 16,110 and it has increased with each decade, the last census giving it a population of 21,182.

Martinsville, the county seat, had a population of 4,529 in 1910, and an estimated population of 6,000 in 1916. It is located on the Vandalia and C., C., C. & St. L., railroads, and is connected with Indianapolis by an electric line. The city is a famous health resort, and thousands of people from all parts of the country go there every year to get the benefit of the medicinal waters which are found in the city. It has three bawks, three newspapers, public library, four school buildings and five churches. The city has electric lights, water works and paved streets. Its manufactured products include hickory chairs, furniture, brick, cooperage products, flour and woodenware.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Mooresville, Morgantown, Brooklyn and Paragon. Bethany Park is at the edge of Brooklyn. The unincorporated villages of the county include Waverly, Monrovia, Littlepoint, Lippitt, Plano, Hall, Landersdale, Centerton, Exchange, Hynds, Whitakers, Herbemont, Alaska, Wakeland, Oliveton, Messena, Bray, Wilbur, Minetree, Gasburg and Mahalasville.

MORGAN COUNTY

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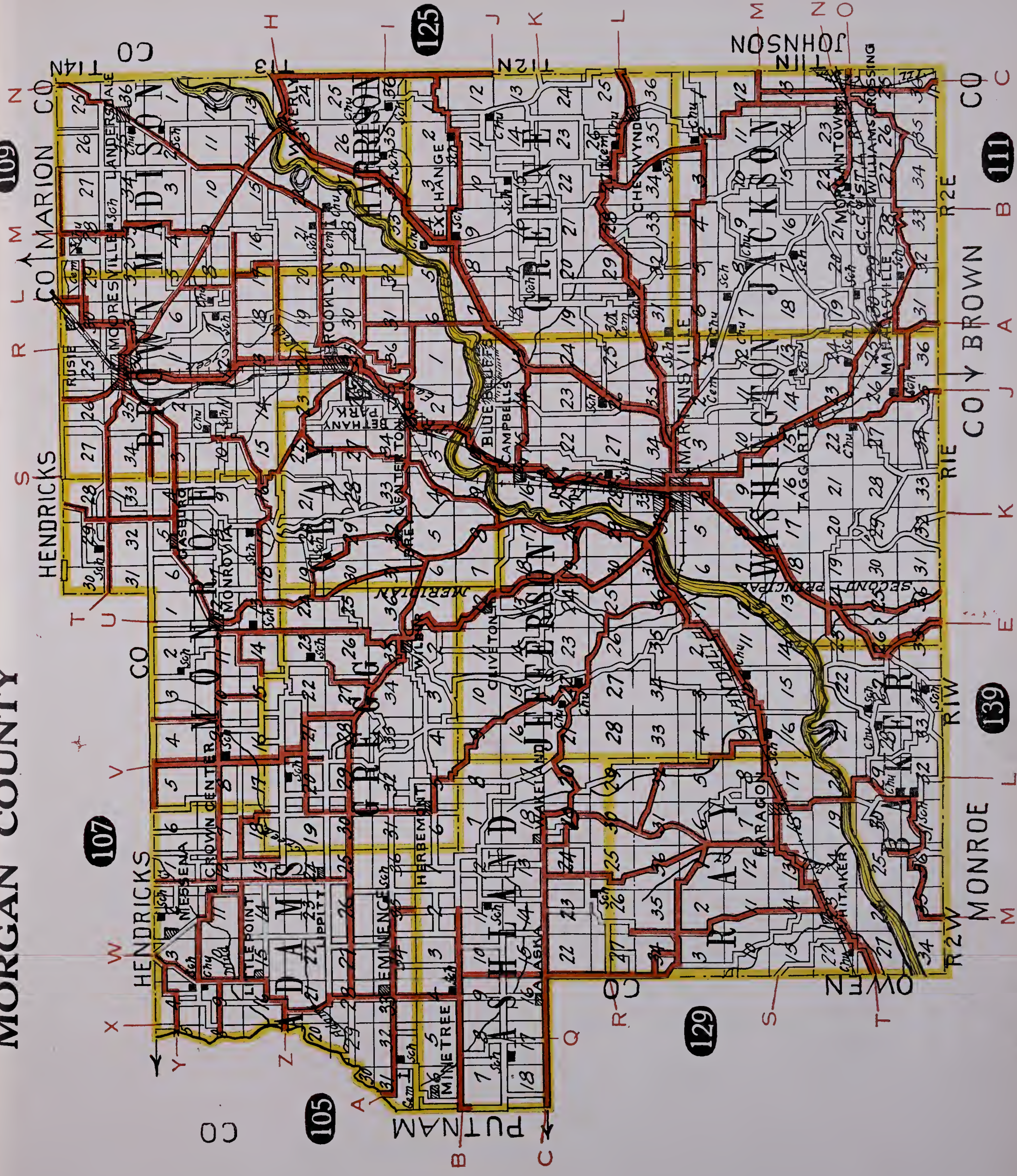
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OWEN COUNTY.

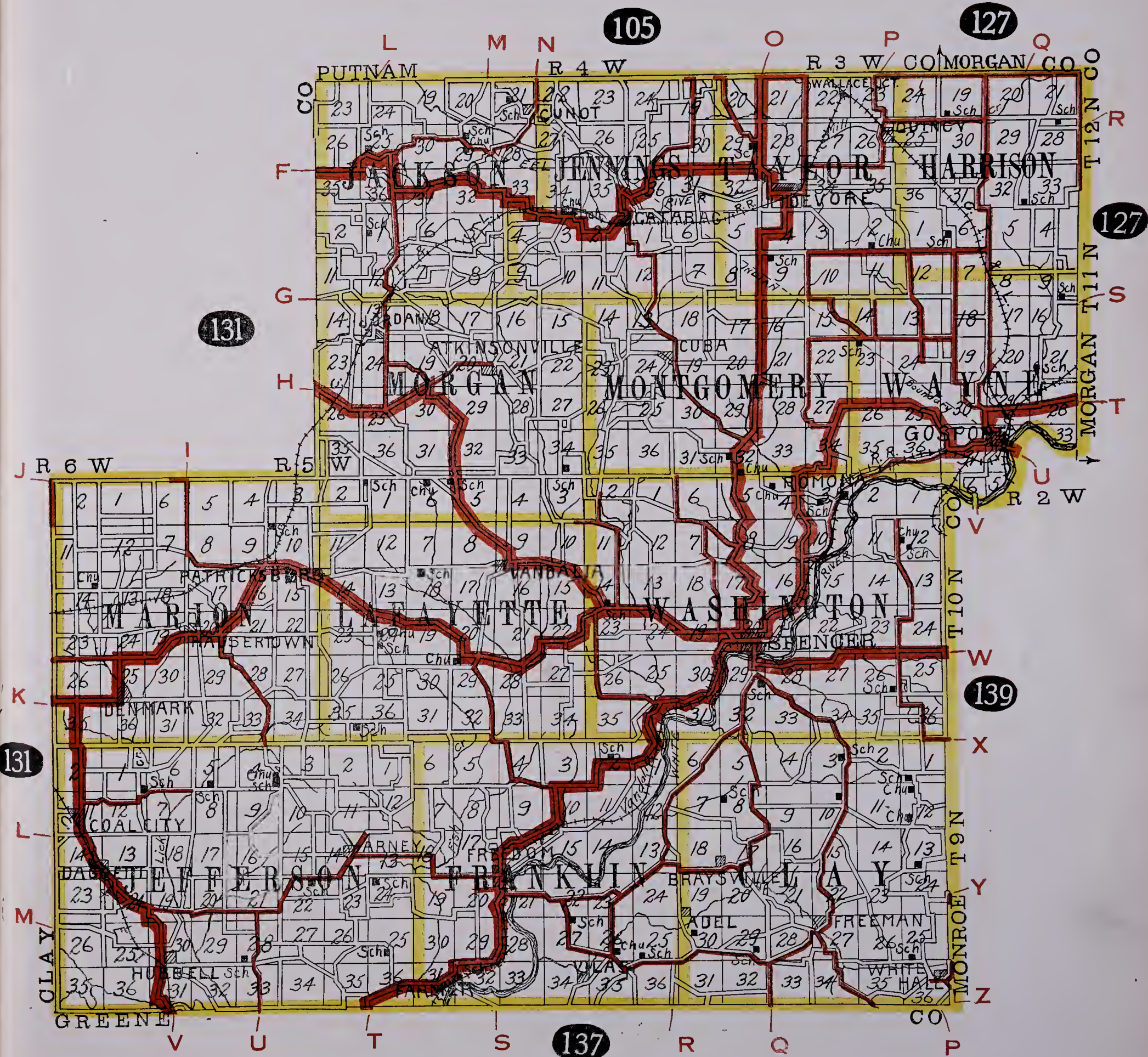
Owen county, named in honor of Col. Abram Owen, one of the heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe, was organized December 21, 1818, with its first county seat at Lancaster, which stood on White river about half a mile north of the present county seat. The county is drained into White river, which flows across the southeast part of the county. The land area of 251,520 acres contains a considerable amount of very broken land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$6,732,848. There are 93 schools, 128 teachers and 3,033 pupils. It has five banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 14,376, which was about three hundred more than the county had in 1910. The greatest population was recorded in 1870, when it had 16,137 inhabitants.

Spencer, the county seat, was so chosen in 1820, about a year after the county was organized. The city has a population of 2,100, and is located on the Vandalia railroad, fifty-three miles southwest of Indianapolis. It has two banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, public library and four churches. An agricultural paper, *Farm Life*, is published in the city, a paper with a national circulation. The manufactured products include flour, wooden handles and other timber products.

Gosport, a town of 780 population, the only other incorporated town in the county, is located on White river at the junction of the Monon and Vandalia railroads. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, one school building and three churches.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Cataract, Quincy, Cuba, Devore, Carp, Romona, Freedom, Freeman, Farmer, Denmark, Patrickburg, Atkinson, Vilas, Johnstown, Hubbell, Daggett, Coal City, Beamers, Jordan, Keystone, Corinne and Vandalia.

OWEN COUNTY



CLAY COUNTY.

Clay county, named in honor of Henry Clay, was organized February 12, 1825, with its first county seat at Bowling Green. The county contains 231,040 acres and most of it is tillable land, but the growth of the county has been due more to the coal industry than to its agricultural possibilities. There are also extensive clay deposits in the county and some of the best paving brick in the country comes from Brazil, the county seat. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,972,910. It has 115 schools, 215 teachers and enrolls 7,204 pupils. There are 11 banks in the county. Its population in 1910 was 32,535, which is one less than it had in 1890.

Brazil became the county seat in 1872, but it was not until 1877 that a court house was ready at the new location and the formal transfer of county records did not take place until the latter year. The population of the city in 1910 was returned at 9,340, but it now claims about 13,000. There are two daily and two weekly papers, two banks, two trust companies, excellent school buildings, while the leading churches are well represented. Among its industries may be enumerated four machine shops, nine coal companies operating mines in the county, eleven plants manufacturing clay products, two ice cream factories, piano works, boiler works, carriage and school wagon factory, cold storage plant, creamery, two planing mills, metal stamping plant and a canning factory which cans 300,000 bushels of tomatoes annually. The city has paved streets, electric light and water works and a sewage system. The city is reached by the Vandalia, C. & E. I. and C. I. railroads, and the T. H., I. & E. interurban line.

The other towns in the county include Perth, Clay City, Staunton, Center Point, Carbon, Knightsville, Bowling Green, Saline City, Cardonia, Prairie, Harmony, Ashersville, Connelly, Latta, Stearleyville, Ashboro, Cory, Turner, Cleveland and Hartz.

CLAY COUNTY



VIGO COUNTY.

Vigo county, named in honor of Francis Vigo, was organized January 21, 1818, with its county seat at Terre Haute. It is on the Illinois state line and lies in the basin of the Wabash river. Its land area of 261,760 acres contains as good farming land as may be found in the state. Coal mining is one of the main industries and the fact that there is such an abundance of this fuel has made the county an important manufacturing center. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$54,525,910. It has 140 schools, 508 teachers and 17,776 pupils. There are nine banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 23,517, and it has made an average decennial increase of 10,000 since that year. In 1910 its population was 87,930.

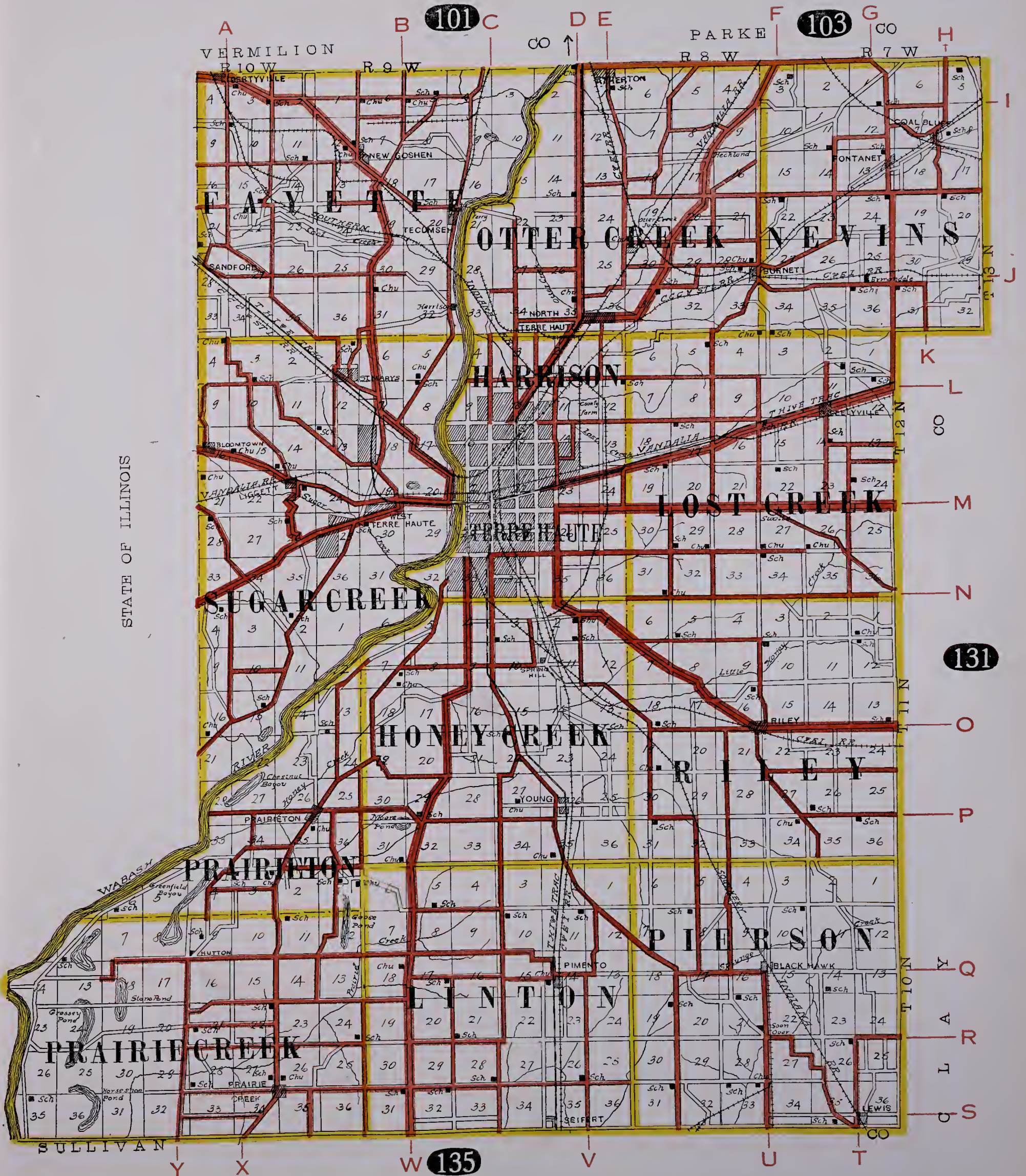
Terre Haute, the county seat, is located on the Wabash river, the C. & E. I., Vandalia, Big Four and the N. Y. C. railroads, and has electric lines connecting it with Clinton on the north, Indianapolis on the east, Sullivan on the south and Paris, Illinois on the northwest. It has five banks, three trust companies, 14 building and loan companies, four daily and three weekly newspapers, public library, 11 hospitals and asylums, and all the improvements of a modern city.

Its manufacturing industries include the following: Blast furnaces, steel casting works, glass factories, rolling mills, car and carriage works, tool works, mine equipment works, four large distilleries, breweries, iron and steel works, hominy and feed mills, planing mills, electric dynamo and meter manufactory, artificial stone machine works, marine and aviation motor manufactory, malleable iron works, paper mills, bottle glass factory, grate factory, basket factory, auto top plant, flouring mills, brick, tile and pottery works, mattress factory, gas lamp factory, cigar factories, casket factory, hat factory, carpet cleaner works, patent medicine laboratories, enameling works, boiler factory, furniture factories, cooperage works, artificial ice plant, shovel handle factory and confectioneries.

Terre Haute is the seat of two well-known educational institutions, Indiana State Normal School and Rose Polytechnic Institute. The former is supported by the state and has an annual enrollment of over 2,500 students. Rose Polytechnic Institute is an technical school, which has earned a high reputation for the excellence of its work. St. Mary's of the Woods, a Catholic institution for girls, is located near the city. It is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States, and is noted for the beauty of its grounds and buildings. There are also other institutions of learning in the city, including business colleges, music conservatories, private and parochial schools.

The incorporated towns are West Terre Haute and Seeleyville, the former being adjacent to Terre Haute and on the west side of Terre Haute. The unincorporated villages include Vigo, Riley, Seifert, Shady Grove, Prairie Creek, Youngstown, Keller, Pimento, Black Hawk, County Line, Springhill, Glenn, Coal Bluff, Fontanet, Ehrmandale, Sanford, Tecumseh, New Goshen, Libertyville, Mackville, Liggett, Nelson, Atherton, Edwards, Dewey, Duane, Lewis, Beltz, Prairieton and St. Mary's.

VIGO COUNTY



SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sullivan county, named in honor of Gen. Daniel Sullivan, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized December 30, 1816, with its first county seat at Carlisle. The county lies along the Wabash river and is in the midst of the coal region of the state, the mining of coal being one of the chief industries of the county. The 294,400 acres in the county is largely excellent farming land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$20,269,165. It has 14 banks. There are 119 schools, 229 teachers and 8,540 pupils in the county. Its population in 1860 was 15,064 and it has shown a steady increase with each succeeding census, the population in 1910 being 32,439.

Carlisle remained the county seat until 1819, when it was removed to Merom, on the Wabash river, where it remained until 1841. In that year it was permanently located at Sullivan. The city of Sullivan, with a population of about 6,000, is on the C. & E. I., I. C. and T. H. & S. E. railroads, and is connected with Terre Haute, 26 miles to the north, by an electric line. It has three banks, two trust companies, three newspapers, three school buildings, seven churches and a public library. The city has electric lights, water works, sewage system and paved streets. Its industries include a machinery and structural iron works, silo factory, ice cream factory, lumber and planing mills, broom factory, bridge factory, brush works, canning factory and woolen mill.

The other incorporated towns are Dugger, Shelburn, Farmersburg, Hymera, Merom and Carlisle. The first three towns have over 1,000 population. Merom is the seat of Union Christian College, a denominational institution with a statewide reputation.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Rood, Marts, Standard, Riverton, Bellevue, Farnsworth, Caledonia, New Lebanon, Cass, Superior, Paxton, Glendora, Gilmour, Hart, Fairbanks, Graysville, Wilfred, Hawton, Pleasantville, Abbott, Delcarbo and Lyonton.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene county, named in honor of Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary War fame, was organized January 5, 1821, with its first county seat at Burlington. The county lies within the coal fields of southwestern Indiana and mining has been one of the chief industries for many years. The West Fork of White river meanders through the county from north to south and furnishes ample means of drainage for the entire county. It has a land area of 347,520 acres and most of it is tillable land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$16,107,555. There are 156 schools, 274 teachers and 9,428 pupils in the public schools. It has 11 banks. The population of the county has maintained a steady increase since 1860, at which time the census gave it 16,041. In 1910 it was 36,873, an increase of nearly 8,000 since 1900, and most of it is due primarily to the coal industry.

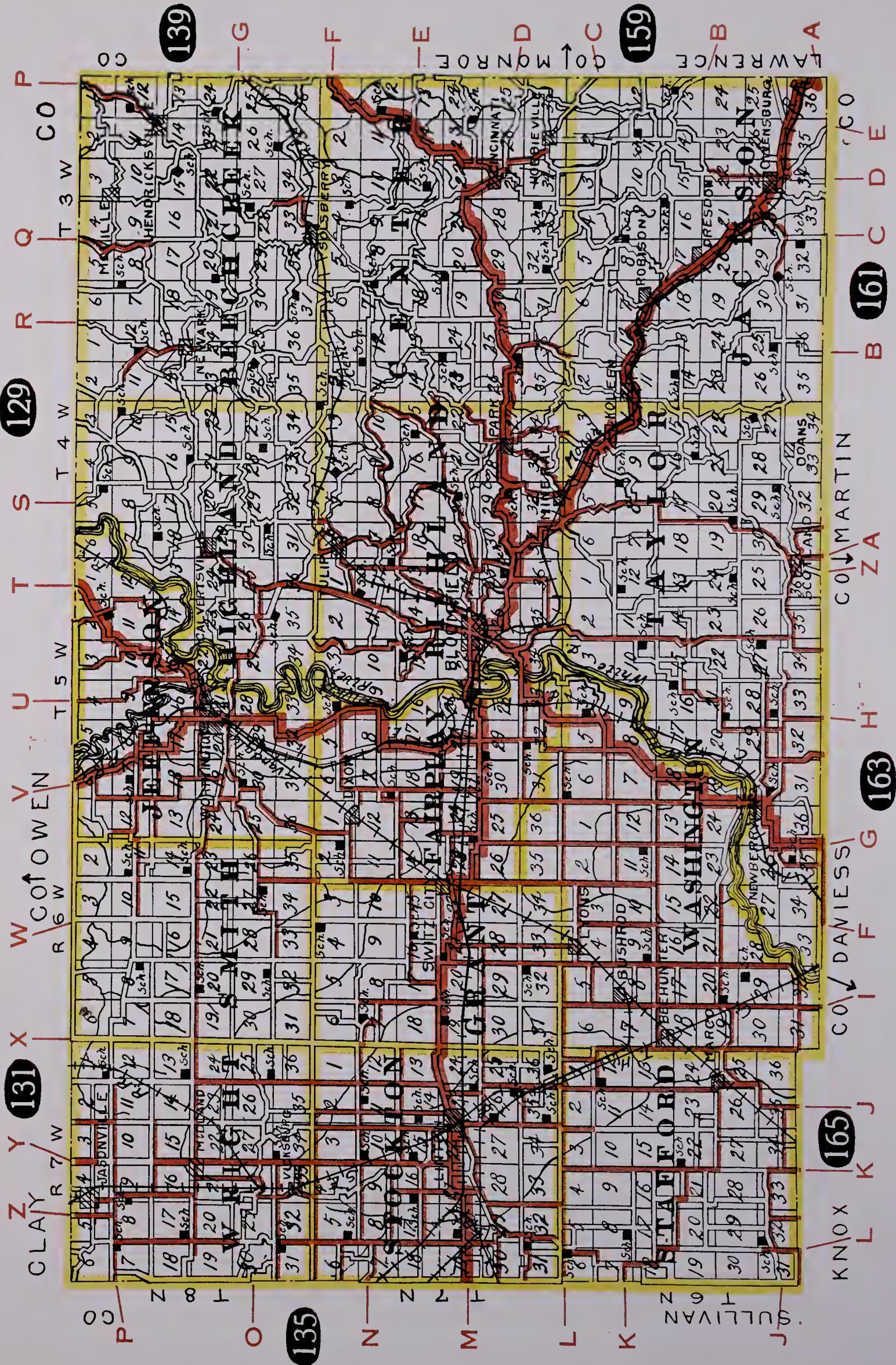
Bloomfield, the county seat, has an estimated population of 2,700, and is located on the Monon and I. C. railroads. It became the county seat three years after the organization of the county. It has two banks, one trust company, two newspapers, four churches, public library, electric light plant, water works and paved streets. The chief industries include the manufacture of paving and building brick, lifting machines, furniture, wood handles and folding trays.

Liuton, the largest town in the county, is situated at the junction of the I. C. and C., T. H. & S. E., while it is the western terminus of the Bloomfield-Bedford branch of the Monon. It has a population of about 7,000, paved streets, electric light, water works, public library, two banks, two newspapers, six churches, four school buildings and a number of small industries. The main industry is the mining of coal.

Worthington, a town of about 1,800, is in the northern part of the county at the junction of the Vandalia and C. & E. I. railroads. It has two banks, one newspaper, electric light, water works, five churches and an excellent system of public schools.

Other towns in the county are Switz City, Newberry, Jasonville, Lyons, Owensburg, Robison, Dresden, Lester, Mineral, Kolen, Plummer, Marco, Midland, Dixon, Calvertsville, Elliston, Newark, Tulip, McVillie, Lonetree, Moulden, Doans, Solsberry, Bushrod, Scotland, Park, Tanner, Cincinnati, Hobbieville and Rockwood.

GREENE COUNTY



MONROE COUNTY.

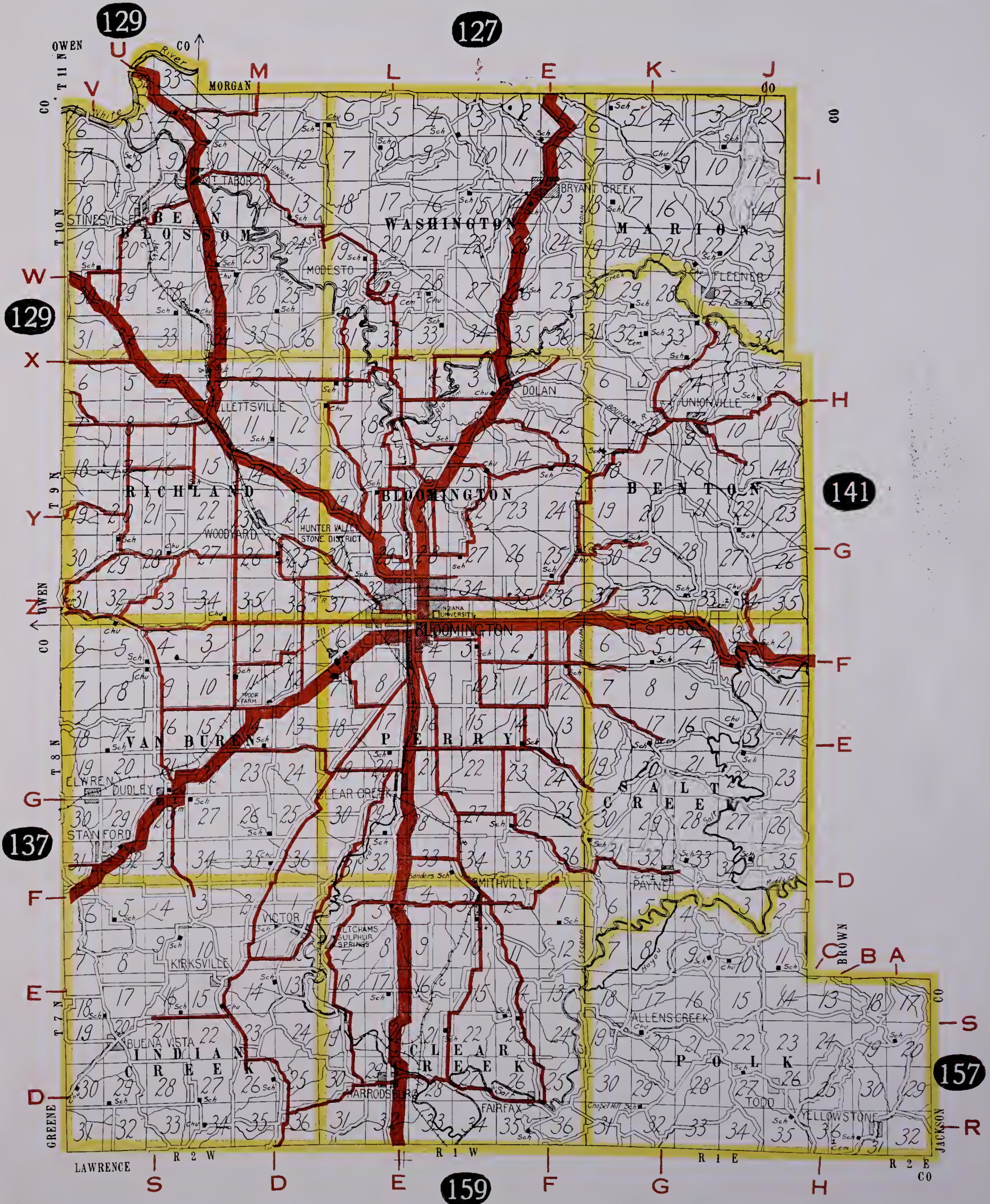
Monroe county, named in honor of President James Monroe, was organized January 14, 1818, with its county seat at Bloomington. The county is in the oolitic stone region of the state and the quarrying of stone is one of the main industries of the county. The surface of the county is very broken and a considerable portion of its 266,240 acres is unsuitable for successful farming. The best farming land is in valleys of the numerous streams which thread the county. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$11,254,170. It has 110 schools, 213 teachers and 5,969 pupils. The county has five banks. It had a population of 12,847 in 1860 and has shown an increase at each decade since that year, the 1910 census returning a population of 23,426.

Bloomington, the county seat, has a population of 12,000 and is located on the Monon and I. C. railroads. It has four banks, two newspapers, water works, electric light and paved streets. The stone industry and the manufacture of furniture are the chief industries of the city. The city has a fine new high school building, several ward buildings, thirteen churches, a Salvation army citadel, city hall and one of the finest court houses in the state.

Bloomington is the seat of the State University, which was located here in 1820. The campus is situated at the eastern edge of the city and is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in the country. All but three of the fourteen buildings are built of oolitic limestone. The university now has an enrollment of over two thousand.

There are two other incorporated towns in the county, Ellettsville and Stinesville, both of which depend for their prosperity on the stone industry. The unincorporated villages are Bryant Creek, Smithville, Harrodsburg, Clearcreek, Dolan, Unionville and Trevlac.

MONROE COUNTY



BROWN COUNTY.

Brown county, named in honor of Jacob Brown, a hero of the War of 1812, was organized February 4, 1836. It has a total area of 207,360 acres, but owing to the extremely hilly character of the county there is at least 50,000 acres unfit for cultivation. In fact, there is very little level land in the county, much of that which is under cultivation being decidedly rolling. The best land is found in the valleys of the many water courses which thread the county in every direction. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$2,194,580. There are 77 schools, 82 teachers and 1,935 pupils. It has two banks. The population in 1910 was 7,975, while it had a population of 8,681 as far back as 1870, and 6,507 in 1860.

Nashville, the county seat, had a population of 354 in 1910, which was considerably less than it had in 1890. It is the smallest county seat in the state, and one of the three not touched by a railroad. Its nearest railroad is at Helmsburg, five miles to the northwest. The town supports two banks, a weekly newspaper and three churches. Its inland location is responsible for the absence of any industries.

Scattered over the county are a number of small unincorporated villages, among which may be mentioned Needmore, Pikespeak, Elkinsville, Cleona, Beanblossom, Belmont, Cooper, Story, Kelp, Cornelius and Richards. Most of these places consist of a store with only a few dwelling houses and could hardly be called villages.

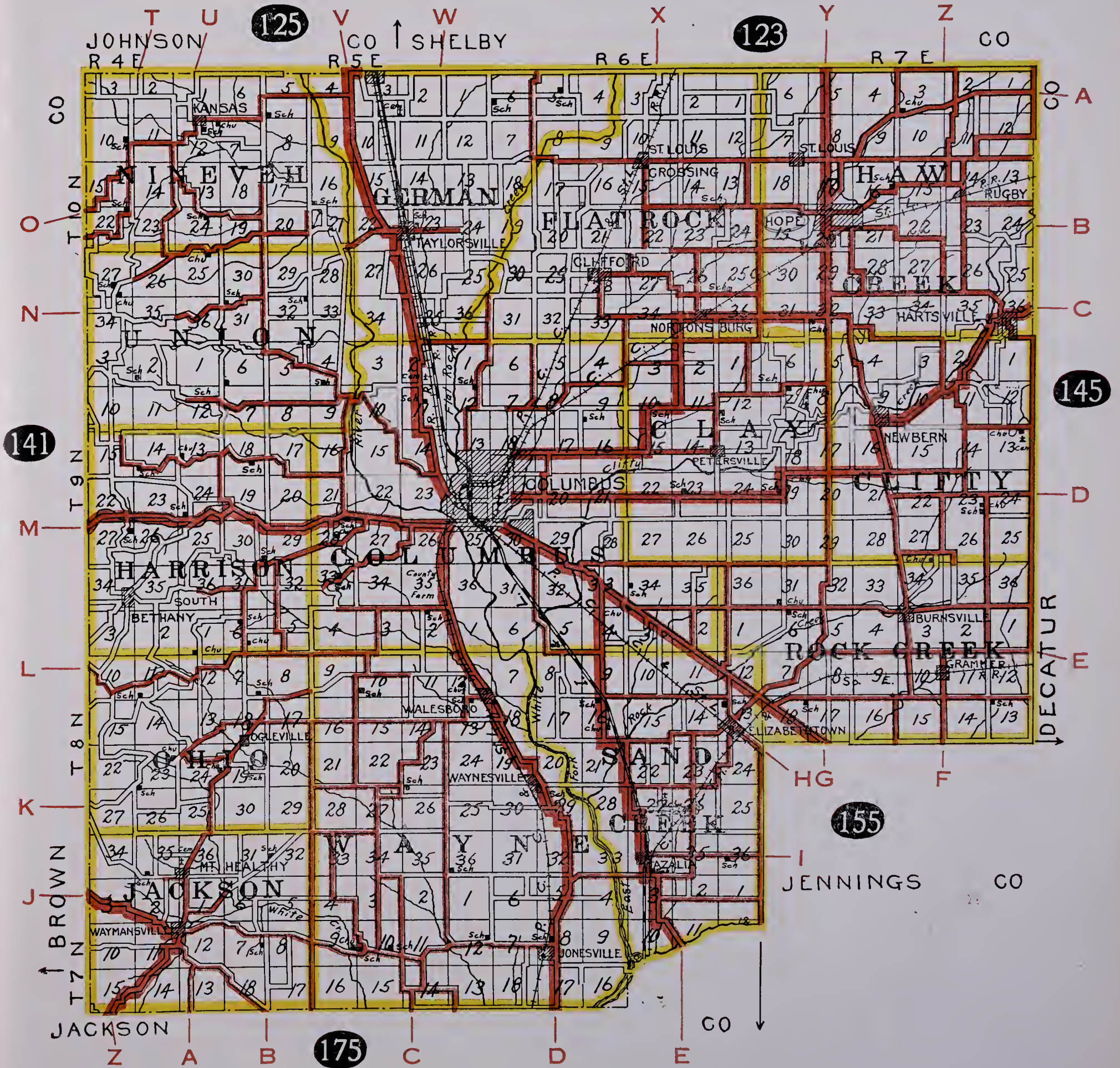
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

Bartholomew county was organized January 8, 1821, and was named in honor of Col. Joseph Bartholomew. It lies about forty miles south of the capital of the state and contains a land area of 260,480 acres, much of which lies in the basin of White river. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$19,936,768. The county has 83 schools, 168 teachers and enrolls 4,963 pupils. There are seven banks in the county. Its population in 1910 was 24,813 and in 1860, 17,865.

Columbus, the county seat, with a population of 8,813 in 1910, is situated in the center of the county. It is reached by the Pennsylvania and C., C., C. & St. L. railroads and I. C. & S (electric) line, and is an important shipping point. The city has water, gas, electric and sewage systems, well paved streets and good county and city buildings. Its industries include a carriage factory, foundry, machine shops, flour mills, saw mills, tannery, marble works, broom and stave factories, chair factory, furniture factories, brewery and a number of smaller industries. The religious needs of the people are served by a goodly number of churches; the educational needs are amply provided for by a good system of public and parochial schools; the demand for amusement is supplied by three theaters and a number of moving picture houses.

Other towns of the county on railroads include Taylorsville, St. Louis Crossing, Clifford, Hope, Rugby, Hartsville, Grammer, Elizabethtown, Jonesville, Waynesville and Wallesboro. Smaller villages, not located on railroads, are Ogilville, Waymansville and Burnsville.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY



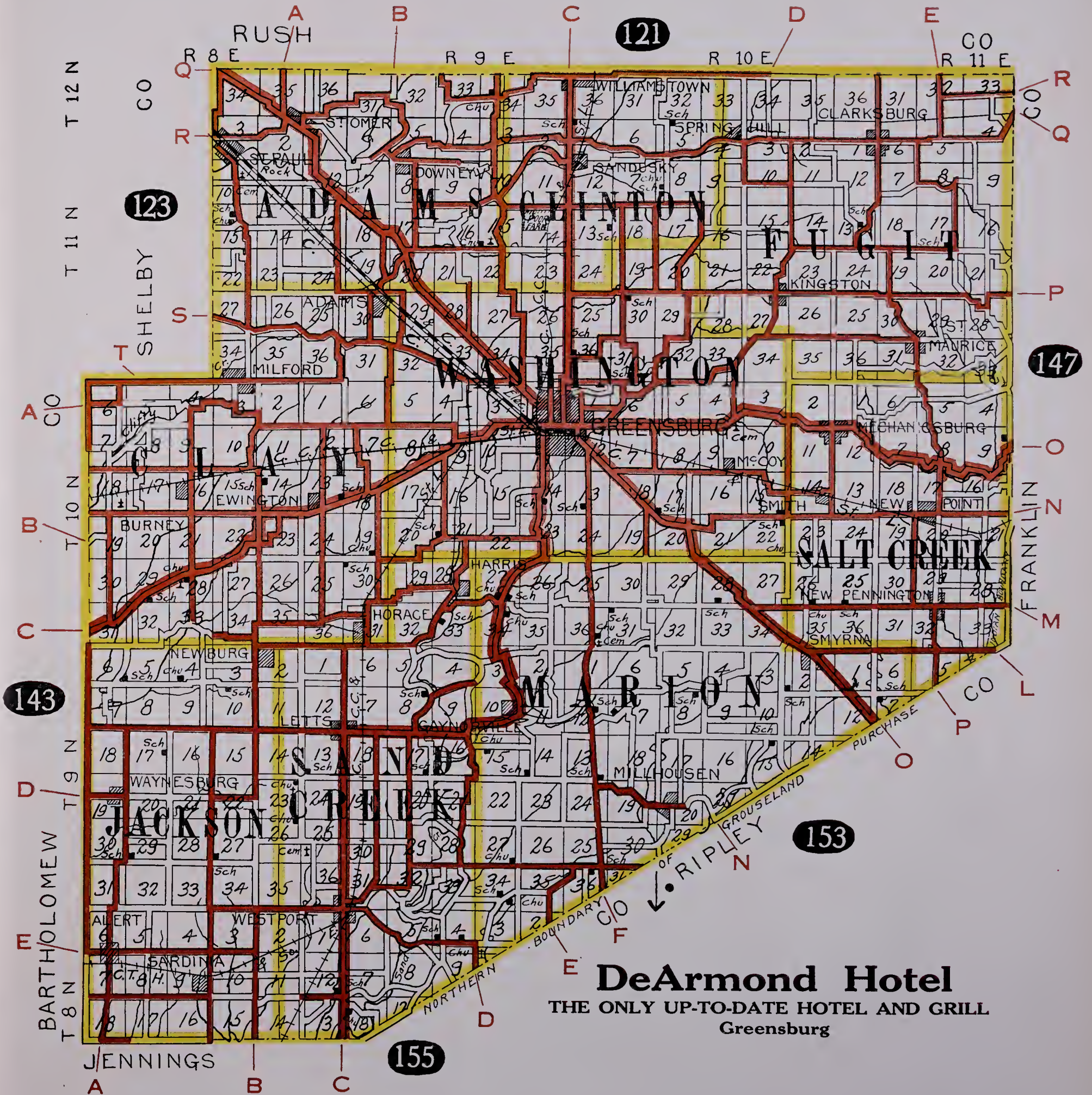
DECATUR COUNTY.

Decatur county, named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, was organized December 31, 1821, one of the first counties to be established in the "New Purchase." It has a land area of 241,920 acres and practically all of it is rolling land and capable of tillage. The most broken part is in the southeastern portion of the county. In the northeru part of the county are valuable limestone quarries, while one just west of Greensburg was at one time the largest limestone quarry in the state. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$17,039,815. It has 64 schools, 139 teachers and 3,788 pupils. There are 10 banks in the county. The county has grown very little since 1860. In that year the census gave it 17,294, while in 1910 it only had 18,793.

Greensburg, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county and is crossed by the C., C., C. & St. L. and I. & C. E. railroads. The city is connected by interurban with Indianapolis, the capital being forty-seven miles northwest. There are three banks, one trust compauy, two dally and two weekly newspapers, eight churches, a fine new high school building and several grade buildings, the finest Y. M. C. A. bulding in the world for a town of its size, public library and city hall. The city has electric, water and sewage systems, paved streets and several miles of cement sidewalks. The state Odd Fellows home is located at the edge of the city. A flouring mill and brush and wire works are the chief manufacturing plants of the city.

The other towns in the county are St. Paul, Adams, St. Omer, Sandusky, Forest Hill, Newport, Westport, Millhousen, Burney, Milford, Sardinia, Alert, Harper, Smyrna, Letts, St. Maurice, Kingston, Horace and Clarksburg. It was in the vicinity of Milford that Edward Eggleston laid the scene of his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and many of the characters in the story were types of Decatur county pioneers.

DECATUR COUNTY



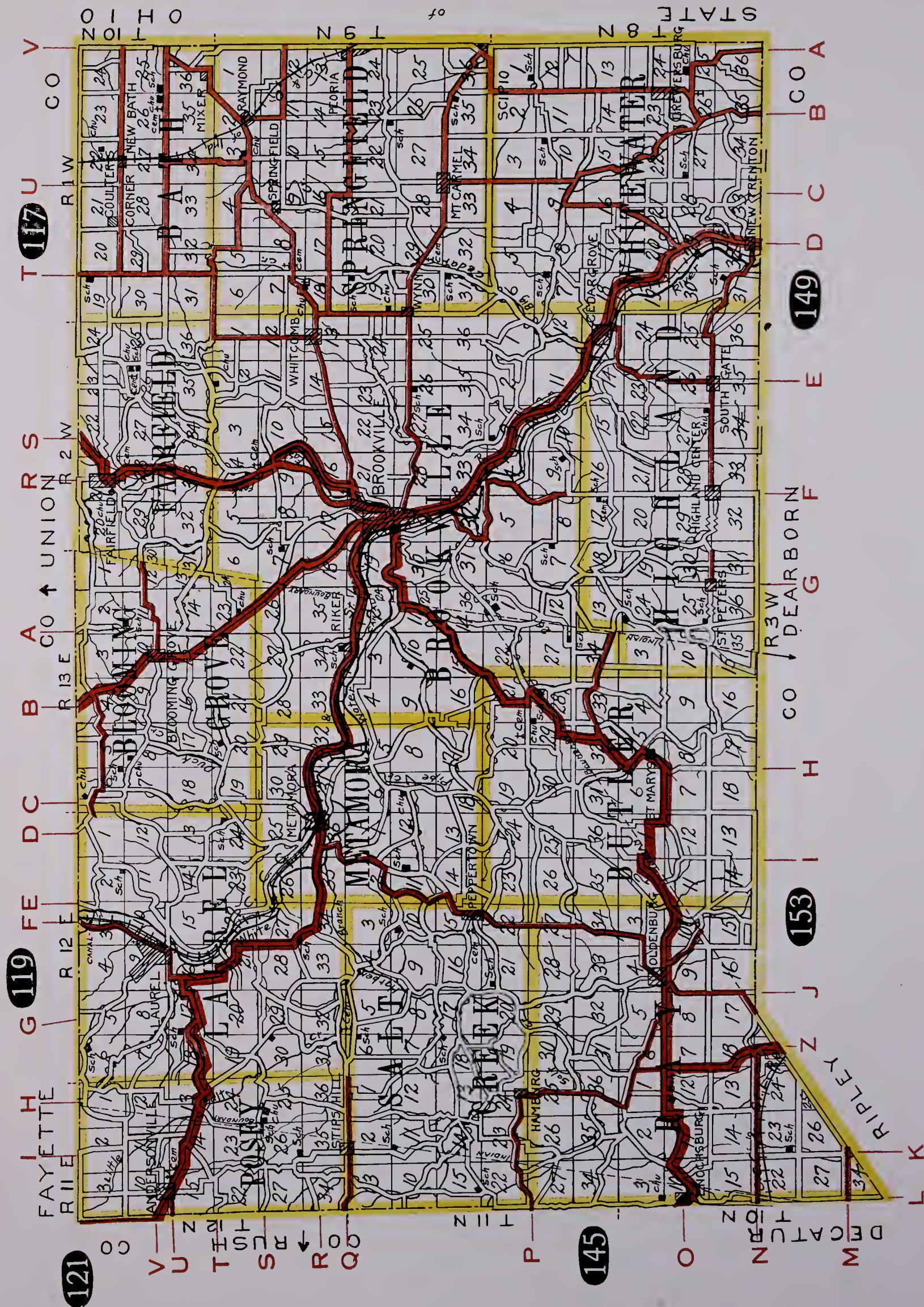
FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county, the sixth in the state to be organized, was created by the territorial Legislature with the act of November 27, 1810, its name being given it in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The county lies in the valley of the White Water river, the East and West forks of the river uniting near the center of the county. The land area of 252,160 acres contains some excellent farming land and also some broken, clayey soil, which does not yield good returns. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$9,473,625. There are 84 schools, 101 teachers and 2,753 pupils. The county has six banks. The population of the county has shown a gradual decrease since the Civil War. In 1860 it had a population of 19,549, while in 1910 it showed only 15,335. During the decade before the Civil War the county had more manufacturing establishments than any county in the state, but when the White Water canal went out of operation it suddenly lost its industries and has never regained them.

Brookville, the county seat, has maintained a population of about 2,150 for several years, despite the decrease shown by the county as a whole. It has electric, water works and sewage plants, three banks, two newspapers, a fine new public school building and one parochial school building, public library and five churches. The main industries are the manufacture of paper and furniture. The town is situated at the confluence of the forks of White Water and is reached by the White Water branch of the N. Y. C. railroad.

Other towns of the county are Oldenburg, Metamora, Laurel, New Trenton, St. Peters, Andersonville, Bath, Mt. Carmel, Hamburg, Stipps Hill, Fairfield, Rockdale, Peppertown and Peoria. At Oldenburg is located a famous academy for girls in charge of the Catholic church, which has won a deservedly high reputation for its work. Lew Wallace and Maurice Thompson, two of Indiana's leading authors, were born in this county. It was also the home at one time of several men who later became United States senators, congressmen, governors of the state and filled other high official positions.

FRANKLIN COUNTY



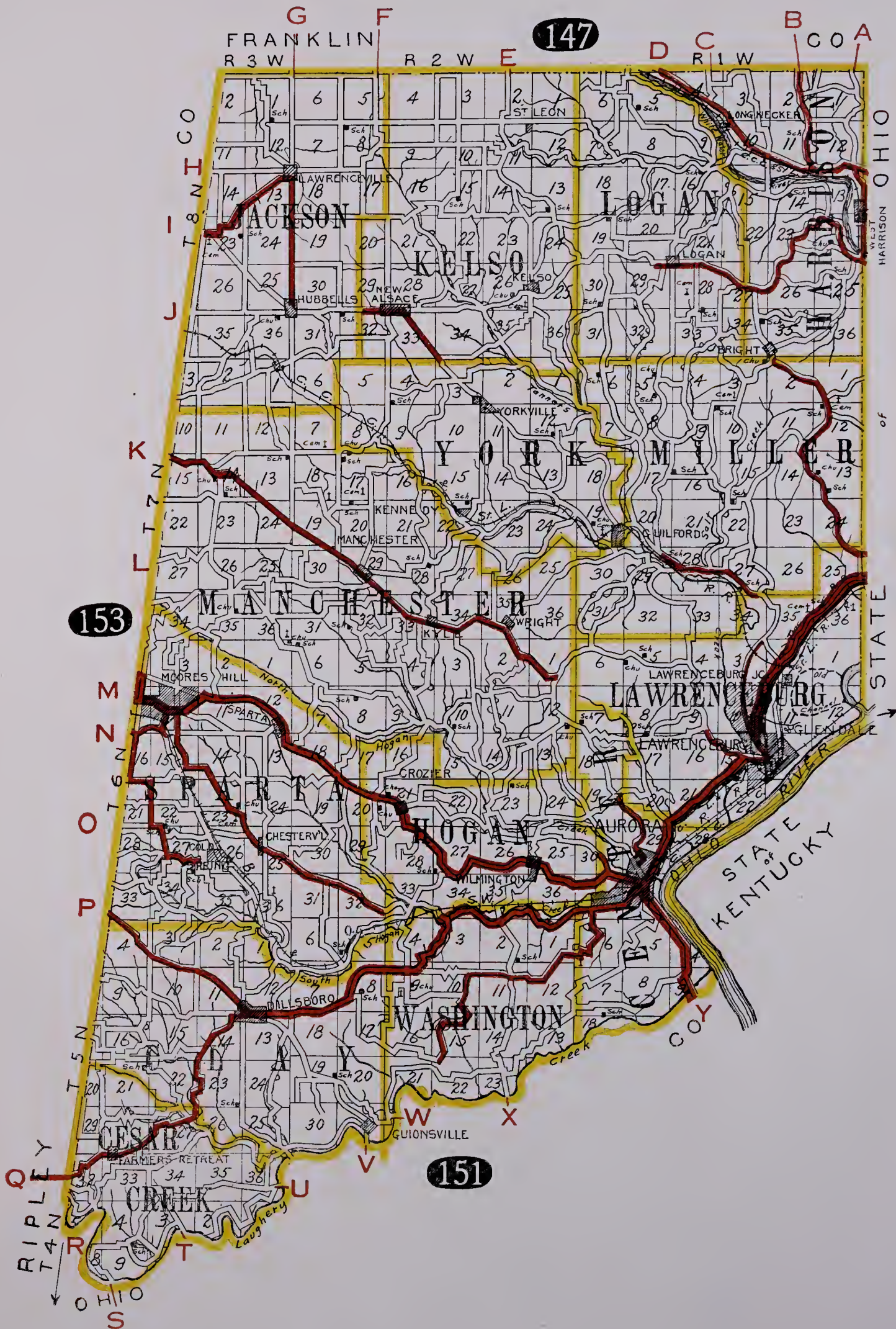
DEARBORN COUNTY.

Dearborn county, the third to be organized in the state, was established by a proclamation of Governor William Henry Harrison on March 7, 1803, and named in honor of Col. Henry Dearborn, at that time secretary of war. It is in the southeasterly corner of the state, bordering the Ohio river and the state of Ohio. A considerable part of its land area of 200,320 acres is very broken, although the county contains some good farming land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$10,001,800. It has 97 schools, 146 teachers and 3,669 pupils. There are eight banks in the county. It is one of the few counties in the state which has a smaller population now than it did in 1860. In 1910 there were 21,396 people in the county, while in 1860 there were 24,406. The census of 1880 returned the greatest population for the county, at that time, there being 26,671 residents of the county.

Lawrenceburg was made the first county seat, but from 1836 to 1844 it was at Wilmington, being moved back to Lawrenceburg in the latter year. The population of the county seat has suffered along with that of the county. The census of 1910 gave it 3,930, while in 1890 it had 4,284 residents. The city is located on the Ohio river, twenty-two miles west of Cincinnati, and is reached by two railroads, the Pennsylvania and the B. & O. S. W. The C. L. & A. interurban connects it with Aurora. The city has three banks, three newspapers, three public school buildings, one parochial school building, eleven churches, two parks, three distilleries, flour mills, saw and edge tool works, lumber and veneer plant, pump and tube well supply factory, casket factory, shoe factory and brick yard. The city also has electric and water plants and paved streets.

Among the villages in the county may be enumerated Weisburg, Dillsboro, West Harrison, Greendale, Moores Hill, Aurora, Cold Springs, Kennedy, Guilford, Crozier, Yorkville, Witz, Logau, St. Leon, Kyle and Bright. Moores Hill College, a Methodist institution, is located at Moores Hill; a town of about 400.

DEARBORN COUNTY



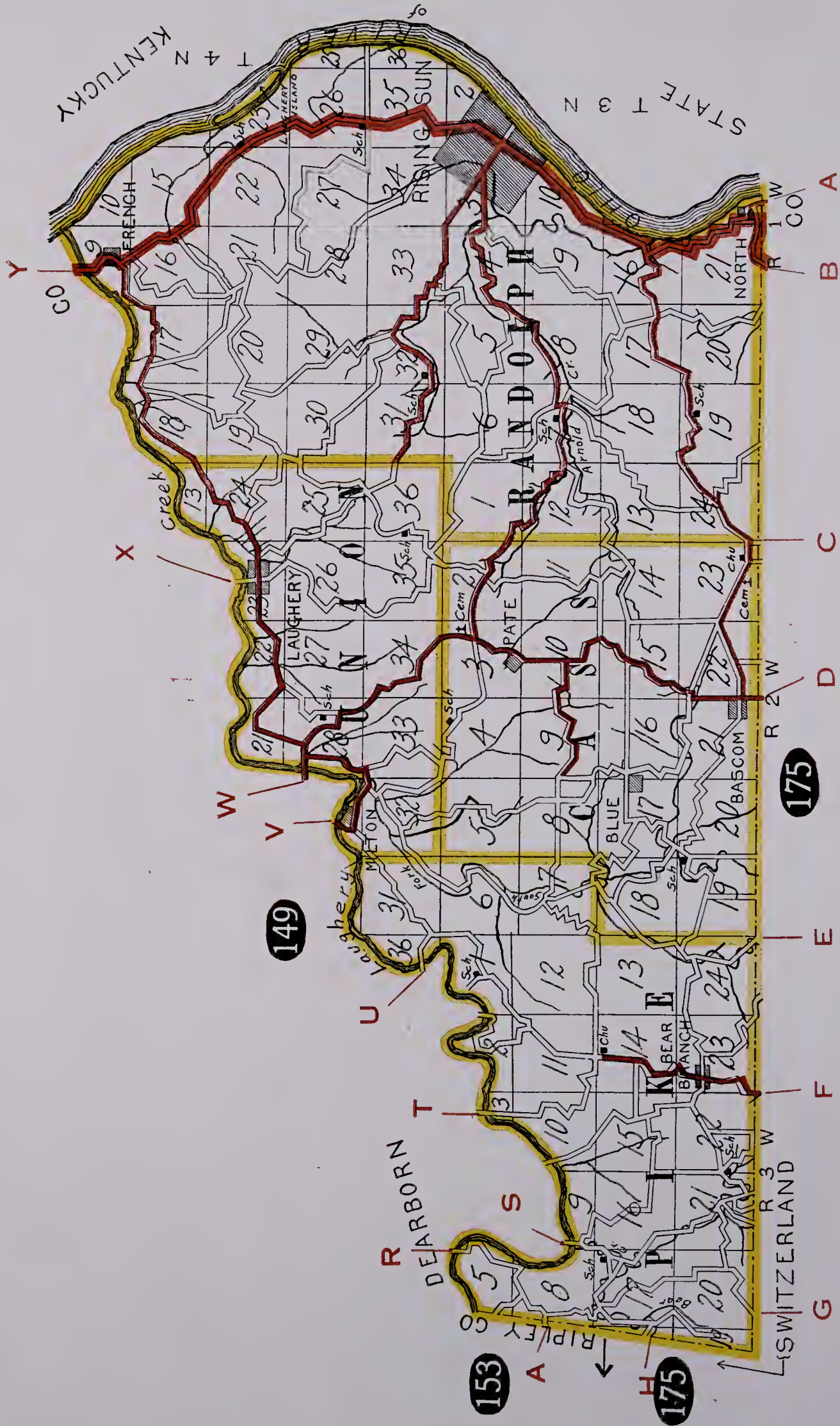
OHIO COUNTY.

Ohio county, so named because of its location on the Ohio river, was organized January 15, 1844, with its county seat at Rising Sun. The formation of the county was due to the three-cornered fight between Lawrenceburg, Wilmington and Rising Sun for the county seat of Dearborn county. Ohio county is the smallest in the state and contains only 54,400 acres, much of which is very broken, owing to the location of the county on the river. The county is one of two in the state which is not touched by a railroad, Switzerland, adjoining it, being the other. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$1,962,145. It has 26 schools, 34 teachers and 741 pupils. There are three banks in the county. The first census of the county was in 1850 and at that time it had a population of 5,308, which is nearly a thousand more than it had in 1910, when it was returned a population of only 4,329.

Rising Sun, the county seat, is located on the Ohio river, twenty-four miles below Cincinnati. It has a population of 1,600, three banks, two newspapers, six churches and a number of small industries.

The county seat is the only incorporated town in the county and the only one of any size. A number of small villages are scattered over the county, most of them consisting of a store or two and a few dwellings. Among them may be mentioned Laughery, Pate, North, Blue, Bearbranch, Grant, Guilonsville and Bascom.

OHIO COUNTY



RIPLEY COUNTY.

Ripley county, named in honor of Gen. Elenzar W. Ripley, a hero of the War of 1812, was organized January 14, 1818, with its county seat at Versailles. The county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and a considerable portion of its land area of 286,720 acres is very broken. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$8,678,195. It has 100 schools, 135 teachers and 3,700 pupils. There are 12 banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 19,054, practically the same it was in 1910, when it showed a population of 19,452. Its greatest population was in 1880, when it had 21,627 inhabitants.

Versailles, the county seat, is five miles south of Osgood, its nearest railroad station. The town has a population of about 600, one bank, a weekly newspaper and three churches. It has a saw mill and a flouring mill. During the past few years there has been considerable agitation to remove the county seat to Osgood.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Batesville, Osgood, Milan and Sullivan. Batesville, the largest town in the county, is in the northeastern part of the county, on the main line of the Big Four running between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. It has two banks, two loan and savings institutions, two newspapers, six churches and all the improvements of the modern city. Its industrial establishments include saw and planing mills, baby shoe factory, casket factory, grist mill, brick and tile yards, mineral water works, hardware factory, ladies' garment factory, monument works and machine shops. The city claims that a larger per cent. of its workmen own their own homes than in any other city of its size in the state.

The unincorporated villages in the county include Spades, Dabney, Holton, Pierceville, Delaware, Gaff, Haven, Crossplains, Napoleon, Lockspring, Lookout, Nicholasville, Morris, Ballstown, Benham, Elrod, Springdale, Ashton, Kingwood, Correct, Rexville, Titusville, Friendship, St. Magdalena, Barbersville and Haney's Corner.

RIPLEY COUNTY



JENNINGS COUNTY.

Jennings county, named in honor of Indiana's first governor, Jonathan Jennings, was organized December 27, 1816, with its county seat at Vernon. The county is located in the southeastern part of the state and its 245,120 acres contain a considerable amount of land which is too broken to be farmed profitably. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$6,375,785. There are 83 schools, 124 teachers and 3,053 pupils. It has six banks. The population, like that of many other counties in the southern part of the state, has shown a decrease in population from what it was in 1860. At that time it had a population of 14,709, reaching its greatest number in 1880 with 16,453. It has gradually declined in population since that year and in 1910 showed only 14,203 inhabitants.

Vernon, the county seat, now has a population of about 450. It is in the center of the county on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad. It has one bank, a newspaper, one school building and three churches. Its industries are confined to a flour mill and saw mill.

North Vernon, the largest town in the county, is two miles north of the county seat and is located on three railroads: C., C., C. & St. L., B. & O. S. W. and P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. It has two banks, two newspapers, public library, paved streets, electric lights and several small industries. It has been making an attempt for several years to obtain the county seat and it seems but a question of time when it will succeed.

There are no other towns incorporated except Vernon and North Vernon. The villages of the county include Azalia, Scipio, Zenas, Queensville, Brewersville, Grayford, Commiskey, Barnes, Paris Crossing, Cana, Nebraska, Hayden and Lovett.

JENNINGS COUNTY



JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, was organized December 18, 1815, with its first county seat at Vallonia. Its land area is 331,520 acres, most of which falls in the White river bottoms and is therefore very fertile. Portions of the county are very broken and not suitable for farming. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$15,445,620. It has 106 schools, 172 teachers and 5,276 pupils. There are 12 banks. The population of the county showed a steady increase from 1860, when it was 16,282, to 1900, when it was 26,633. However, the 1910 census indicated a decrease of nearly 2,000, the population for that year being only 24,727.

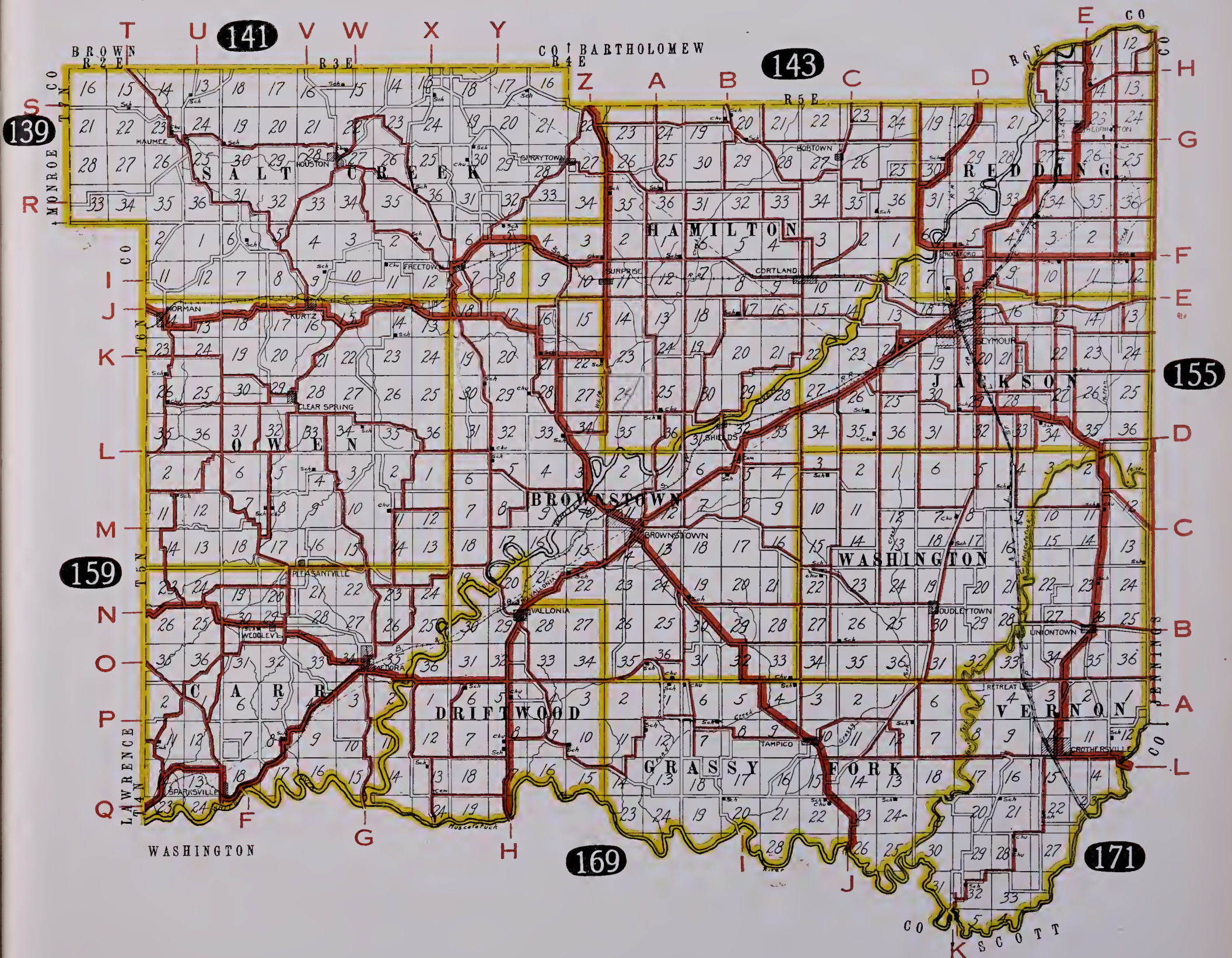
The county seat was moved from Vallonia to Brownstown in the fall of 1816 and has since remained there despite vigorous efforts on the part of Seymour to secure it. Brownstown is located on the B. & O. S. W. railroad and has three banks, two building and loan associations, two newspapers, electric and water works plants and public library. Its industries include a flour mill, planing mill, paper mill, marble works, and brick and hollow ware factory. Its population is about 1,500.

Seymour, the largest town in the county, has a population of about 6,500, and is on the B. & O. S. W., P., C., C. & St. L. and C., T. H. & S. E. railroads. It is also on the traction line running between Indianapolis and Louisville. The city has three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, and all the modern city improvements. There are several important industrial establishments.

Crothersville, with a population of about 1,200, is the only other incorporated town in the county. It is on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad and the I. & L. traction line. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper and a number of small factories.

Other villages in the county include Reddington, Fleming, Rockford, Shields, Cortland, Surprise, Freetown, Kurtz, Ewing, Sparksville, Retreat, Oldtown, Tampico, Maumee, Spraytown, Chestnut and Norman Station.

JACKSON COUNTY



LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Lawrence county, named in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, a naval hero of the War of 1812, was organized January 7, 1818, with its first county seat at Palestine. The county is located in the south central part of the State, in the midst of the oolitic stone region. The surface of the county is very broken and a stone industry centers at Bedford and Bedford stone is sold all over the United States for building purposes. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,197,498. It has 113 schools, 229 teachers and 7,285 pupils. There are six banks in the county. The county had a population of 13,692 in 1860 and has enjoyed a substantial growth each decade since that year, the 1910 census returning a population of 30,265.

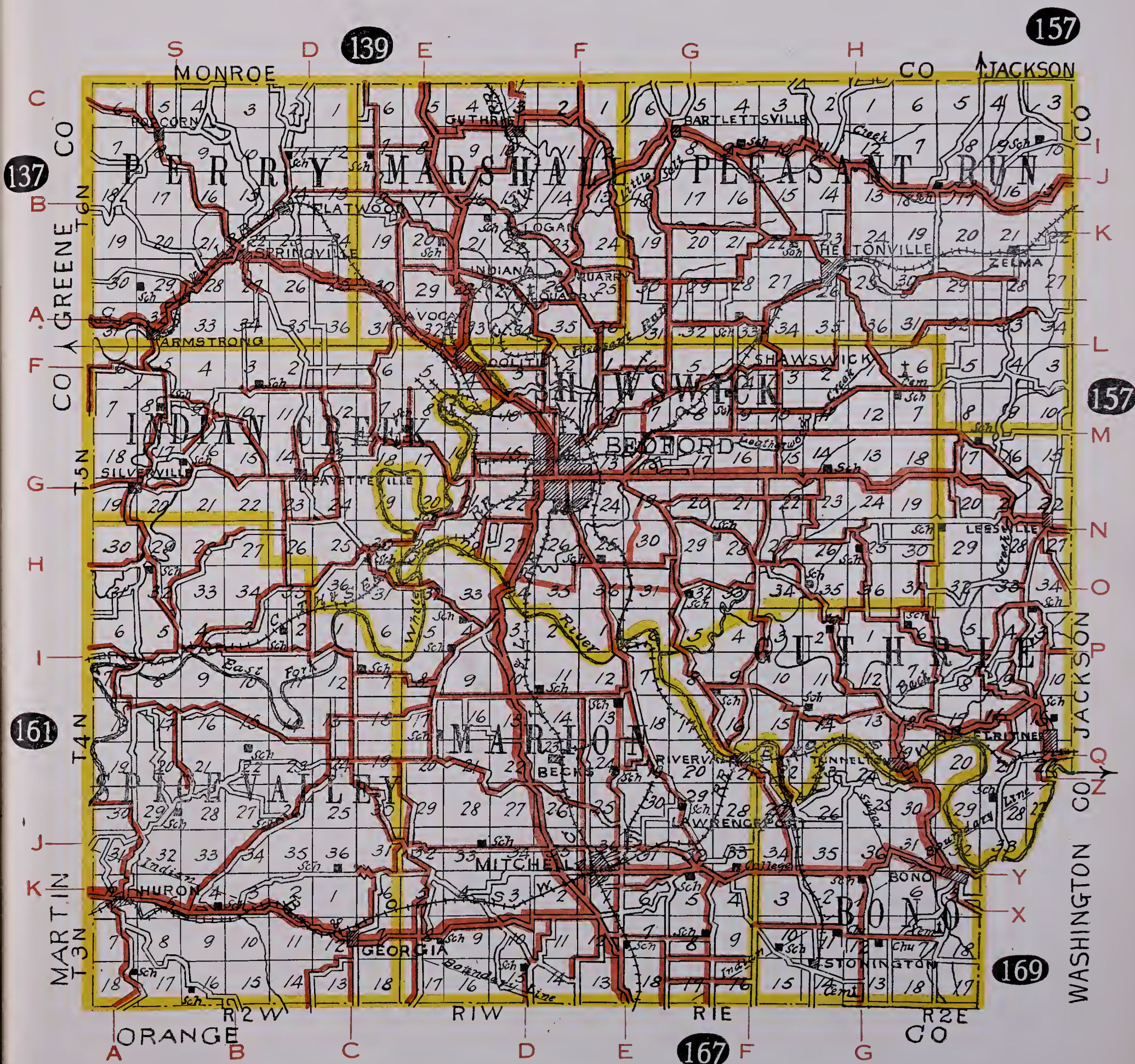
Bedford became the county seat as a result of the legislative act of February 9, 1825. It has an estimated population of 11,000 and is located on the Monon, S. I. and B. & O. S. W. railroads. The city has three banks, two newspapers, six public school buildings, ten churches and all the modern city improvements. Its prosperity is due solely to the stone industry and the supply is practically inexhaustible, so that the continued prosperity of the city seems assured.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Mitchell, Oolitic and Huron. Mitchell, located at the junction of the Monon and B. & O. S. W., is a thriving town of 4,000 and has all the modern city improvements. Its main industry is the manufacture of cement. Oolitic, a town of 1,200, is in the stone producing center.

The other villages are Springville, Heltonville, Avoca, Williams, Dark Hollow, Zelma, Popcorn, Guthrie, Deal, Red Cross, Bryantsville, Rivera, Tunnelton, Leesville, Bartlettville, Reed, Georgia, Rivervale, Pinhook, Sandpit and Bono.

It is not generally known that the American National Red Cross Society owns a farm of 792 acres four miles from Bedford. In 1893 Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, presented the farm to the society and in accepting the gift, Clara Barton, the president of the society, said, "This land, as the property of the American Red Cross Society, will be the one piece of neutral ground on the western hemisphere, protected by international treaty against the tread of hostile feet. It is a perpetual sanctuary against invading armies, and will be so respected and held sacred by the military powers of the world."

LAWRENCE COUNTY



MARTIN COUNTY.

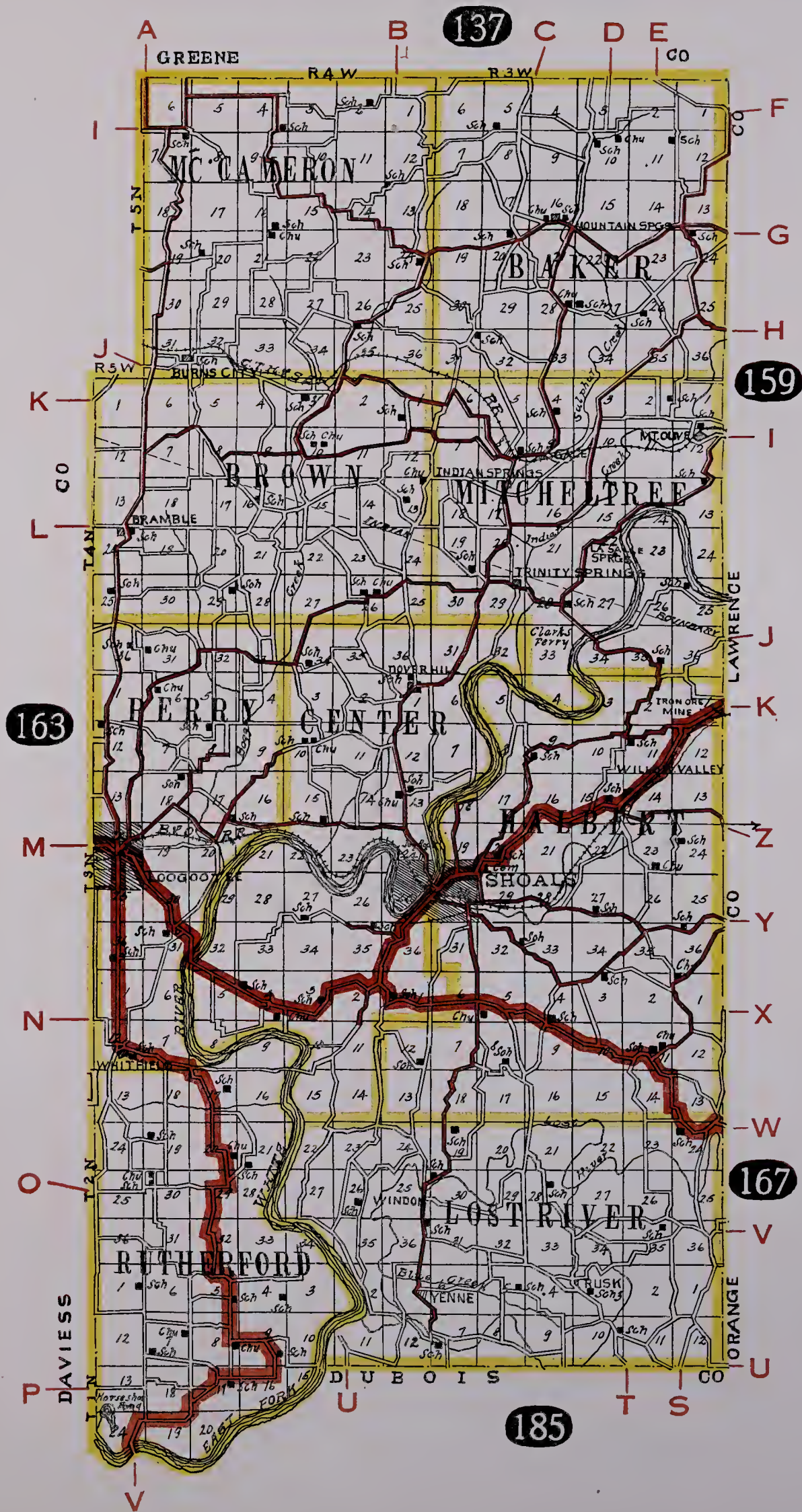
Martin county, named in honor of Major Martiu, of Newport, Kentucky, was organized January 17, 1820, with its first county seat at Hindostan. The county lies in the southwestern part of the state, and is drained by the East Fork of White river. Most of the surface of the county is very broken and several thousands of its area of 216,960 acres is not suitable for profitable agriculture. However, the county is rich in natural resources. It produces coal, limestone and sandstone, potter's clay, iron ore, and yellow ochre from which a good quality of paint has been manufactured. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$4,519,540. It has 96 schools, 114 teachers and 2,838 pupils. The county has three banks. The county had a population of 8,975 in 1860 and reached its maximum growth in 1900, when it had 14,711 inhabitants, the 1910 census giving it a population of only 12,950.

The county has had more county seats than any other county in the state. The names of the different county seats, with the years the seat of justice was located at each, are as follows: Hindostan, 1820-1828; Mount Pleasant, 1828-1844; Memphis, 1844; Harrisonville, 1844-1845; Hillsborough (later called Dover Hill), 1845-1869; Shoals, 1869 to the present time. Shoals is located on White river and the B. & O. S. W. railroad. It was given a population of 1,015 in 1910. The town has one bank, a weekly newspaper and a few small industries, including a saw mill, flour mill, cigar factory, wagon works and clothes hanger factory.

Loogootee, the only other incorporated town in the county, is the largest town, having a population of 2,154 in 1910. It is in the western part of the county, on the B. & O. S. W. railroad. It has two banks, two newspapers and a number of important industries. Coal and glass sand are found in the immediate vicinity and constitute the chief products shipped from the town.

Among the many small villages in the county are Trinity Springs, Burns City, Blankenship, Cale, Mt. Olive, Indian Springs, Proctor, Natchez, Reeve, Oakridge, Killion, Hunt, Spa, Whitfield, McCameron, Bramble and Rush. Trinity Springs and Indian Springs are becoming noted as summer resorts, both places having springs of medicinal water.

MARTIN COUNTY



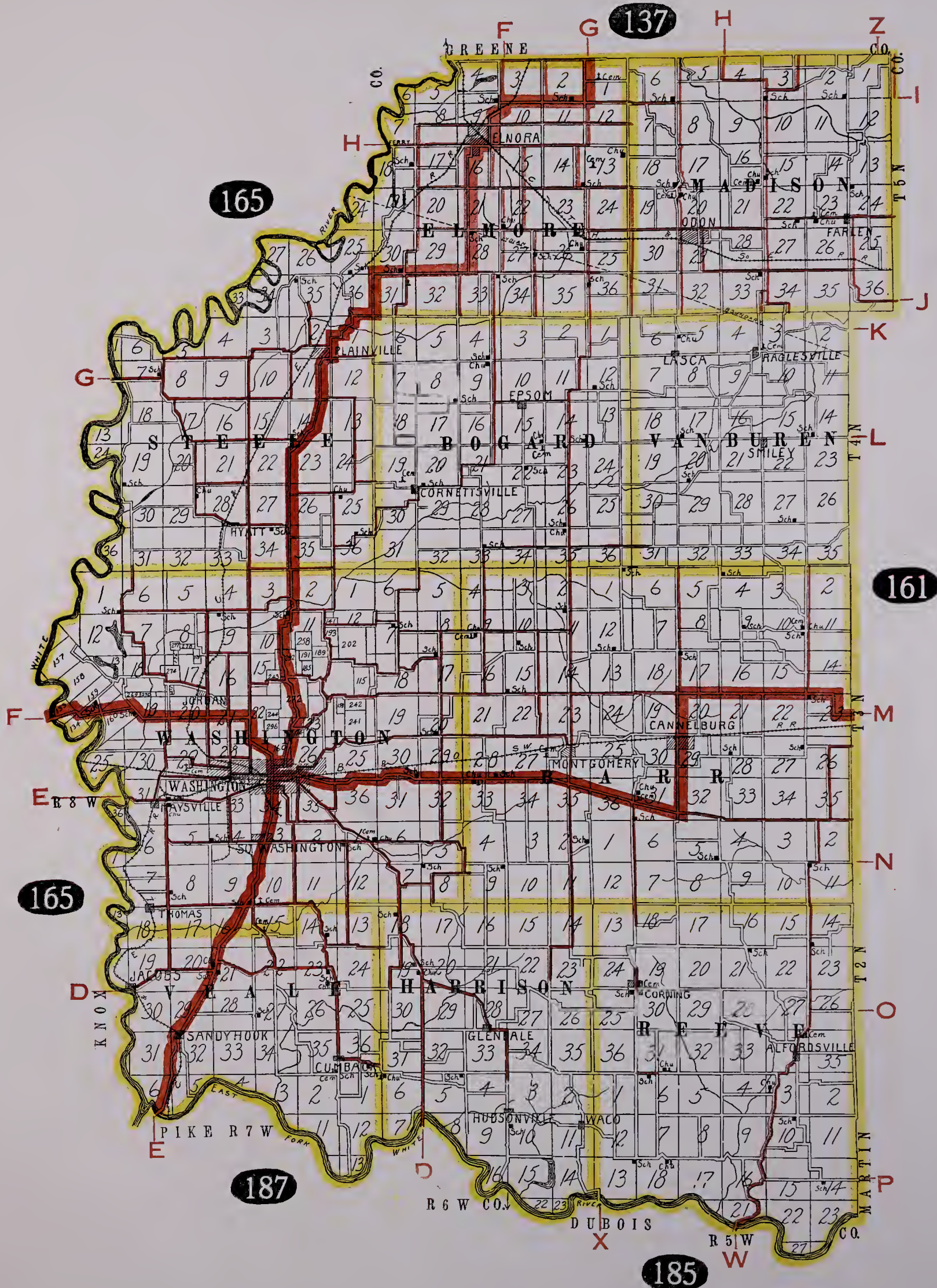
DAVIESS COUNTY.

Daviess county, named in honor of Col. Joseph H. Daviess, was organized December 16, 1816, the first county seat being given the name of Liverpool. The name was later changed to Washington. The county is bounded by the East Fork of White river on the south and the West Fork of White river on the west and as a result there is a large amount of river bottom land in the county. Most of its land area of 277,120 acres is capable of cultivation. There are rich beds of coal and some oil in the county. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,430,160. There are 120 schools, 201 teachers and 6,205 pupils. The county has nine banks. The population in 1910 was 27,747, a decrease of more than two thousand since the preceding decade, the population in 1900 being 29,914.

Washington, the county seat, had a population of 7,854 in 1910, but it is now estimated at 11,000. It is situated near the western part of the county, nineteen miles east of Vincennes, and is reached by two railroads, the B. & O. S. W. and the C. & E. I. The C., T. H. & S. E. railroad runs across the northern part of the county, crossing the C. & E. I. at Elnora. The city has three banks, one trust company, six churches, two newspapers, public library, electric, gas and water plants and paved streets. There is also a street car system, but no interurbans running into the city. The shops of the B., O. & S. W. railroad, located in the city, give employment to a thousand men and about half that many engineers, conductors, firemen, etc., make their homes in the city. The main industries of the city are the making of porch swings, plows, coat hangers and flour. There are also saw and planing mills which do a large business.

Among the other towns of the county are Epsom, Odon, Elnora, Hyatt, Plainville, Cannelburg, Montgomery, Alfordsville, Lasca, Balle, Smiley, Corning and Wasca.

DAVIESS COUNTY



KNOX COUNTY.

Knox county, named in honor of Henry Knox, the first secretary of war, was the first county organized in Indiana. It was created June 30, 1790, and included at that time practically all of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Its county seat, Vincennes, became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and remained such until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon. It is bounded by Sullivan and Greene counties on the north, White river on the east and south, and by the Wabash river on the west. Thus practically all of its 326,400 acres may be considered as river bottom land. A large amount of coal is mined in the county. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$26,870,810. It has 96 schools, 289 teachers and 9,230 pupils. There are 15 banks. The population of the county in 1800 was 2,517, in 1860 it was 16,056, and in 1910 it had increased to 39,183, having shown an increase at each decennial census since 1860.

Vincennes, the oldest town west of the Alleghanies, dating from 1732, is on the Wabash river, and reached by four railroads: Big Four, B. & O. S. W., C. & E. I. and the Pennsylvania. The city has enjoyed a steady growth and although the 1910 census gave it a population of only 14,895, it is now (1917) estimated at 20,000. It has five banks, two trust companies, three daily newspapers, nine public schools and two parochial school buildings, twenty-two churches, public library, Y. M. C. A. building and fine city buildings. It has all the improvements of the modern city—electric, water works and sewage systems and paved streets. The manufactured products include whiskey, flour, silos, iron bridges, agricultural implements, canned goods, electric fans, paper boxes, auto bodies, iron sewer pipe, window glass, hominy, beer, barrels, furniture, artificial ice, concrete blocks and pipes and lumber products of various kinds. The city is the seat of Vincennes University, the oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghanies.

The other incorporated towns of the county are Sandborn, Bicknell, Oak-town and Monroe City. Bicknell, a mining town of about 6,000, is rapidly growing and is becoming an important trading center. The other villages of the county are Decker, Westphalia, Edwardsport, Wheatland, Bruceville, Emison, Freelandville, Sandborn, Fritchson, Willis, Iona, Varne and Orrville.

KNOX COUNTY



ORANGE COUNTY.

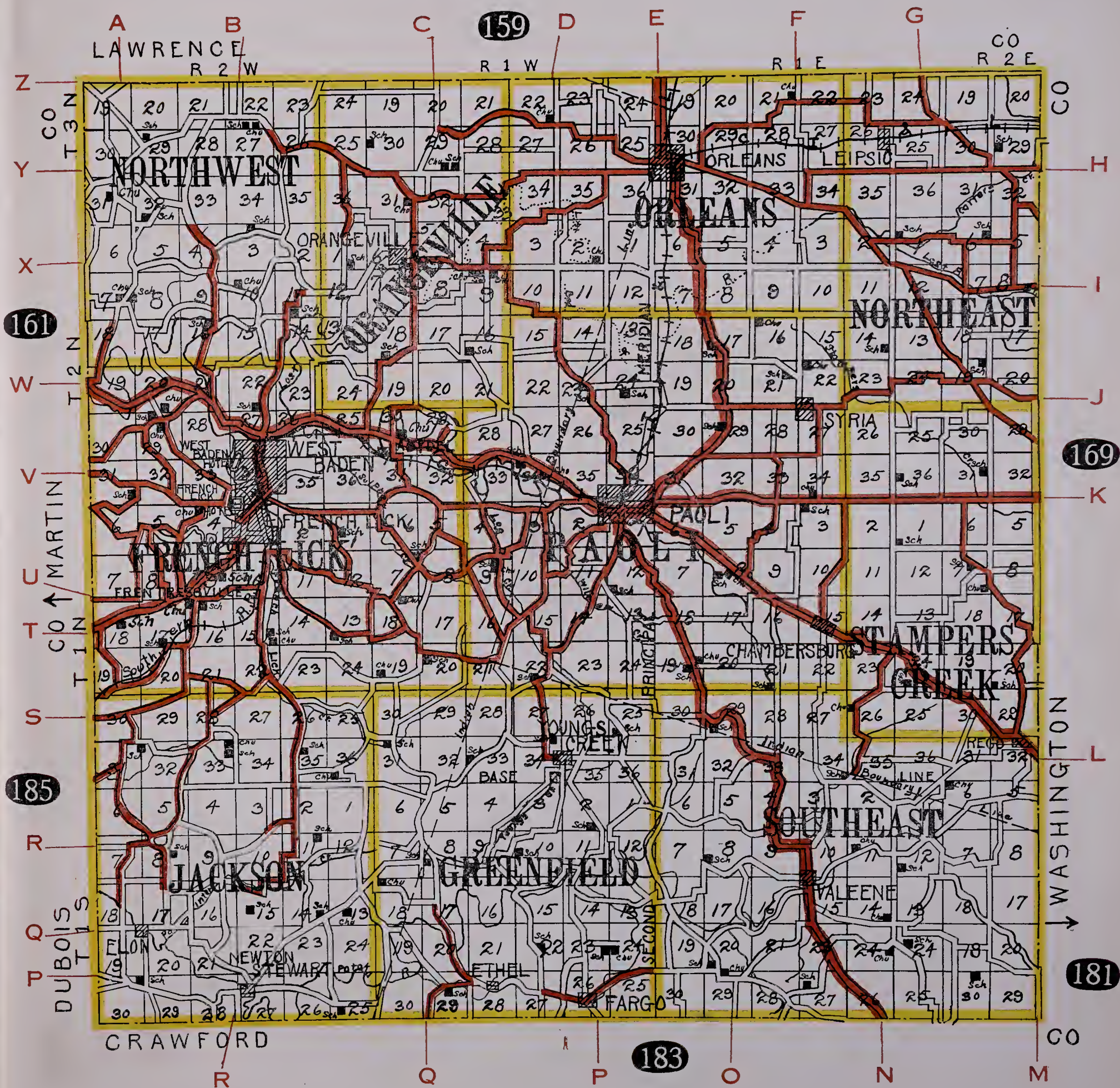
Orange county, named after a county in North Carolina from which many of the early settlers came, was organized December 26, 1816, with its county seat at Paoli. It lies in the south central part of the state, one county removed from the Ohio river. Its land area of 260,480 acres is very broken and much of it does not admit of successful farming. It contains inexhaustible quantities of stone, little of which has been quarried. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$6,523,469. It has 92 schools, 137 teachers and 4,069 pupils. There are six banks. The population of the county in 1860 was 12,076 and it has shown a steady increase at each succeeding census, the last census giving it a population of 17,192.

Paoli, the county seat, has a population of about 1,400. It is on the Monon railroad, on the branch line running from Orleans to French Lick Springs. The town has two banks, two newspapers, water works, electric lights, four churches and a new school building. Its manufactured products include lime, furniture, canned goods and flour.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Orleans, French Lick and West Baden. French Lick, with a population of 2,100, is the largest town in the county, and the home of the famous French Lick Springs. It has one bank, a newspaper, water works, electric lights, paved streets, six churches and a number of small industries. The springs attract thousands of visitors annually, and French Lick is becoming known as one of the most famous health resorts in the country. West Baden, also noted for its medicinal springs, is two miles from French Lick, is connected with it by an electric line. It has a bank, newspaper, water works, electric lights and paved streets.

Other villages in the county are Leipsic, Abydel, Syria, Helix, Ethel, Obi, Greenbrier, Orangeville, Scarlet, Elon, Rego, Chambersburg, Stamoers Creek, Stonington and Bremer. One of the most interesting features in the county is Lost river, a stream which runs through the county under ground for many miles. There are also a number of caves in the county, their presence being due to the peculiar limestone formation to be found in the county.

ORANGE COUNTY



WASHINGTON COUNTY.

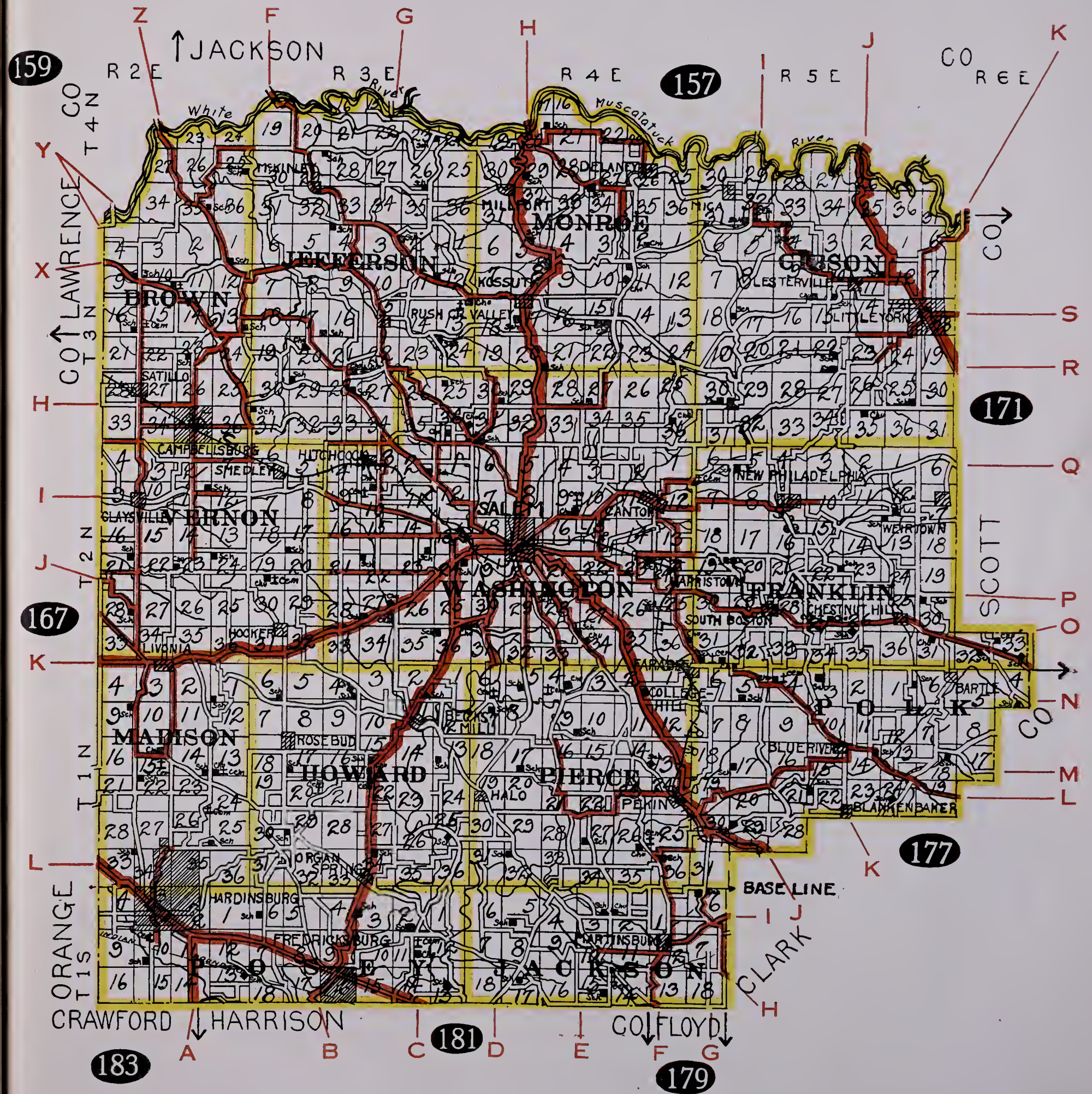
Washington county, named in honor of the first president of the United States, was organized December 21, 1813, with its county seat at Salem. The surface of the county is very broken and a considerable portion of its 332,160 acres is unsuitable for profitable agriculture. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$8,531,395. It has 127 schools, 160 teachers and 4,116 pupils. There are six banks in the county. Its population in 1860 was 17,909, or nearly 500 more than it had in 1910. In 1850 it was 17,040, while in 1910, 60 years later, it had increased only to 17,445. Its greatest population was returned in 1900, when it had 19,409.

Salem, the county seat, with a population of 2,100, is located on the Monon railroad, 39 miles northwest of Louisville, Kentucky. It has two banks, two newspapers and a number of small industries, including a saw mill, planing mill, kitchen cabinet factory, two flouring mills and a spoke factory. Salem is noted as the birthplace of John Hay, secretary of state under President McKinley.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Salltillo, Campbellsburg, Little York, Livonia, New Pekin, Fredericksburg and Hardinsburg. None of these villages has more than 500 inhabitants, except Campbellsburg.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Martinsburg, Millport, Delaney, Hitchcock, Rush Creek Valley, Canton, New Philadelphia, Harristown, Blankenbaker, Farabee, Bartle, Lesterville, McKinley, Smedley, Claysville, Rosebud, Organspring, Chestnut, South Boston, Blue River and Kossuth.

WASHINGTON COUNTY



SCOTT COUNTY.

Scott county, named in honor of Gen. Charles Scott, who in 1791 led a force of 800 men from Cincinnati to Wea Village, eight miles below Lafayette on the Wabash river, was created in a very peculiar manner. The legislative act of January 12, 1820, provided for a commission of disinterested citizens, who were to define the limits of the proposed county, taking the corners off of five counties—Jennings, Jefferson, Clark, Washington and Jackson—to form the new county. The same commission located the first county seat at Lexington, where it remained until it was permanently located at Scottsburg in February, 1874. The county contains some good farming land, but a considerable portion of its 121,600 acres is too broken for profitable agriculture. The southern part of the county is especially hilly. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$3,674,520. It has 46 schools, 67 teachers and 1,996 pupils. There are four banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 7,303, reached its greatest growth in 1880 with a population of 8,343, and showed a slight decrease in 1910, when it had 8,323 inhabitants.

Scottsburg, the county seat, with a population of 1,700, is the largest town in the county and the only one incorporated. It is situated about the center of the county on the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad, 31 miles north of Louisville, Kentucky. It has two banks, two newspapers, broom factory, canning factory, flour mills, and brick and tile works.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Lexington, Vienna, Anstin, Hardy, Alpha, Marshfield, New Frankfort, Glasco, Day and Blocher. Lexington, the former county seat, a village of 300, is on the B. & O. S. W. railroad. It has a bank, canning factory, wagon factory and cheese factory.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson county, the fifth in the state to be organized, was created by the territorial legislature with the act of November 23, 1810, with its county seat at Madison. It is located on the Ohio river and much of its land area of 232,960 acres is too broken to admit of profitable cultivation. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$9,017,850. It has 86 schools, 146 teachers and 3,899 pupils. The county has seven banks. The county offers an interesting study in the growth of its population. In 1860 it had a population of 25,036, increasing to 29,741 by the end of the next decade, and since then has shown a gradual decrease, the 1910 census showing a population of only 20,483.

Madison, the county seat, has shared with the county, the gradual decrease in its population. It lost more than 2,000 in population between 1890 and 1910, the census of the latter year returning a population of 6,934. It is located on the Ohio river and at the terminus of a branch of the P., C. C. & St. L., connecting the city with Indianapolis. The first railroad in the state was built out of Madison toward Indianapolis, the line being completed to the capital in the fall of 1847. The city has four banks, six newspapers, public library, electric lights, water works, paved streets and a sewage system. Its manufactured products include harness, vehicles, brick, pearl buttons, candy, cigars, boats, flour, engines, boilers, saddletrees, furniture, yarn, cordage, straw paper and timber products.

There are two other incorporated towns in the county, Hanover and Brooksburg. Hanover, located about five miles down the Ohio river from Madison, is the seat of Hanover College, a Presbyterian institution, which was established in 1828. Other villages in the county include Dupont, Big Creek, Wise, Hicks, China, McGregor, Manville, West Madison, Foltz, Belleview, Canaan, Kent, Graham, Swansville, Chelsea, Saluda, Levi, Harrell, Marblehill and Brooksburg.

The Legislative act of February 21, 1905, established the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at North Madison on a tract of 363 acres. It was formally opened by a proclamation by Governor Marshall on August 2, 1910, and the first patients were received on the 23rd of the same month.

JEFFERSON COUNTY



SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Switzerland county, so named because most of the first settlers came from Switzerland, was organized September 7, 1814, with its county seat at Vevay. The county is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the state on the Ohio river, and practically all of its 142,080 acres is too broken to allow profitable farming. The tilled portions of the county are found in the valleys and along the Ohio river. No railroad has ever reached the county, its communication with the outside world being by means of the river. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$3,376,000. It has 76 schools, 96 teachers and 2,037 pupils. There are five banks in the county. It is one of two counties in the state whose population was greater in 1840 than it was in 1910; in 1840 it was 9,920 and in 1910 it was 9,914. It reached 12,932 in 1850 and had its greatest population in 1880, when it had 13,336 inhabitants.

Vevay, the county seat, had a population of 1,256 in 1910, dropping from 1,663 in 1890. It is on the Ohio river and the river furnishes its only means of communication with the outside world. It has two banks, two newspapers and four churches. There is a flour mill, saw mill, creamery and furniture factory.

Patriot and Moorefield are the other incorporated towns in the county, the former being on the river. The unincorporated places in the county include Antioch, Aaron, East Enterprise, Craig, Bennington, Mt. Sterling, Florence, Jay, Pleasant, Lamb, Allensville, Markland, Longrun, Vineyard, Centersquare and Quercus Grove.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY



CLARK COUNTY.

Clark county was the second to be organized in the state of Indiana, being organized by a proclamation of Governor William Henry Harrison on February 3, 1801, the county seat at the same time being established at Springville. At the time of its organization it included a much more extensive territory than the county now has, its present land area being only 240,000 acres. The surface of the county is very broken by the bluffs rising along the banks of the Ohio river, and as a result there is much of the county which is not suitable for farming purposes. In 1903 the state purchased 2,000 acres of land near Henryville to establish a forestry reservation. The object of this experimental tract is to determine whether several hundred thousand acres of broken land in the southern part of the state cannot be made profitable forested tracts. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$14,307,715. It has 104 schools, 188 teachers and 5,376 pupils. There are nine banks in the county. The population of the county in 1910 was 30,260, the greatest population being returned in 1900, when it was 31,835. In 1860 the population was 20,502.

The county seat was moved from Springville to Jeffersonville as the result of a proclamation of Governor Harrison on June 9, 1802, but the territorial legislature, by the act of December 14, 1810, changed it to Charlestown. It remained there until September 23, 1873, when it was located at Jeffersonville, where it has since remained. Jeffersonville, situated on the Ohio river, had a population of 10,402 in 1910, which is about 200 less than it had in 1890. The city has two railroads, the Pennsylvania and the B. & O. S. W. It has a street car system and is connected with an electric line to Louisville, Kentucky, which is just across the Ohio river. There are two banks, two daily and two weekly newspapers, electric light and water works plants, railroad shops, foundries, shipyards, machine shops and several other manufacturing industries. The Indiana Reformatory, located in the city, was opened November 1, 1822. A government depot is maintained here. Schools and churches are in an excellent condition.

The other towns in the county are Underwood, Henryville, Memphis, Charlestown, Speeds, Sellersburg, Clementville, Haussdale, Borden, Bennettsville, Watson, Prather, Otisco, Nabb, Marysville, Owen, Bethlehem, New Providence and Port Fulton.

CLARK COUNTY



FLOYD COUNTY.

Floyd county, named either in honor of Davis Floyd, who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, or in honor of John Floyd, an early surveyor, was organized January 2, 1819, with the county seat at New Albany. Its location on the Ohio river brings it within the group of counties which have a very broken surface and its 94,720 acres are too hilly to allow successful tillage. However, there is a considerable portion of the county which has been brought under cultivation, although it cannot be said that it is good farming land. The assessed valuation in 1914 was \$12,810,630. There are six banks in the county. It has 57 schools, 148 teachers and 5,011 pupils. It is one of the few river counties which has not shown a decrease in population. Its population has gradually increased since 1860, when it was 20,183, until it reached 30,293 in 1910.

New Albany, the county seat, has maintained a population of about 21,000 for four decades. It is on the Ohio river, five miles northwest of Louisville, Kentucky, and is reached by the following railroads: B. & O., P. C., C. & St. L., C. I. & L. and Southern. It has three banks, two trust companies, two building and loan associations, three newspapers, one high school, eight ward buildings and two schools for colored children, a hospital, seven theaters and churches of the leading denominations. Among its many important industries may be enumerated cotton mills, two rolling mills, furniture factories, flour mills, stove and range factory, edge tool works, planing mills, boiler and engine works, rug factory, hame and chain works, veuding machine factory, cooperage works, woolen mills, tanneries, brick works, box and basket factory, and other factories producing such products as cigars, hosiery, dyes, glue, poultry powders, gasoline engines, hardwood drawer stops and wood specialties of various kinds.

Other towns in the county include Georgetown, Greenville, Silver Grove, Galena, Edwardsville, Duncan and St. Joseph.

FLOYD COUNTY



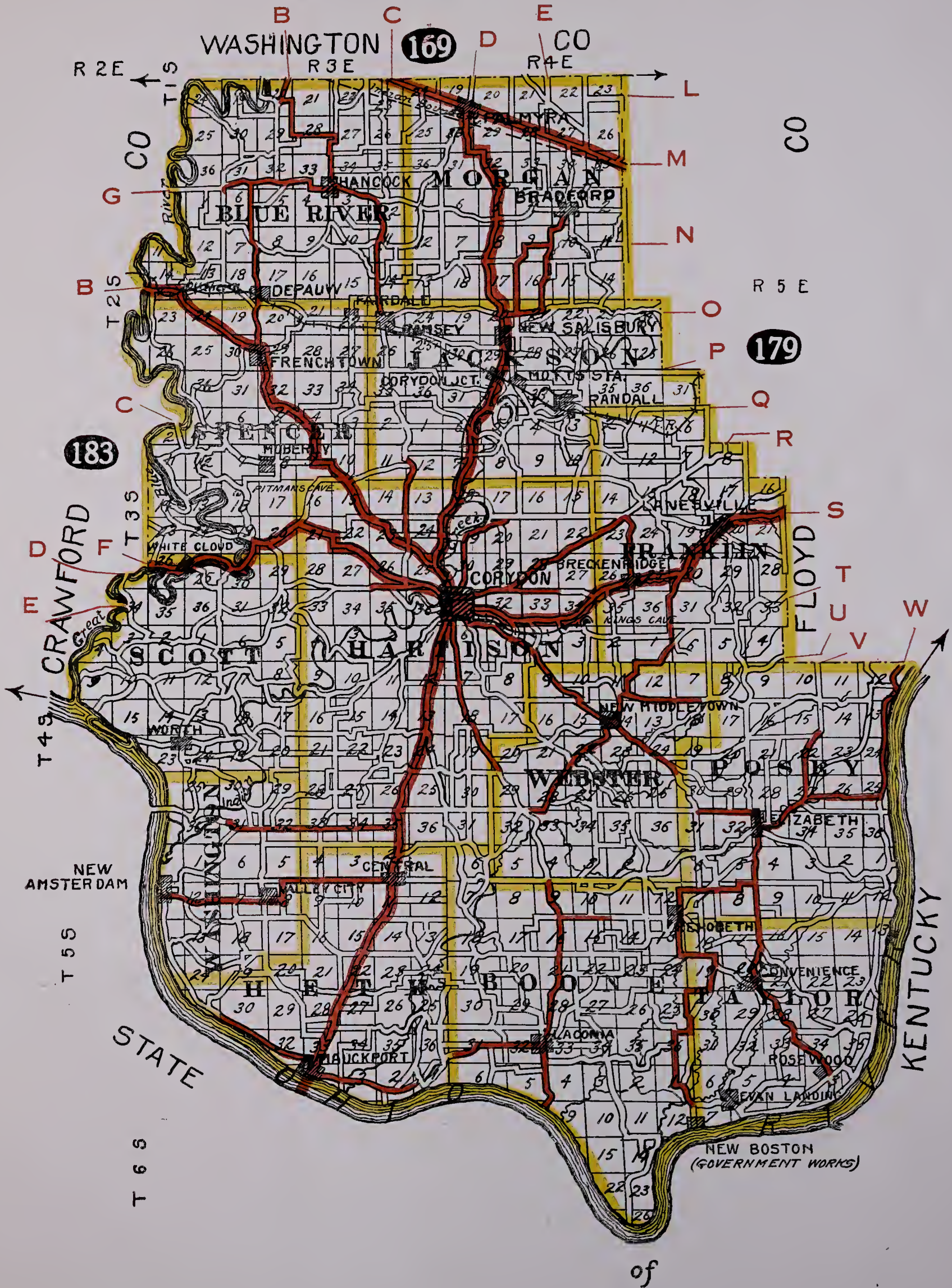
HARRISON COUNTY.

Harrison county, named in honor of Gov. William Henry Harrison, the fourth county organized in the state, was created by the territorial Legislature with the act of October 11, 1808, with its county seat at Corydon. Its land area of 311,040 acres is very broken, due to the fact that it is on the Ohio river. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$6,579,650. It has 150 schools, 184 teachers and 4,526 pupils. It has six banks. It had a population of 18,521 in 1860 and 20,232 in 1910.

Corydon, the county seat, a town of 1,703 population, is in the center of the county, and connected with the Southern railroad by the L., N. A. & C. branch line of seven miles. The town is thirty miles from Louisville and twenty-four from New Albany. The first court house in the county, a stone structure, was built in 1811-12, remodeled in 1873, served as the state house from 1813 to 1824, and is still in use, the oldest court house in the state. Corydon was the first capital of Indiana, an act of the legislature removing it from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813, and a subsequent act providing that it should remain at Corydon until the close of 1824. It has three banks, two newspapers, three saw mills, two planing mills, flour mill and good schools and churches.

Other towns and villages in the county are Laconia, Lanesville, Mauckport, Crandall, Palmyra, Elizabeth, New Amsterdam, New Middletown, Utan, Fishtown, Convenience, Rosewood, Elbert, Evan's Landing, Valley City, Titus, Glidas, Dogwood, Rehoboth, Hillgrove, Worth, Dixie, Locustpoint, King's Cave, Sinks, Breckenridge, Whitecloud, Sharp's Mills, Sunshine, Mott, Corydon Junction, Ramsey, Moberly, Frenchtown, Depauw, New Salisbury, Byrueville, Bradford, Central Baren, Hancock and Lowdell.

HARRISON COUNTY



CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford, named in honor of Col. William Crawford, was organized January 29, 1818, with Mount Sterling as the county seat. The situation of the county on the Ohio river brings it within the most broken part of the state and much of its land area of 193,920 acres is unfit for cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$2,702,155. There are 85 schools, 110 teachers and 2,917 pupils enrolled in the county. The banks number four. The population of the county in 1910 was 12,057, the county reaching its greatest population in 1890, when it had 13,941.

Few counties in the state have experienced greater difficulty in securing a permanent location for the county seat. It remained at Mount Sterling until 1822 and was then taken to Fredonia, where it remained until 1843. It was changed to Leavenworth in that year and after a bitter struggle was removed to English, its present location, in 1894. English had a population of 583 in 1910 and of 649 in 1890. The only railroad in the county, the Southern, passes through the town. The town has one bank, two newspapers and three churches. A canning factory and flouring mill constitute the main industries of the town.

Other towns in the country are Leavenworth, Marengo, Alton, Milltown, Temple, Taswell, Eckerty, West Fork, Magnolia, Weathers, Cape Sandy, Sulphur, Wickliffe and Pilot Knob.

CRAWFORD COUNTY



DUBOIS COUNTY.

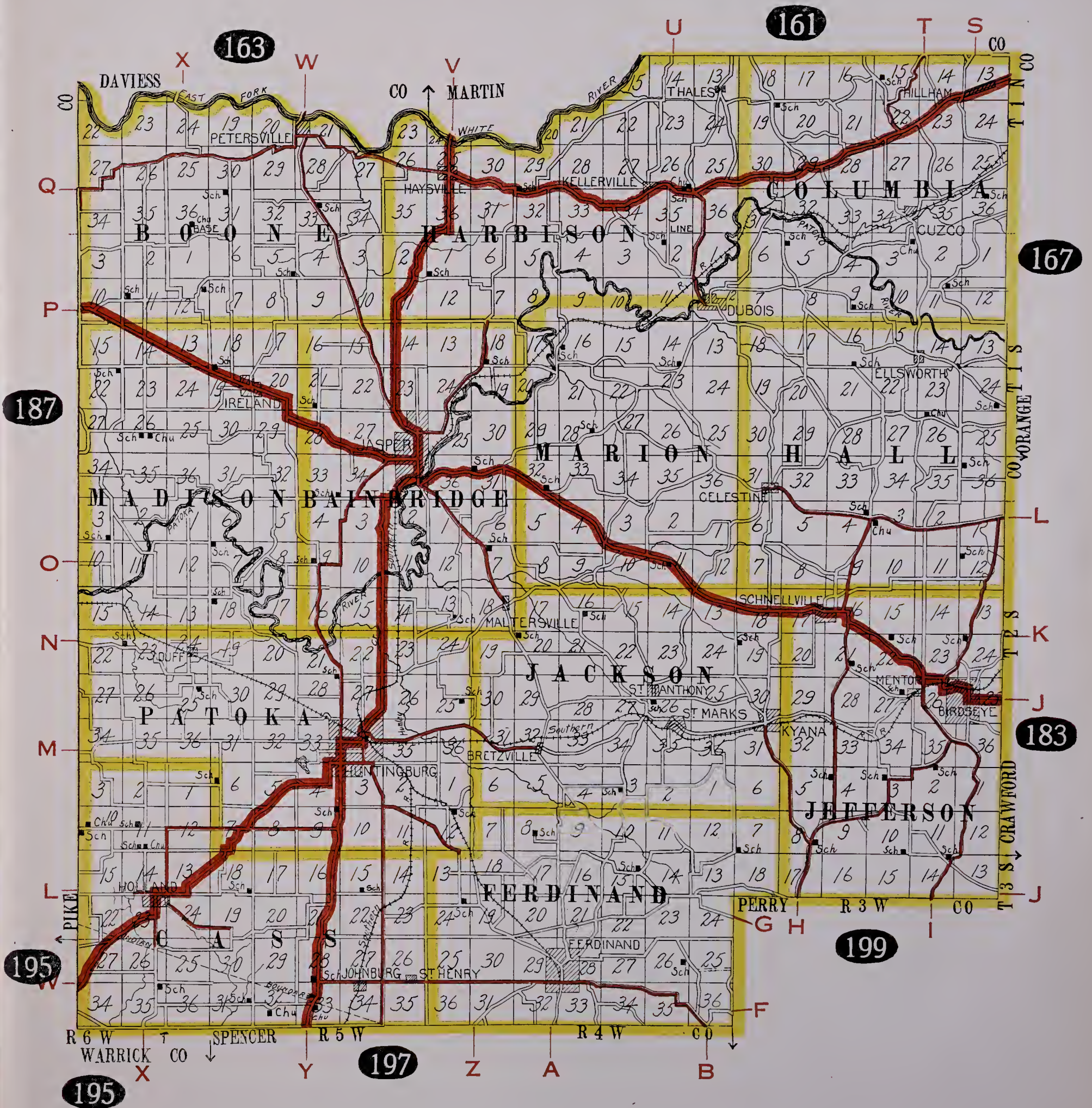
Dubois county, named in honor of Capt. Toussant Dubois, the official guide of the soldiers from Vincennes to Tippecanoe in 1811, was organized December 20, 1817, with Portersville, on the East fork of White river, as the county seat. Its area of 273,280 acres is very broken, but there is a goodly portion of it which makes good farming land, particularly that in the valleys of White and Patoka rivers. The latter river runs through practically the center of the county from east to west; the East fork of White river forms part of the northern boundary. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$8,762,300. There are 101 schools, 158 teachers and 3,872 pupils. The county has 10 banks. The county had a population of 10,394 in 1860, of 19,843 in 1910, but its greatest population was recorded in 1900—20,357.

The county seat was moved from Portersville to Jasper in 1830, which, with its population of 2,196 in 1910, is the second largest town in the county, Huntingburg being the largest according to the 1910 census. The Southern railroad is the only one touching the county seat. It has three banks, two newspapers, three churches, a fine school building, electric lights, paved streets, water works, sewage system, furniture factory, wagon works, veneering plant and a number of smaller industries. Jasper College is located at the county seat and is liberally patronized by the community.

Huntingburg, the largest town in the county, is located at the junction of two branches of the Southern railroad, eight miles south of Jasper. It has three banks, three newspapers, seven churches, electric lights, water works, paved streets and a number of industries of importance.

Other towns in the county are Ireland, Bretzville, Altoga, Birdseye, Ferdinand, Holland, Kyana, St. Anthony, Celestine, Dubois, Crystal, Hillham and Haysville. Ferdinand is connected with Huntingburg by a branch of the Southern railroad. It has a population of 1,200, a bank, newspaper, brewery, planing mill, brick yard, saw mill and flouring mill.

DUBOIS COUNTY



PIKE COUNTY.

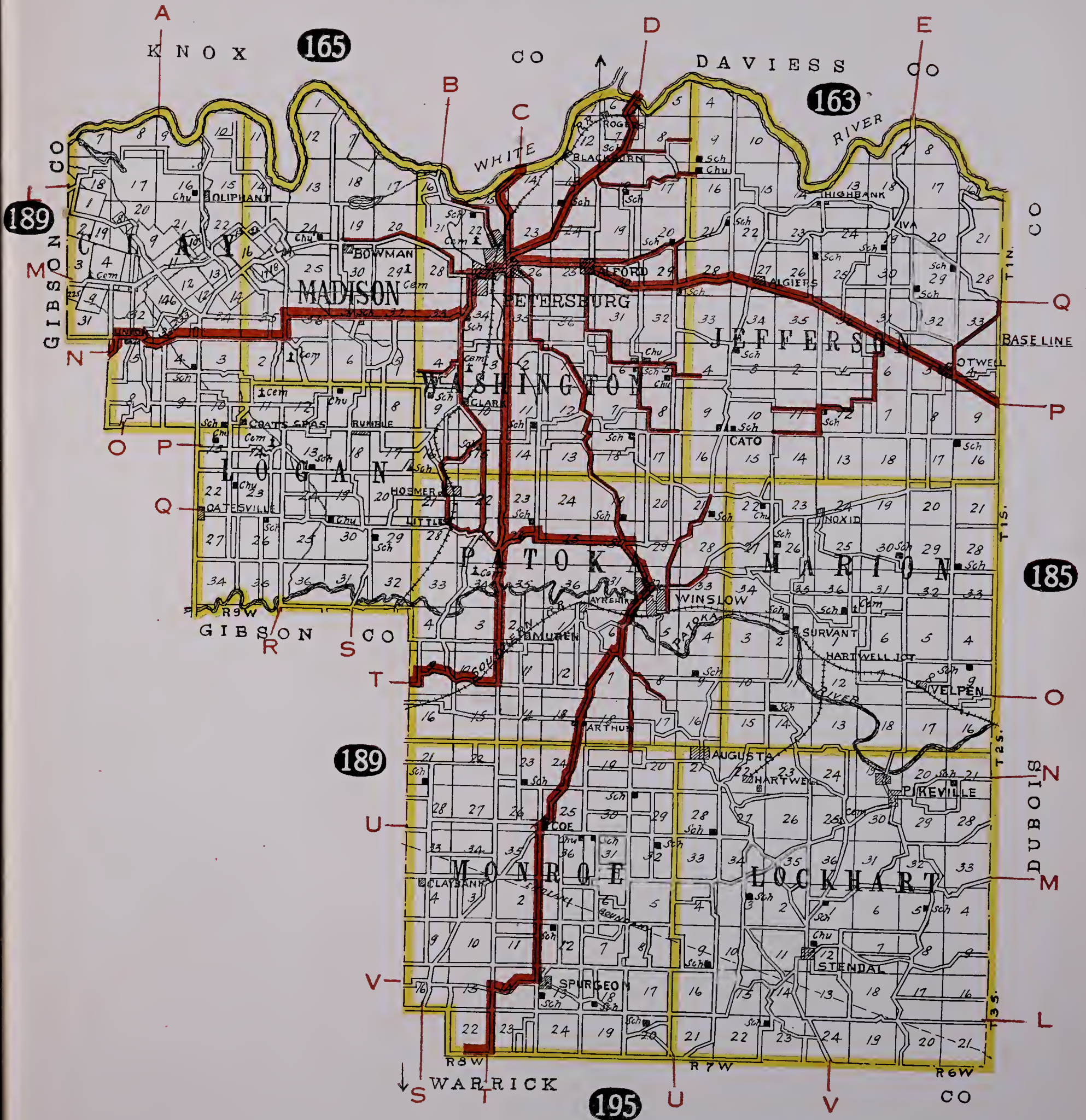
Pike county, named in honor of Zebulon Pike, of Pike's Peak fame, was organized December 21, 1816, with its county seat at Petersburg. It lies largely in the valleys of the White and Patoka rivers and most of its land area of 216,320 acres is susceptible of tillage. It has extensive coal mines and a well developed oil and natural gas field. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$7,504,705. There are 98 schools, 151 teachers and 4,722 pupils. The county has four banks. The population in 1860 was 10,078 and it reached its greatest number of inhabitants in 1900, when it had a population of 20,486, dropping off to 19,684 in 1910.

Petersburg, the county seat, with a population in 1910 of 2,170, is the largest town in the county. It is located in the northern part of the county on the C. & E. I. railroad. It has two banks, two newspapers, water works and electric lights. The principal manufactured products are buttons, canned goods, flour and lumber. There are extensive coal mines in the immediate vicinity.

Winslow, the only other incorporated town in the county, has a population of 950. It is on the C. & E. I. railroad, and has a bank and newspaper. Coal and natural gas are found in abundance, mining being the main industry.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Mackler, Velpen, Hartwell Junction, Isom, Spurgeon, Stendal, Zoar, Claybank, Pikeville, Cabel, Coe, Hartwell, Augusta, Arthur, Noxid, Ayrshire, Massey, Littles, Oatsville, Hosmer, Coat's Springs, Union, Giro, Rogers, Blackburn, Iva, Algiers, Otwell, Cato and Rumble.

PIKE COUNTY



GIBSON COUNTY.

Gibson county, the ninth in the state to be organized, was created by the territorial Legislature with the act of March 9, 1813, with Princeton as its county seat. It was named in honor of Gen. John Gibson, secretary of the territory during the sixteen years of its existence (1800-1816). The county is bounded on the north by White river and on the west by the Wahash river, and consequently lies in the midst of the garden spot of the world. Its land area is 311,040 acres. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$18,634,345. There are 124 schools, 239 teachers and 6,772 pupils. The county has 14 banks. Its population has shown a steady increase since 1860. At that time the county had a population of 14,532, while by 1910 it had increased to 30,137.

Princeton, the county seat, has grown rapidly within the past few years. Its population of 6,448 in 1910 had increased to an estimated 9,000 in 1916. It is at the junction of the Southern and C. & E. I. railroads, and is connected by an electric line with Evansville, twenty-seven miles south. The city has three banks, two newspapers, eight churches and an excellent system of public schools. It is supplied with electric light, water works, has paved streets and a sewage system, and the shops of the Southern railroad.

Oakland City, located in the eastern part of the county, at the junction of the Southern and E. & T. H. railroads, is a flourishing town of 2,400. It has two banks, a newspaper, five churches, electric light, water works, and a number of small industries. It is the seat of Oakland City College, a Baptist institution, which enrolls several hundred students each year.

The other towns of the county include Hazelton, Francisco, Owensville, Fort Branch, Patoka, Haubstadt, St. James, Somerville, Mounts, Bucksln, Mackey, Feters, Lyles and King. Owensville and Fort Branch are thriving towns of more than a thousand and have a number of small industries.

GIBSON COUNTY



POSEY COUNTY.

Posey county, named in honor of Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana Territory from 1812 to 1816, was organized September 7, 1814, with its first county seat at Blackford, located in the northeastern corner of Marrs township. The organization of the county and its history for several years is closely associated with the settlement of George Rapp and his associates, followed later by Robert Owen and his followers. New Harmony was the center of scientific thought and investigation during the twenties, and here was gathered the most famous group of scientists the world then had. The history of the communistic experiment at New Harmony has been written by George B. Lockwood in his "The New Harmony Movement."

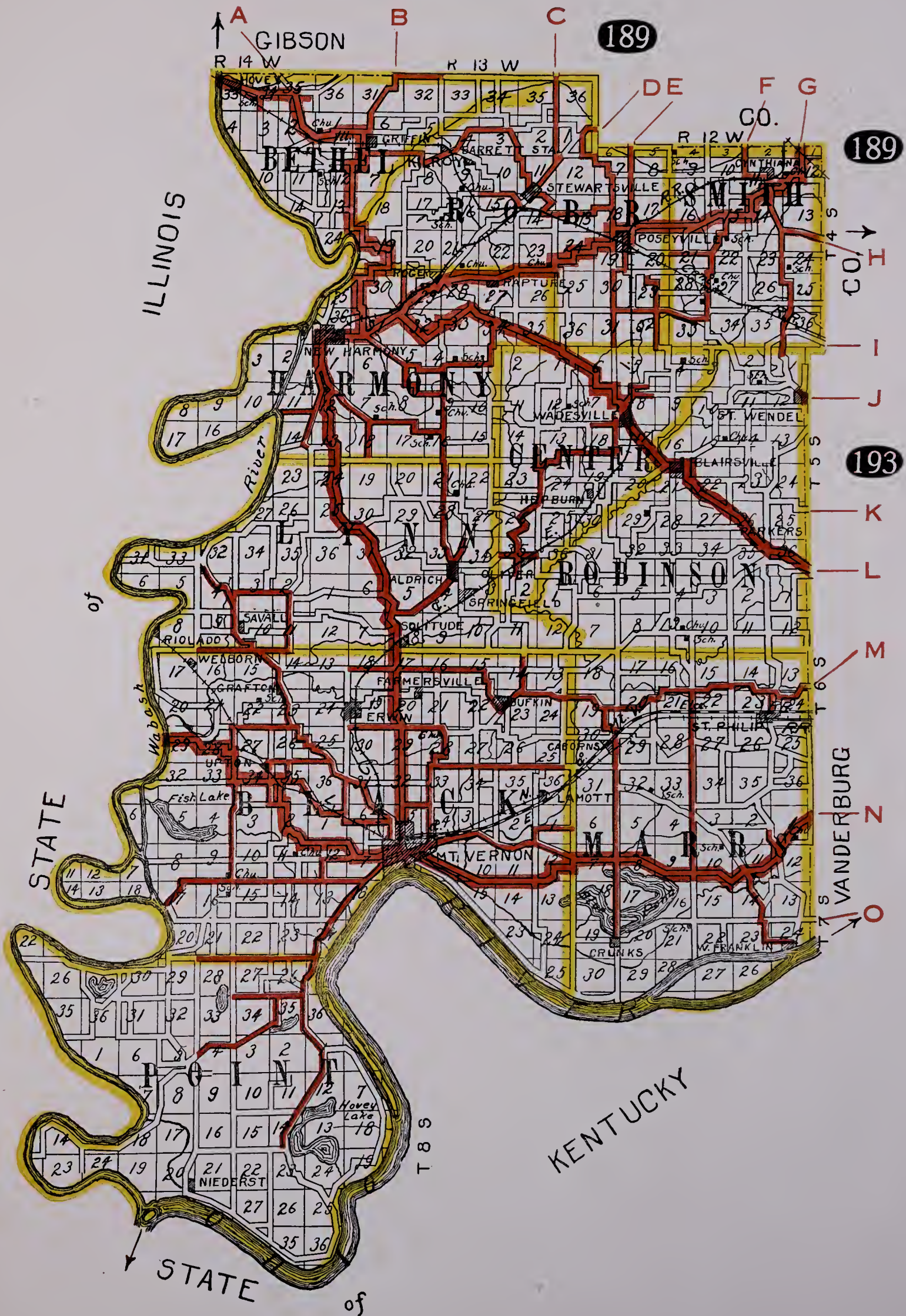
The county is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, and is bounded on the south and west by the Ohio and Wabash rivers, respectively. Its land area of 257,280 acres contains excellent farming land, although a part of the county contains land too broken to admit of profitable farming. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$15,625,049. It has 78 schools, 166 teachers and 4,253 pupils. There are nine banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 16,167 and it increased each decade until 1900, when it reached its greatest population, 22,333, the 1910 census showing a population of only 21,670.

Blackford, the first county seat, was too far from the center of the county to be satisfactory, and in 1817 it was moved to Springfield, which was nearer the center of the county. Here the seat of justice remained until 1825, at which time it was permanently located at Mount Vernon, on the Ohio river. Mount Vernon, a city of 6,000, is reached by the L. & N. and C. & E. I. railroads and an electric line from Evansville. The city has three banks, five newspapers, electric lights, water works and paved streets. Its industrial establishments include flour, saw and planing mills, foundry and machine shops, two elevators, handle and stave factories, vehicle factory, furniture factory, glove factory, cigar factories, implement factory and a number of smaller industries.

The other incorporated towns in the county are New Harmony, Poseyville, Cynthiana and Griffin. New Harmony, with a population of 1,400, is the second largest town in the county. It has two banks, a newspaper, electric lights, water works, fine public library and four churches. The history of this town will be forever associated with the Owens and the community life they established here.

Among the unincorporated villages in the county may be mentioned Griffin, Stewartsville, Wilson, Upton, Wadesville, Hepburn, Oliver, Lippe, Solitude, Hovey, Caborns, St. Philip, Kilroy and Heusler.

POSEY COUNTY



VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

Vanderburgh county, named in honor of Henry Vanderburgh, one of the first judges of the state, was organized January 7, 1818, with its county seat at Evansville, the former county seat of Warrick county. The county is in the southwestern part of the state on the Ohio river. Its land area is 149,120 acres, and, with the exception of a few broken sections, most of the county lends itself to profitable agriculture. There is considerable coal mined in the county. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$51,790,670. It has 94 schools, 410 teachers and 13,384 pupils. There are 11 banks. Its population in 1860 was 20,552, and it has shown a heavy increase at each succeeding census, the 1910 census giving it a population of 77,438.

Evansville, the county seat, is on the Ohio river, and is reached by the C., C. & St. L., C. & E. I., I. C., L. & N., L. H. & St. L., E. S. & N. and Southern railroads. There are six traction lines radiating from the city. Its location on the Ohio river furnishes it with an easy and cheap method of transportation, and six steamboat lines afford prompt transportation.

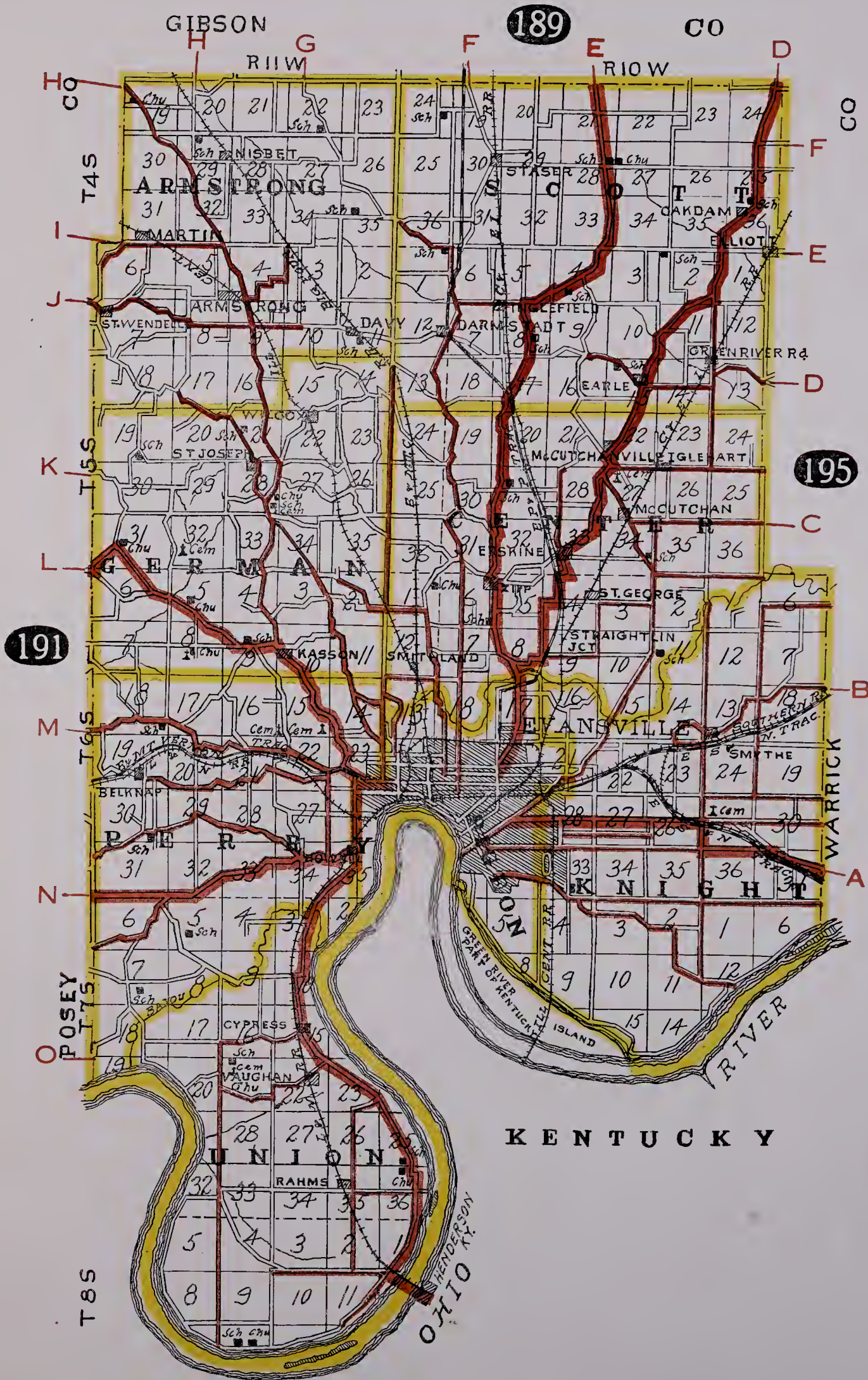
The city has an area of ten and a half square miles, 33 miles of paved streets, 275 miles of cement and stone sidewalks, 250 acres of parks, four public libraries, 28 school buildings, 16 private and parochial school buildings, 75 churches, five daily and 11 weekly newspapers, 12 hospitals, homes and asylums, 33 miles of street railway, 12 banks, U. S. custom house and postoffice building.

The location of the city and its proximity to cheap coal has made it an important manufacturing center. Among its manufactured products may be mentioned cigars, furniture, gas engines, edge tools, store fronts, steam shovels, brooms, queensware, buggies, flour, beer, closet combinations, lumber, plows, stoves, glass bottles, locomotive headlights and sheet metal specialties. It has the second largest brewery south of Milwaukee, the second largest edge tool factory in the United States, one of the largest iron store front factories in the United States and one of the largest gas engine factories in the world. It also claims to have the following factories, each of which is the largest of its kind in the world: Cigar, furniture, buggy, steam shovels, closet combinations and brooms. It is the largest winter wheat market in the world and has five flouring mills producing 6,500 barrels of flour daily.

Evansville is the only incorporated town in the county. The unincorporated villages include Stacer, Rahms, Smythe, Straight Line, Ingle, Armstrong, St. Joseph, Kasson, Zipp, Erskine, Howell, Cypress, Oakdam, McCutchan, Daylight and Earle.

The Southern Hospital for the Insane was established at Evansville with the legislative act of March 7, 1883. The grounds, containing 275 acres, are four miles east of the city. The institution was opened for the reception of patients on October 30, 1890.

VANDERBURG COUNTY



WARRICK COUNTY.

Warrick county, named in honor of Jacob Warrick, one of the heroes who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, was organized March 9, 1813, with its first county seat at Evansville. At the time of its organization the county included practically all of the present counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Spencer, Perry and a part of Crawford. Within three months after Evansville became the county seat of Warrick county Posey county was organized, and this left Evansville in the extreme southwestern corner of Warrick. The territorial legislature of 1814 moved the site of the Warrick county seat to a site of the Ohio river subsequently called Darlington. However, when Vanderburgh and Spencer counties were organized in 1818, Darlington was left in the southeastern corner of Warrick. Consequently, the county now asked for its third county seat and this time it was permanently located at Boonville.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$8,842,970. It has 119 schools, 186 teachers and 5,333 pupils. There are seven banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 13,261, and it steadily increased until 1900, when it had a population of 22,329. In 1910 it dropped to 21,911.

Boonville, the county seat, has a population of 5,500. It is on the Southern railroad and is connected by an electric line with Evansville. There are three banks, two newspapers, public library, two flour mills, two tobacco factories, a grain elevator and a creamery in the city.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Newburg, Tennyson, Elberfeld and Lynnville. Newburg, with a population of 1,200, is the second largest town in the county. It has two banks, four churches, a good school building, and is connected with Boonville and Evansville by an electric line. It has daily steamboat service on the Ohio river.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Yankeetown, Dayville, Cana, Eby, Scalesville, Isom, Selvin, Hemenway, Hellman, Mines, Stanley, Stevenson, Folsomville, De Forest, Chandler, Paradise, Degonia and Bullock.

WARRICK COUNTY



SPENCER COUNTY.

Spencer county, named in honor of Spier Spencer, one of the heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe, was organized January 10, 1818, with its county seat at Rockport. The county is located on the Ohio river and in common with all the counties along the river contains a large proportion of very broken land. Its land area of 257,920 acres is therefore not within the good farming section of the state, although there are parts of the county which contain good land. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$7,942,940. It has 112 schools, 182 teachers and 4,481 pupils. There are eight banks in the county. The population in 1860 was 14,556; in 1880 it had increased to 22,122; in 1900 it reached its maximum population with 22,407; in 1910 it dropped off to 20,676.

Rockport, the county seat, a town of 3,000, is on the Ohio river, and the terminus of a branch line of the Southern railroad. It is connected with Evansville, 30 miles down the river, by an electric line. It has three banks, a trust company, two newspapers, electric lights, water works, sewage system and seven churches. The town has a button factory, flouring mill, planing mill and several large tobacco warehouses. The raising of tobacco is one of the chief industries of the county.

The other incorporated towns in the county are Grandview, Chrisney, Dale, St. Meinrad and Gentryville. At St. Meinrad is located the largest Catholic monastery in the state and one of the largest in the United States. It was near Gentryville that the Lincoln family settled in 1817, continuing to reside there until 1831. Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried at Lincoln City, and the state of Indiana maintains a beautiful little park immediately surrounding the grave. Chrisney is a flourishing village and has been making a strenuous effort during the past few years to obtain the county seat.

The unincorporated villages of the county include Lincoln City, Buffaloville, Madrid, Lamar, Huff, Schley, Lake, Enreka, Pueblo, Hatfield, Midway, Enterprise, Bradley, Kercheval, Millers, Ritchies, Rockhill, Pedigo, Fulda, Huffman, Patronville, Evanston and Rosetta.

SPENCER COUNTY



PERRY COUNTY.

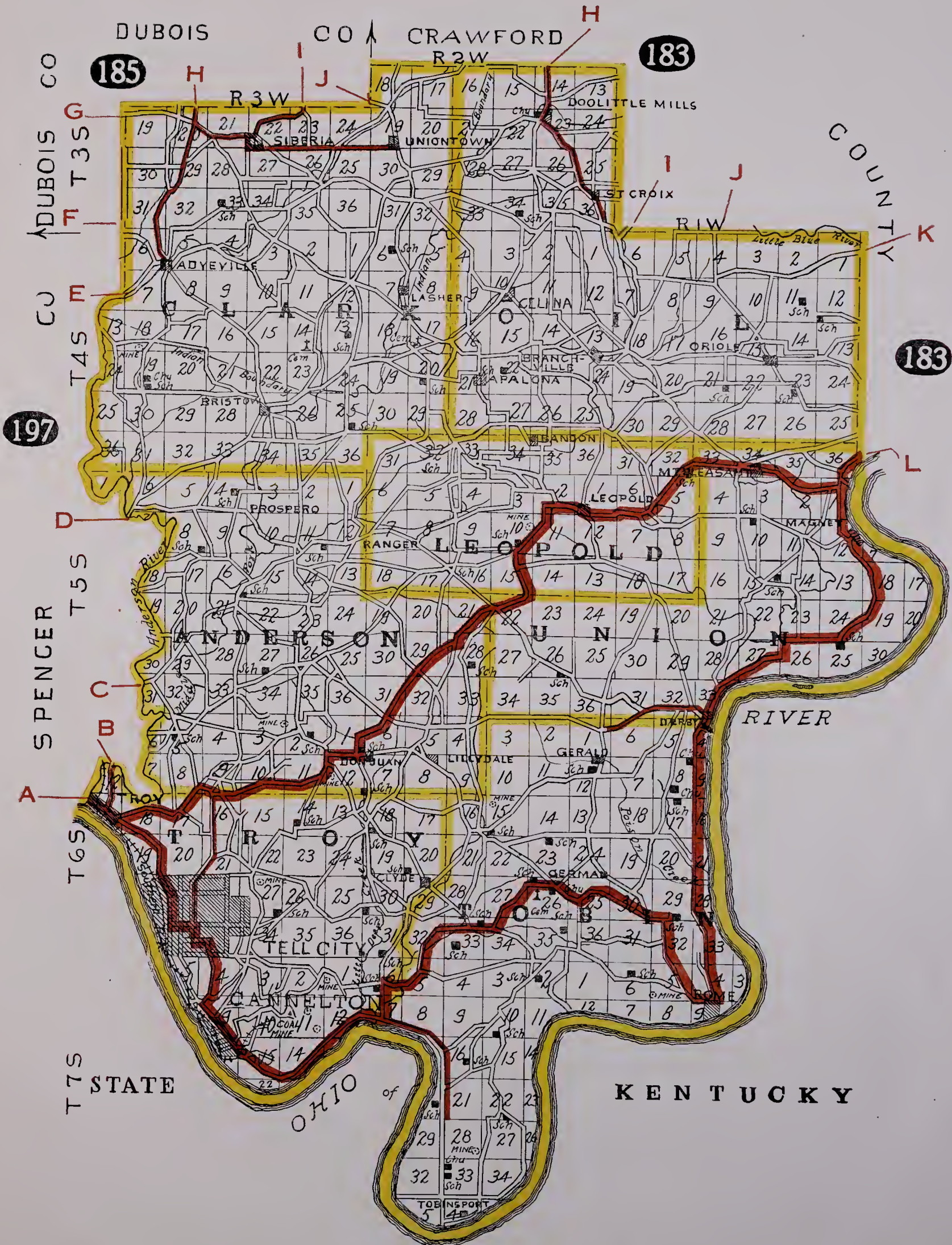
Perry county, named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, was organized September 7, 1814, the last county to be created before the state applied to Congress for an enabling act. The county is located on the Ohio river and much of its land area of 245,760 acres is too broken for profitable cultivation. The assessed valuation of the county in 1914 was \$4,214,790. It has 108 schools, 146 teachers and 3,598 pupils. There are five banks in the county. The population of the county in 1860 was 11,847 and reached its greatest population in 1900, when it had 18,778 inhabitants. The county lost just seven hundred inhabitants between 1900 and 1910.

The first county seat of the county was Troy, but in 1818 it was removed to Frauklin, the town later being called Rome. In 1859 it was changed to Cannelton, where it has since remained, although Tell City made a strenuous effort to get the county seat in the nineties, even going so far as to build a court house and offering it to the county if the change could be made. The citizens of Cannelton, not to be outdone in patriotic devotion to the county, built a court house in their town, and thus succeeded in retaining the county seat.

Cannelton, the county seat, is located on the Ohio river and is reached by a branch of the Southern railroad. It has a population of 2,200, two banks, two newspapers, electric light, water works and a number of important industries. Its manufactured products include flour, cotton goods, brooms, stoneware and pottery, iron products and lumber. There are extensive coal mines in the vicinity of the town.

Tell City and Troy are the only other incorporated towns in the county. Tell City, a town of 3,400, and the largest in the county, is located on the Ohio river, four miles below Cannelton. It has two banks, three newspapers, and a number of industries. Among its manufactured products are flour, canned goods, hames, woollen goods, beer, furniture, whiskey, spokes, wood mantles, brick and tile.

PERRY COUNTY

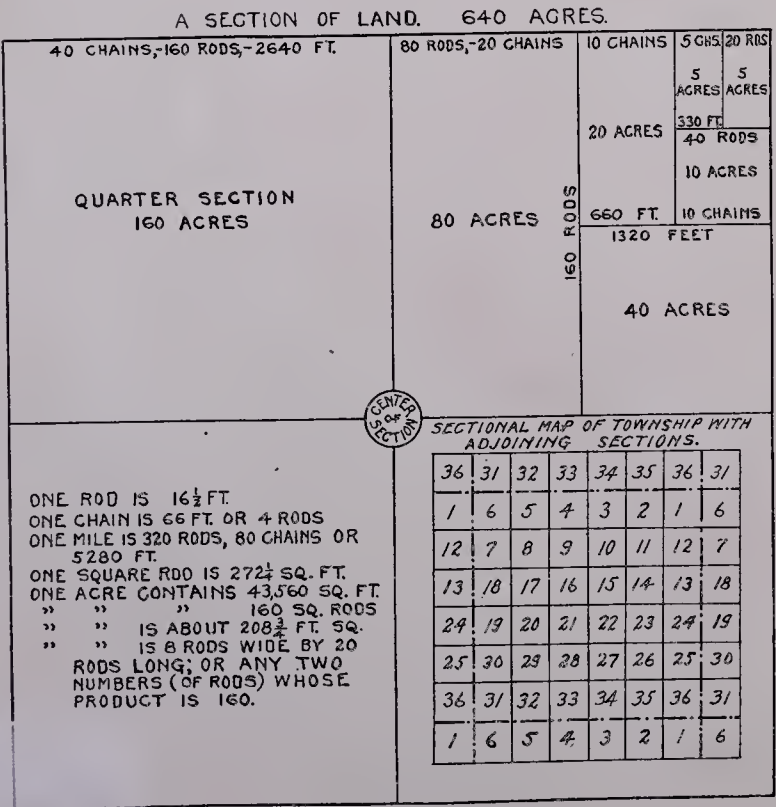
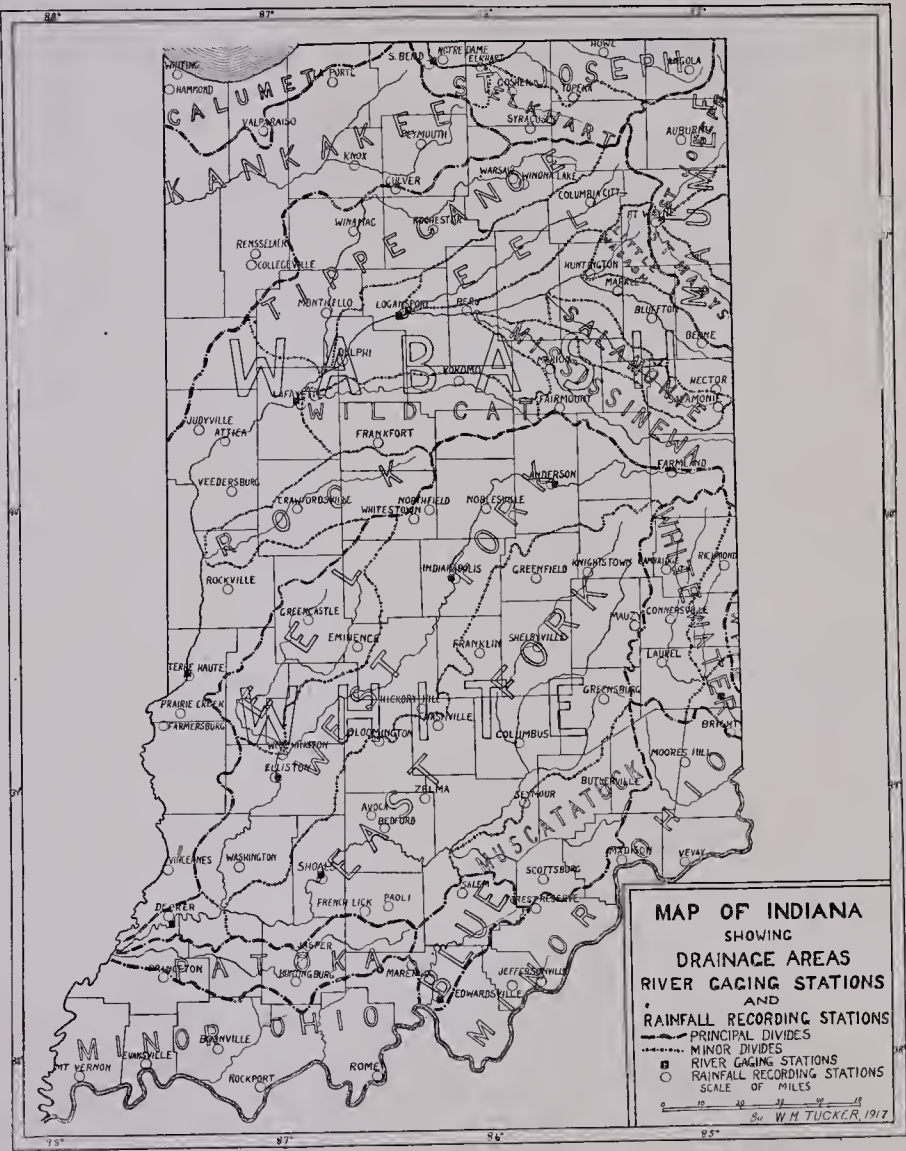


Drainage Areas of the State

Indiana falls within the basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, most of the state being in the Mississippi basin. Since the memorable flood of March, 1913, the state geological department has been making an extensive investigation of drainage in the state and the department of geology of the State University has had some of its advanced students making independent investigations. The most complete report on the subject has been made by W. M. Tucker, who received his doctor's degree at the university in 1916. The appended map is a part of his doctoral thesis and is the first attempt to show in detail the various drainage areas of the state.

There are three drainage tracts which fall within the St. Lawrence river valley: Maumee, St. Joseph and Calumet; but they drain only a comparatively small portion of the northern part of the state. All the remainder of the state drains into the Mississippi. The Ohio river receives directly the drainage of the Wabash, White, Whitewater, Patoka and a number of smaller rivers and creeks in the extreme southern part of the state. The Kankakee region in the northwestern portion of the state drains to the west to the Mississippi. Practically all of the state is drained through the Wabash river to the Ohio river, either directly into the Wabash or through the White, Tippecanoe, Eel and Patoka.

In order to make a study of drainage conditions the government maintains river gaging and rainfall recording stations at various places throughout the state. There is a rainfall recording station in nearly every county in the state, and river gaging stations along the main rivers. The annual rainfall varies greatly from year to year. The southern part of the state averaged 42 inches, and the northwestern part 36 inches. It is heaviest in May and June and lightest in October. The worst flood in the history of the state occurred during the last week in March, 1913, and was caused by an unprecedented rainfall of 6 to 11 inches within five days over central Indiana and Ohio. The flood aroused the state to the necessity of studying the problem of stream control, flood prevention and methods for protecting the lives and property of the people of the state. As has been stated, the state geological department and the State University at once began making a study of the question. The Legislature of 1915 passed an act providing for definite measures to prevent a recurrence of such a loss as was occasioned by the disastrous flood of 1913.



POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES

According to the Federal Census of 1910, including estimated population for 1920

City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920	City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920	City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920
Advance town	Boone	95	416	400	Elmora town	Daviess	163	961	1,000	Mauckport town	Harrison	181	279	250
Aetna town	Lake	29	161	200	Elwood city	Madison	87	11,028	11,000	Medaryville town	Pulaski	47	710	700
Alamo town	Montgomery	97	209	191	English town	Crawford	193	583	540	Mellott town	Fountain	99	372	300
Albany town	Delaware	89	1,289	1,250	Etna Green town	Kosciusko	35	431	420	Mentone town	Kosciusko	35	728	880
Albion town	Noble	37	1,213	1,200	Evansville city	Vanderburg	193	69,647	80,250	Merom town	Sullivan	135	521	570
Alexandria city	Madison	87	5,096	6,000	Fairmount town	Crant	73	2,506	2,010	Michigan City city	Laporte	25	19,027	23,800
Alton town	Crawford	183	161	150	Farmersburg town	Vermilion	101	630	715	Michigantown town	Clinton	83	395	350
Altona town	Dekalb	39	349	332	Farmland town	Sullivan	135	1,115	1,415	Middlebury town	Elkhart	21	600	630
Ambia town	Benton	53	359	305	Ferdinand town	Randolph	91	907	950	Middletown town	Henry	113	1,174	1,200
Amboy town	Miami	59	521	525	Fishers Station town	Dubois	185	827	900	Milan town	Ripley	153	557	615
Anderson city	Madison	87	22,476	24,800	Flora town	Hamilton	93	188	225	Milford town	Decatur	145	169	150
Andrews town	Huntington	63	957	890	Forest Hill town	Carroll	77	1,386	1,600	Milford town	Kosciusko	35	814	790
Angola city	Steuben	17	2,610	2,610	Fort Branch town	Decatur	145	111	100	Miller town	Lake	29	638	660
Arcadia town	Hamilton	93	990	900	Fort Wayne city	Cibson	189	1,182	1,430	Millersburg town	Elkhart	21	428	400
Argos town	Marshall	33	1,088	1,050	Fortville town	Allen	41	63,933	82,300	Millhouse town	Decatur	145	211	200
Ashley town	Dekalb	39	639	592	Fountain City town	Hancock	111	1,174	1,300	Militown town	Crawford	183	586	586
Atlanta town	Hamilton	93	876	700	Fowler town	Wayne	115	448	450	Milton town	Wayne	115	601	620
Attica city	Fountain	99	3,335	3,500	Fowler town	Benton	53	1,491	1,500	Mishawaka city	St. Joseph	23	11,886	17,000
Auburn city	Dekalb	39	3,919	4,500	Francesville town	Crant	73	293	280	Mitchell city	Lawrence	159	3,438	4,700
Aurora city	Dearborn	149	4,410	5,160	Francisco town	Pulaski	47	729	870	Modoc town	Randolph	91	261	285
Avilla town	Noble	37	579	563	Frankfort city	Cibson	189	407	407	Monon town	White	55	1,184	1,184
Bainbridge town	Putnam	106	449	450	Franklin city	Clinton	83	8,634	9,860	Monroe town	Adams	67	334	300
Batesville city	Ripley	153	2,151	2,300	Franklin city	Johnson	125	4,502	4,800	Monroe City town	Knox	165	630	630
Battle Ground town	Tippecanoe	79	443	500	Frankton town	Madison	87	936	896	Monroeville town	Allen	41	910	1,050
Bedford city	Lawrence	159	8,716	11,000	Fredericksburg town	Washington	169	271	250	Monterey town	Pulaski	47	260	260
Beech Grove town	Marion	109	568	1,375	Fremont town	Steuben	17	694	700	Montezuma town	Parke	103	1,537	1,600
Berne town	Adams	67	1,316	1,400	French Lick town	Orange	167	1,803	1,500	Montgomery town	Daviess	163	511	500
Bicknell town	Knox	165	2,794	2,900	Fulton town	Fulton	45	296	300	Monticello city	White	55	2,168	2,168
Birdseye town	Dubois	185	439	400	Galveston town	Cass	57	658	675	Montpelier city	Blackford	71	2,786	2,750
Bloomfield town	Greene	137	2,069	2,600	Garrett city	Dekalb	39	4,149	4,325	Moorefield town	Switzerland	175	94	90
Bloomington city	Monroe	139	8,838	12,000	Gary city	Lake	29	16,802	65,000	Mooreland town	Henry	113	455	430
Bluffton city	Wells	65	4,987	5,670	Gas City	Crant	73	3,224	2,760	Moore Hill town	Dearborn	149	424	400
Boonville city	Warrick	195	3,934	4,000	Caston town	Delaware	89	638	597	Mooresville town	Morgan	127	1,608	1,700
Boston town	Wayne	115	122	130	Geneva town	Adams	67	1,140	1,140	Morgantown town	Morgan	127	667	700
Boswell town	Benton	53	814	200	Gentryville town	Spencer	197	383	305	Morocco town	Newton	51	927	900
Bourbon town	Marshall	33	1,163	1,125	Georgetown town	Floyd	179	331	300	Morristown town	Shelby	123	622	595
Bowling Green town	Clay	131	336	300	Glenwood town	Fayette	119	266	266	Mount Auburn town	Wayne	115	167	150
Brazil city	Clay	131	9,340	10,900	Goodland town	Newton	51	1,105	1,135	Mount Ayr town	Newton	51	231	200
Bremen town	Marshall	33	2,008	2,350	Goshen city	Elkhart	21	8,514	9,500	Mount Carmel town	Franklin	147	142	142
Bristol town	Elkhart	21	536	550	Gosport town	Owen	129	776	750	Mount Etna town	Huntington	63	148	130
Broad Ripple town	Marion	109	770	1,200	Grandview town	Spencer	197	735	705	Mount Summit town	Henry	113	193	193
Losantville town	Randolph	91	300	400	Greencastle city	Putnam	105	3,790	3,790	Mount Vernon city	Posey	191	5,563	5,990
Brook town	Newton	51	1,067	1,460	Greendale town	Dearborn	149	697	750	Muncie city	Delaware	89	24,005	27,100
Brooklyn town	Morgan	127	572	600	Greenfield city	Hancock	111	4,448	4,400	Munster town	Lake	29	543	550
Brooksbury town	Jefferson	173	150	130	Greensboro town	Henry	113	250	220	Nappanee town	Elkhart	21	2,260	2,330
Brookston town	White	55	907	1,000	Greensburg city	Decatur	145	5,420	5,800	Nashville town	Brown	141	354	320
Brookville town	Franklin	147	2,169	2,300	Greentown town	Howard	75	1,166	1,100	New Albany city	Floyd	179	20,629	22,000
Brownsburg town	Hendricks	107	876	985	Greenville town	Floyd	179	227	200	New Amsterdam town	Harrison	191	134	125
Brownstown town	Jackson	157	1,492	1,400	Greenwood town	Johnson	125	1,608	1,700	New Carlisle town	St. Joseph	23	612	630
Bryant town	Jay	69	469	400	Griffith town	Posey	191	275	275	New Castle city	Henry	113	9,446	12,950
Bunker Hill town	Miami	59	668	750	Hagerstown town	Wayne	115	936	986	New Chicago town	Lake	29	105	200
Burnettsville town	White	65	489	490	Hamlet town	Starke	31	679	579	New Harmony town	Posey	191	1,229	1,180
Butler town	Dekalb	39	1,818	1,750	Hammond city	Lake	29	20,926	34,000	New Haven town	Allen	41	1,038	1,125
Cadiz town	Henry	113	209	200	Hanover town	Jefferson	173	356	300	New Market town	Montgomery	97	334	320
Cambridge City town	Wayne	115	2,237	2,700	Hardinsburg town	Washington	169	254	276	New Middletown town	Harrison	181	145	135
Camden town	Carroll	77	557	450	Hartford City	Blackford	71	6,187	6,300	New Palestine town	Hancock	111	450	445
Campbellsburg town	Wash'tn	169	666	660	Hartsville town	Bartholomew	143	358	320	New Pekin town	Washington	169	246	200
Cannelburg town	Daviess	163	300	320	Hazelton town	Cibson	189	648	600	Borden town	Clark	177	350	315
Cannelton city	Perry	99	2,130	2,000	Hebron town	Porter	27	821	860	New Richmond town	Montgomery	97	464	464
Carbon town	Clay	131	493	445	Highland town	Lake	29	304	390	New Ross town	Montgomery	97	296	280
Carlisle town	Sullivan	135	850	990	Hillsboro town	Fountain	99	628	540	Newberry town	Greene	137	455	455
Carmel town	Hamilton	93	626	700	Hobart town	Lake	29	1,753	2,100	Newburg town	Warrick	195	1,097	1,000
Carthage town	Rush	121	873	900	Hope town	Bartholomew	143	1,223	1,235	Newpoint town	Decatur	145	341	300
Castleton town	Marion	109	194	195	Hudson town	Steuben	17	390	300	Newport town	Vermilion	101	732	840
Cayuga town	Vermilion	101	911	920	Huntingburg city	Dubois	186	2,464	2,400	Noblesville city	Hamilton	93	5,073	5,000
Cedar Grove town	Franklin	147	185	185	Huntington city	Huntington	63	10,272	11,000	Normal City town	Delaware	89	1,122	1,375
Center Point town	Clay	131	414	395	Huron town	Lawrence	159	197	150	North Judson town	Starke	31	1,143	1,370
Centerville town	Wayne	115	1,019	1,170	Hymera town	Sullivan	135	1,515	1,515	North Liberty town	St. Joseph	23	681	900
Chalmers town	White	65	513	560	Indianapolis city	Marion	109	233,650	342,000	North Manchester town	Wabash	61	2,428	2,450
Charlestown town	Clark	177	864	750	Ingalls town	Madison	87	322	250	North Salem town	Hendricks	107	569	500
Chesterfield town	Madison	87	285	300	Jamestown town	Boone	95	690	700	North Vernon city	Jennings	155	2,915	2,850
Chesteron town	Porter	27	1,400	2,150	Jasonville town	Greene	137	3,295	3,000	Oakland City town	Gibson	189	2,370	2,750
Chrisney town	Spencer	197	524	524	Jasper town	Dubois	185	2,196	2,400	Oaktown town	Knox	165	608	670
Churubusco town	Whitley	43	870	870	Jeffersonville city	Clark	177	10,412	10,000	Olden town	Daviess	163	1,064	1,164
Cicero town	Hamilton	93	990	990	Jonesboro town	Crant	73	1,573	1,573	Oldenburg town	Franklin	147	956	956
Clarksville town	Tippecanoe	79	463	460	Jonesville town	Bartholomew	143	213	200	Oolite town	Lawrence	159	1,079	1,350
Clarksville town	Clark	177	2,743	3,115	Judson town	Parke	103	141	121	Orestes town	Madison	87	420	400
Clay City town	Clay	131	1,213	1,300	Kempton town	Tipton	85	600	500	Orleans town	Orange	167	1,367	1,625
Claypool town	Kosciusko	35	408	400	Kendallville city	Noble	37	4,981	6,300	Osgood town	Ripley	153	1,169	1,260
Claysburg town	Clark	177	380	410	Kennard town	Henry	113	449	400	Ossian town	Wells	65	661	661
Clayton town	Hendricks	107	497	515	Kentland town	Newton	51	1,209	1,290	Otterbein town	Benton	53	652	630
Clermont town	Marion	100	205	150	Kewanna town	Fulton	45	728	760	Owensville town	Gibson	189	1,237	1,460
Clifford town	Bartholomew	143	210	200	Keystone town	Wells	65	242	220	Oxford town	Benton	53	1,010	1,110
Clinton city	Vermilion	101	6,229	9,000	Kingman town	Fountain	99	535	500	Palmyra town	Harrison	181	252	175
Cloverdale town	Putnam	105	524	795	Kirklin town	Clinton	83	699	720	Paoil town	Orange	167	1,278	1,460
Coatesville town	Hendricks	107	472	470	Knightstown town	Henry	113	2,008	2,050	Paragon town	Morgan	177	409	409
Colfax town	Clinton	83	801	820	Knightsville town	Clay	131	1,081	1,050	Parker City town	Randolph	91	800	800
College Park town	Huntington	63	103	103	Knox town	Starke	31	1,644	1,800	Patoka town	Cibson	189	657	657
Columbia City	Whitley	43	3,448	3,900	Kokomo city	Howard	75	17,010	18,400	Patriot town	Switzerland	175	340	290
Columbus city	Bartholomew	143	8,813	9,400	La Fontaine town	Wabash	61	683	580	Pendleton town	Madison	87	1,293	1,220
Connersville city	Fayette	119	7,738	9,900	Ladoga town	Montgomery	97	1,148	930	Pennville town	Jay	69	800	800
Converse town	Miami	59	1,164	1,185	Lafayette city	Tippecanoe	79	20,081	22,000	Peru city	Miami	69	10,910	13,000
Corunna town	Dekalb	39	318	375	Lagrange town	Lagrange	19	1,772	1,790	Petersburg town	Pike	187	2,170	2,520
Corydon town	Harrison	181	1,703	1,710	Lagro town	Wabash	61	463	440	Piercetown town	Kosciusko	35	817	800
Covington city	Fountain	99	2,069	2,000	Lakeville town	St. Joseph	23	227	275	Pine Village town	Warren	81	352	340
Crandall town	Harrison	181	133	125	Lanesville town	Harrison	181	290	250	Pittsboro town	Hendricks	107	408	400
Crawfordsville city	Montgomery	97	9,371											

City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920	City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920	City or Town	County	Page	1910	Est. 1920
St. Leon town	Dearborn	149	261	170	Sulphur Springs town	Henry	113	209	200	Waterloo town	Dekalb	39	1,167	1,100
St. Melnard town	Spencer	197	538	538	Summitville town	Madison	87	1,387	1,300	Waveland town	Montgomery	97	676	650
Salamonia town	Jay	69	169	169	Sunman town	Ripley	153	353	325	Waynetown town	Montgomery	97	734	734
Salem town	Washington	169	2,233	2,800	Swayzee town	Grant	73	836	720	West Baden town	Orange	167	746	700
Saltville town	Washington	169	162	150	Syracuse town	Kosciusko	35	1,379	1,800	West College Corner town	Union	117	432	470
Sandborn town	Knox	165	445	400	Tell City	Perry	199	3,369	4,000	West Harrison town	Dearborn	149	281	265
Saratoga town	Randolph	91	410	410	Tennyson town	Warrick	195	371	415	West Lafayette town	Tippecanoe	79	3,867	5,300
Scottsburg town	Scott	171	1,669	2,050	Terre Haute city	Vigo	133	58,157	73,000	West Lebanon town	Warren	81	642	630
Seelyville town	Vigo	133	1,188	1,500	Thorntown town	Boone	95	1,508	1,300	West Terre Haute town	Vigo	133	3,083	4,280
Sellersburg town	Clark	177	676	625	Tipton city	Tipton	85	4,075	4,600	Westfield town	Hamilton	93	700	700
Selma town	Delaware	89	350	375	Troy town	Perry	199	510	500	Westport town	Decatur	145	675	650
Seymour city	Jackson	157	6,305	6,305	Union City city	Randolph	91	3,209	3,570	Westville town	Laporte	25	503	540
Shelburn town	Sullivan	135	2,055	1,000	Uniondale town	Wells	65	189	200	Wheatfield town	Jasper	49	357	357
Shelbyville city	Shelby	123	9,500	11,200	University Heights town	Marion	109	102	130	Whiteland town	Johnson	125	343	343
Sheridan town	Hamilton	93	1,768	1,700	Upland town	Grant	73	1,080	1,000	Whitewater town	Wayne	115	112	100
Shirley town	Hancock	111	1,519	1,519	Valparaiso city	Porter	27	6,987	7,700	Whiting city	Lake	29	6,587	8,700
Shirley City town	Allen	41	375	495	Van Buren town	Grant	73	1,189	1,350	Williamsport city	Warren	81	1,243	1,250
Shoals town	Martin	161	1,015	1,200	Veederburg city	Fountain	99	1,757	1,900	Winamac town	Puaski	47	1,607	1,590
Silver Grove town	Floyd	179	783	800	Vera Cruz town	Wells	65	133	105	Winchester city	Randolph	91	4,266	4,830
Silver Lake town	Kosciusko	35	493	500	Vernon town	Jennings	155	453	400	Windfall city	Tipton	85	899	790
South Bend city	St. Joseph	23	53,684	70,980	Versailles town	Ripley	153	486	470	Wingate town	Montgomery	97	446	410
South Peru town	Miami	59	866	1,180	Vevay city	Switzerland	175	1,256	1,050	Winslow town	Pike	187	932	950
South Whitley town	Whitley	43	1,176	1,200	Vincennes city	Knox	165	14,895	18,600	Wolcott town	White	55	873	890
Southport town	Marion	109	352	450	Wabash city	Wabash	61	8,687	8,750	Wolcottville town	Lagrange	19	627	600
Spencer city	Owen	129	2,150	2,270	Wakarusa town	Elkhart	21	859	815	Woodruff town	Marion	109	833	850
Spiceland town	Henry	113	622	635	Walkerton town	St. Joseph	23	1,003	1,003	Worthington town	Greene	137	1,732	2,000
Spring Grove town	Wayne	115	122	122	Wallace town	Fountain	99	116	116	Zionsville town	Boone	95	840	875
State Line city	Warren	81	194	194	Walton town	Cass	57	579	625					
Staunton town	Clay	131	746	790	Warren town	Huntington	63	1,189	1,150					
Stinesville town	Monroe	127	497	650	Warsaw city	Kosciusko	35	4,430	4,850					
Straughn town	Henry	113	234	270	Washington city	Daviess	163	7,854	7,400					
Sullivan city	Sullivan	135	4,115	5,115										

POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS

According to the Federal Census of 1910, including estimated population for 1920

Minor Civil Division	1910	Minor Civil Division	1910	Minor Civil Division	1910
ADAMS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 22,000)	21,840	Tippecanoe township	925	Fugit township	1,328
Blue Creek township	1,168	Washington township	1,116	Jackson township	1,369
French township	974	CASS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 38,200)	36,368	Marion township	1,670
Hartford township	1,285	Adams township	984	Salt Creek township	1,228
Jefferson township	1,093	Bethlehem township	989	Sand Creek township	2,370
Kirkland township	919	Boone township	1,802	Washington township	6,823
Monroe township	3,050	Clay township	745	DEKALB COUNTY (Est. 1920, 25,100)	25,054
Preble township	1,051	Clinton township	970	Butler township	824
Root township	1,264	Deer Creek township	1,376	Concord township	957
St. Mary's township	1,085	Eel township	20,239	Fairfield township	1,194
Union township	956	Harrison township	1,231	Franklin township	1,065
Wabash township	3,171	Jackson township	1,748	Grant township	1,704
Washington township	5,824	Jefferson township	1,029	Jackson township	1,204
ALLEN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 114,000)	93,386	Miami township	854	Keyser township	5,533
Aboite township	1,006	Noble township	1,221	Newville township	562
Adams township	5,414	Tipton township	1,975	Richland township	1,146
Cedar Creek township	1,667	Washington township	1,195	Smithfield township	1,469
Eel River township	1,147	CLARK COUNTY (Est. 1920, 30,000)	30,260	Spencer township	805
Jackson township	1,146	Bethlehem township	775	Stafford township	381
Jefferson township	1,487	Carr township	865	Troy township	500
Lafayette township	1,265	Charlestown township	2,551	Union township	4,710
Lake township	1,172	Jeffersonville township	15,882	Wilmington township	3,000
Madison township	1,394	Monroe township	1,881	DELAWARE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 55,500)	51,414
Marion township	1,282	Oregon township	878	Center township	32,195
Maumee township	1,246	Owen township	528	Delaware township	2,354
Milan township	1,381	Silver Creek township	1,987	Hamilton township	1,263
Monroe township	1,984	Union township	756	Harrison township	1,782
Perry township	1,167	Utica township	1,367	Liberty township	1,738
Pleasant township	1,376	Washington township	1,341	Monroe township	1,419
St. Joseph township	1,492	Wood township	1,448	Mount Pleasant township	2,483
Scipio township	425	CLAY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 32,500)	32,535	Niles township	870
Springfield township	1,530	Brazil township	9,834	Perry township	1,070
Washington township	6,560	Cass township	382	Salem township	1,804
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (Est. 1920, 25,300)	24,813	Dick Johnson township	2,102	Union township	2,505
Clay township	697	Harrison township	3,623	Washington township	1,931
Clifty township	790	Jackson township	2,128	DUBOIS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 19,500)	18,843
Columbus township	11,477	Lewis township	2,886	Bainbridge township	3,333
Flat Rock township	1,221	Perry township	1,496	Boone township	1,033
German township	1,121	Posey township	3,230	Cass township	1,482
Harrison township	719	Sugar Ridge township	1,671	Columbia township	1,302
Haw Creek township	2,707	Van Buren township	3,974	Ferdinand township	1,890
Jackson township	519	Washington township	1,209	Hall township	1,025
Nineveh township	577	CLINTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 26,400)	26,674	Harbison township	1,283
Ohio township	600	Center township	9,314	Jackson township	1,033
Rock Creek township	938	Forest township	1,180	Jefferson township	1,698
Sand Creek township	1,173	Jackson township	1,241	Madison township	1,245
Union township	570	Johnson township	1,174	Marion township	870
Wayne township	1,704	Kirklin township	1,774	Patoka township	3,649
BENTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 12,600)	12,688	Madison township	1,480	ELKHART COUNTY (Est. 1920, 53,500)	49,008
Bolivar township	1,402	Michigan township	1,800	Baugo township	688
Center township	2,490	Owen township	1,127	Benton township	1,239
Gilboa township	721	Perry township	1,861	Cleveland township	475
Grant township	1,408	Ross township	1,683	Clinton township	1,721
Hickory Grove township	1,026	Sugar Creek township	1,171	Concord township	19,638
Oak Grove township	1,603	Union township	746	Elkhart township	9,696
Parish Grove township	922	Warren township	1,203	Harrison township	1,559
Pine township	592	Washington township	920	Jackson township	1,368
Richland township	1,184	CRAWFORD COUNTY (Est. 1920, 11,600)	12,057	Jefferson township	957
Union township	790	Boone township	489	Locke township	1,973
York township	550	Jennings township	1,875	Middlebury township	1,660
BLACKFORD COUNTY (Est. 1920, 15,800)	15,820	Johnson township	908	Olive township	1,638
Harrison township	4,392	Liberty township	1,307	Osolo township	2,137
Jackson township	2,084	Ohio township	883	Union township	2,595
Licking township	7,845	Patoka township	1,536	Washington township	1,131
Washington township	1,499	Sterling township	2,078	York township	533
BOONE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 24,000)	24,673	Union township	1,265	FAYETTE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 16,500)	14,416
Center township	7,752	Whiskey Run township	1,716	Columbia township	522
Clinton township	1,221	DAVIESS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 27,000)	27,747	Connersville township	8,669
Eagle township	1,936	Barr township	3,335	Fairview township	506
Harrison township	934	Bogard township	1,574	Harrison township	1,567
Jackson township	2,675	Elmore township	2,268	Jackson township	752
Jefferson township	1,513	Harrison township	1,109	Jennings township	593
Marion township	2,038	Madison township	2,371	Orange township	639
Perry township	898	Reeve township	1,576	Posey township	728
Sugar Creek township	2,499	Steele township	1,852	Waterloo township	439
Union township	997	Van Buren township	1,199	FLOYD COUNTY (Est. 1920, 31,300)	30,293
Washington township	1,210	Veale township	1,059	Franklin township	727
Worth township	1,000	Washington township	11,404	Georgetown township	1,632
BROWN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 7,000)	7,975	DEARBORN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 21,000)	21,396	Greenville township	1,198
Hamblen township	1,524	Caesar Creek township	382	Lafayette township	1,461
Jackson township	1,642	Center township	5,042	New Albany township	25,275
Johnson township	975	Clay township	1,271	FOUNTAIN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,400)	20,430
Van Buren township	1,647	Harrison township	1,007	Cain township	1,493
Washington township	2,187	Hogan township	618	Davis township	702
CARROLL COUNTY (Est. 1920, 17,500)	17,970	Jackson township	976	Fulton township	1,105
Adams township	838	Lawrenceburg township	5,490	Jackson township	1,139
Burlington township	1,373	Kelso township	970	Logan township	3,871
Carrollton township	907	Logan township	553	Mill Creek township	1,987
Clay township	910	Manchester township	1,464	Richmond township	1,904
Deer Creek township	3,692	Miller township	889	Shawnee township	988
Democrat township	1,141	Sparta township	1,460	Troy township	3,050
Jackson township	1,416	Washington township	430	Van Buren township	3,241
Jefferson township	1,049	York township	844	Wabash township	1,049
Madison township	868	DECATUR COUNTY (Est. 1920, 18,700)	18,793	FRANKLIN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 15,000)	15,335
Monroe township	2,442	Adams township	1,851	Bath township	604
Rock Creek township	1,293	Clay township	1,508	Bloomington township	651
		Clinton township	641	Brookville township	3,891

Minor Civil Division	1910	Minor Civil Division	1910	Minor Civil Division	1910
Butler township	876	Polk township	787	Johnson township	254
Fairfield township	553	Rock Creek township	1,992	Kankakee township	1,225
Highland township	1,161	Salamonie township	2,665	Lincoln township	627
Laurel township	1,209	Union township	1,314	Michigan township	19,584
Metamora township	693	Warren township	1,100	New Durham township	1,567
Posey township	713	Wayne township	955	Noble township	1,056
Ray township	2,017	JACKSON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 24,300)	24,727	Pleasant township	626
Salt Creek township	699	Brownstown township	3,132	Prairie township	240
Springfield township	1,118	Carr township	1,659	Scipio township	673
Whitewater township	1,150	Driftwood township	1,111	Springfield township	891
FULTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 16,800)	16,879	Grassy Fork township	1,021	Union township	505
Aubbeenaubee township	1,241	Hamilton township	1,714	Washington township	657
Henry township	2,754	Jackson township	7,607	Willis township	681
Liberty township	1,799	Owen township	1,795	LAWRENCE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 35,250)	30,625
Newcastle township	1,107	Redding township	1,533	Bono township	1,095
Richland township	1,209	Salt Creek township	1,936	Flinn township	823
Rochester township	5,600	Vernon township	2,358	Guthrie township	1,066
Union township	1,826	Washington township	862	Indian Creek township	2,379
Wayne township	1,343	JASPER COUNTY (Est. 1920, 13,100)	13,044	Marion township	6,482
GIBSON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 30,300)	30,137	Barkley township	1,074	Marshall township	2,125
Barton township	1,866	Carpenter township	1,968	Perry township	717
Center township	1,549	Gilham township	609	Pleasant Run township	1,769
Columbia township	3,538	Hanging Grove township	432	Shawswick township	12,480
Johnson township	1,810	Jordan township	637	Spice Valley township	1,699
Montgomery township	4,279	Kankakee township	406	MADISON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 68,200)	65,224
Patoka township	9,439	Keener township	711	Adams township	1,552
Union township	2,507	Marion township	3,692	Anderson township	25,187
Wabash township	951	Milroy township	286	Boone township	1,166
Washington township	1,546	Newton township	531	Duck Creek township	1,006
White River township	2,602	Union township	1,281	Fall Creek township	2,776
GRANT COUNTY (Est. 1920, 50,760)	51,426	Walker township	655	Green township	1,178
Center township	19,055	Wheatfield township	762	Jackson township	1,080
Fairmount township	4,045	JAY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 25,000)	24,961	Lafayette township	2,254
Franklin township	5,125	Bear Creek township	1,821	Monroe township	7,945
Green township	1,035	Greene township	1,333	Pipe Creek township	14,104
Jefferson township	2,891	Jackson township	1,380	Richland township	930
Liberty township	1,693	Jefferson township	1,199	Stony Creek township	2,302
Mill township	6,028	Knox township	723	Union township	937
Monroe township	1,126	Madison township	1,264	Van Buren township	2,807
Pleasant township	1,742	Noble township	1,067	MARION COUNTY (Est. 1920, 360,000)	263,661
Richland township	923	Penn township	1,341	Center township	218,497
Slms township	1,985	Pike township	1,423	Decatur township	1,594
Van Buren township	2,894	Richland township	5,428	Franklin township	2,337
Washington township	2,831	Wabash township	1,020	Lawrence township	3,295
GREENE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 42,000)	36,873	Wayne township	6,459	Perry township	4,091
Beech Creek township	1,345	JEFFERSON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 19,500)	20,483	Pike township	1,944
Cass township	860	Graham township	1,213	Warren township	6,093
Center township	1,163	Hanover township	1,029	Washington township	5,679
Fairplay township	983	Lancaster township	1,229	Wayne township	20,131
Grant township	1,009	Madison township	10,013	MARSHALL COUNTY (Est. 1920, 24,000)	24,175
Highland township	977	Milton township	1,394	Bourbon township	2,676
Jackson township	1,440	Monroe township	1,169	Center township	5,834
Jefferson township	2,677	Republican township	871	German township	3,910
Richland township	3,723	Saluda township	1,479	Green township	1,017
Smith township	852	Shelby township	1,330	North township	1,575
Stafford township	1,322	Smyrna township	756	Polk township	1,842
Stockton township	10,992	JENNINGS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 14,100)	14,203	Tippecanoe township	1,222
Taylor township	1,244	Blgger township	832	Union township	2,464
Washington township	2,306	Campbell township	1,035	Walnut township	2,238
Wright township	5,980	Center township	3,844	West township	1,297
HAMILTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 26,950)	27,026	Columbia township	1,000	MARTIN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 12,200)	12,950
Adams township	3,903	Geneva township	1,656	Baker township	804
Clay township	1,360	Lovett township	779	Brown township	1,059
Delaware township	1,657	Marion township	827	Center township	1,384
Fall Creek township	1,300	Montgomery township	759	Halbert township	2,101
Jackson township	5,155	Sand Creek township	819	Lost River township	1,283
Noblesville township	7,023	Spencer township	1,347	McCameron township	1,087
Washington township	3,402	Vernon township	1,305	Mitcheltree township	1,297
Wayne township	1,399	JOHNSON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,580)	20,394	Perry township	3,036
White River township	1,827	Blue River township	2,815	Rutherford township	899
HANCOCK COUNTY (Est. 1920, 19,000)	19,030	Clark township	1,209	MIAMI COUNTY (Est. 1920, 31,700)	29,350
Blue River township	904	Franklin township	5,490	Allen township	1,093
Brandywine township	821	Hensley township	1,526	Butler township	1,087
Brown township	3,028	Needham township	1,279	Clay township	1,086
Buck Creek township	1,272	Nineveh township	1,288	Deer Creek township	1,119
Center township	6,400	Pleasant township	3,425	Erie township	476
Green township	1,036	Union township	1,298	Harrison township	1,118
Jackson township	1,450	White River township	2,064	Jackson township	2,492
Sugar Creek township	1,673	KNOX COUNTY (Est. 1920, 45,820)	39,183	Jefferson township	1,641
Vernon township	2,447	Busseron township	2,202	Perry township	1,310
HARRISON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,200)	20,232	Decker township	1,328	Peru township	12,365
Blue River township	1,367	Harrison township	3,224	Pipe Creek township	1,629
Boone township	1,689	Johnson township	2,624	Richland township	1,194
Franklin township	1,467	Palmyra township	1,201	Union township	797
Harrison township	4,231	Steen township	1,727	Washington township	1,943
Heth township	1,611	Vigo township	5,860	MONROE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 31,500)	23,426
Jackson township	1,637	Vincennes township	17,654	Bean Blossom township	1,761
Morgan township	1,386	Washington township	1,596	Benton township	962
Posey township	1,859	Widner township	1,767	Bloomington township	7,354
Scott township	765	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY (Est. 1920, 28,000)	27,936	Clear Creek township	1,713
Spencer township	1,253	Clay township	1,246	Indian Creek township	860
Taylor township	904	Etna township	1,110	Marion township	365
Washington township	986	Franklin township	1,219	Perry township	4,970
Webster township	1,178	Harrison township	1,900	Polk township	1,054
HENDRICKS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,850)	20,840	Jackson township	1,177	Richland township	1,578
Brown township	862	Jefferson township	1,237	Salt Creek township	886
Center township	3,146	Lake township	1,190	Van Buren township	1,153
Clay township	1,832	Monroe township	802	Washington township	771
Eel River township	1,867	Plain township	1,320	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 29,400)	29,296
Franklin township	1,007	Prairie township	929	Brown township	2,240
Gulford township	3,188	Scott township	990	Clark township	2,231
Liberty township	2,213	Seward township	1,253	Coal Creek township	2,290
Lincoln township	1,603	Tippecanoe township	1,302	Franklin township	1,928
Marion township	1,046	Turkey Creek township	2,398	Madison township	1,428
Middle township	1,684	Van Buren township	1,856	Ripley township	1,070
Union township	1,106	Washington township	1,817	Scott township	1,004
Washington township	1,387	Wayne township	6,190	Sugar Creek township	903
HENRY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 33,360)	29,758	LAGRANGE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 15,150)	15,148	Union township	12,931
Blue River township	1,137	Bloomfield township	2,705	Walnut township	1,652
Dudley township	1,297	Clay township	1,015	Wayne township	1,719
Fall Creek township	2,491	Clearspring township	1,480	MORGAN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 22,000)	21,182
Franklin township	1,102	Eden township	1,370	Adams township	1,139
Greensboro township	1,660	Greenfield township	913	Ashland township	1,061
Harrison township	1,364	Johnson township	1,220	Baker township	432
Henry township	10,640	Lima township	1,107	Brown township	2,452
Jefferson township	1,095	Millford township	1,776	Clay township	1,542
Liberty township	1,316	Newbury township	1,534	Greene township	907
Prairie township	1,594	Springfield township	1,043	Gregg township	987
Spiceland township	1,822	Van Buren township	985	Harrison township	330
Stony Creek township	839	LAKE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 175,000)	82,864	Jackson township	1,647
Wayne township	3,401	Calumet township	17,982	Jefferson township	1,074
HOWARD COUNTY (Est. 1920, 37,000)	33,177	Cedar Creek township	2,312	Madison township	799
Center township	19,600	Center township	3,602	Monroe township	1,324
Clay township	1,050	Eagle Creek township	717	Ray township	1,062
Ervin township	1,706	Hanover township	1,029	Washington township	6,426
Harrison township	958	Hohart township	3,729	NEWTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 10,600)	10,504
Honey Creek township	1,137	North township	48,361	Beaver township	1,524
Howard township	1,084	Ross township	1,434	Colfax township	297
Jackson township	909	St. Johns township	1,766	Grant township	1,762
Liberty township	2,843	West Creek township	1,306	Iroquois township	1,828
Monroe township	959	Winfield township	626	Jackson township	834
Taylor township	1,832	LAPORTE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 55,000)	45,797	Jefferson township	1,954
Union township	1,099	Cass township	1,349	Lake township	489
HUNTINGTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 29,500)	28,982	Center township	11,445	Lincoln township	701
Clear Creek township	1,237	Clinton township	637	McClellan township	227
Dallas township	1,575	Cool Spring township	1,425	Washington township	888
Huntington township	12,483	Dewey township	758	NOBLE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 24,500)	24,009
Jackson township	1,973	Galena township	599	Aibion township	1,293
Jefferson township	1,433	Hanna township	613	Allen township	1,792
Lancaster township	1,468	Hudson township	386	Elkhart township	1,312

Minor Civil Division	1910
Green township	1,168
Jefferson township	986
Noble township	1,728
Orange township	1,742
Perry township	3,073
Sparta township	1,665
Swan township	1,540
Washington township	776
Wayne township	6,056
York township	873
OHIO COUNTY (Est. 1920, 4,000)	4,329
Cass township	591
Pike township	472
Randolph township	2,812
Union township	464
ORANGE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 18,000)	17,192
French Lick township	4,935
Greenfield township	1,167
Jackson township	1,331
Northeast township	835
Northwest township	794
Orangeville township	665
Orleans township	2,371
Paoli township	2,785
Southeast township	1,416
Stampers Creek township	893
OWEN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 13,900)	14,053
Clay township	993
Franklin township	1,376
Harrison township	409
Jackson township	537
Jefferson township	1,643
Jennings township	445
Lafayette township	582
Marion township	1,331
Montgomery township	525
Morgan township	724
Taylor township	735
Washington township	3,413
Wayne township	1,340
PARKE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 22,500)	22,214
Adams township	3,300
Florida township	3,200
Greene township	1,009
Howard township	473
Jackson township	1,157
Liberty township	1,513
Penn township	1,393
Raccoon township	2,821
Reserve township	2,224
Sugar Creek township	680
Union township	948
Wabash township	1,955
Washington township	1,481
PERRY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 18,500)	18,078
Anderson township	1,540
Clark township	2,391
Leopold township	758
Oil township	1,786
Tobin township	1,824
Troy township	8,398
Union township	1,432
PIKE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,000)	19,684
Clay township	1,049
Jefferson township	2,425
Lockhart township	1,879
Logan township	1,278
Madison township	798
Marion township	1,337
Monroe township	2,037
Patoka township	4,253
Washington township	4,628
PORTER COUNTY (Est. 1920, 21,900)	20,540
Boone township	1,403
Center township	7,971
Jackson township	894
Liberty township	881
Morgan township	812
Pine township	564
Pleasant township	1,424
Portage township	959
Porter township	1,000
Union township	1,069
Washington township	610
Westchester township	2,953
POSEY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,600)	21,670
Bethel township	851
Black township	8,234
Center township	1,042
Harmony township	2,168
Lynn township	1,297
Marrs township	2,008
Point township	1,164
Robb township	2,042
Robinson township	1,502
Smith township	1,362
PULASKI COUNTY (Est. 1920, 12,700)	13,312
Beaver township	772
Cass township	583
Franklin township	697
Harrison township	871
Indian Creek township	993
Jefferson township	669
Monroe township	2,681
Rich Grove township	747
Salem township	1,362
Tippecanoe township	1,123
Van Buren township	1,413
White Post township	1,401
PUTNAM COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,500)	20,520
Clinton township	842
Cloverdale township	1,727
Floyd township	884
Franklin township	1,927
Greencastle township	5,578
Jackson township	1,208
Jefferson township	861
Madison township	896
Marion township	1,248
Mill Creek township	452
Monroe township	1,311
Russell township	1,221
Warren township	746
Washington township	1,619
RANDOLPH COUNTY (Est. 1920, 29,400)	29,013
Franklin township	1,987
Green township	985
Greensfork township	1,746
Jackson township	1,205
Monroe township	2,669
Nettle Creek township	1,542
Stony Creek township	1,114
Ward township	1,875

Minor Civil Division	1910
Washington township	2,662
Wayne township	4,772
West River township	1,557
White River township	6,999
RIPLEY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 19,400)	19,452
Adams township	2,066
Brown township	1,771
Center township	2,024
Delaware township	1,095
Franklin township	1,722
Jackson township	1,142
Johnson township	2,066
Laughery township	2,883
Otter Creek township	1,645
Shelby township	2,132
Washington township	856
RUSH COUNTY (Est. 1920, 19,400)	19,349
Anderson township	1,602
Center township	1,644
Jackson township	659
Noble township	1,012
Orange township	1,084
Posey township	1,382
Richland township	718
Ripley township	1,803
Rushville township	6,282
Union township	1,202
Walker township	1,173
Washington township	888
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY (Est. 1920, 108,200)	84,312
Center township	685
Clay township	1,376
German township	794
Greene township	794
Harris township	601
Liberty township	1,993
Madison township	2,081
Olive township	1,820
Penn township	15,410
Portage township	54,737
Union township	1,614
Warren township	1,030
SCOTT COUNTY (Est. 1920, 8,400)	8,323
Finley township	1,070
Jennings township	1,363
Johnson township	969
Lexington township	1,855
Vienna township	3,066
SHELBY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 26,802)	28,800
Addison township	10,665
Brandywine township	1,331
Hanover township	1,791
Hendricks township	1,344
Jackson township	970
Liberty township	1,465
Marion township	767
Moral township	1,438
Noble township	1,394
Shelby township	1,133
Sugar Creek township	864
Union township	997
Van Buren township	1,506
Washington township	1,137
SPENCER COUNTY (Est. 1920, 20,000)	20,676
Carter township	2,065
Clay township	1,282
Grass township	2,221
Hammond township	2,365
Harrison township	1,975
Huff township	1,357
Jackson township	1,037
Luce township	2,930
Ohio township	5,454
STARKE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 10,650)	10,567
California township	972
Center township	2,407
Davis township	990
Jackson township	220
North Bend township	977
Oregon township	1,109
Railroad township	957
Washington township	974
Wayne township	1,961
STEBEN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 13,450)	14,274
Clear Lake township	342
Fremont township	1,316
Jackson township	925
Jamestown township	645
Millgrove township	933
Otsego township	1,232
Pleasant township	3,617
Richland township	630
Salem township	1,351
Scott township	898
Steuven township	1,731
York township	754
SULLIVAN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 34,200)	32,439
Cass township	4,759
Curry township	5,300
Fairbank township	1,206
Gill township	2,482
Haddon township	3,263
Hamilton township	7,206
Jackson township	4,385
Jefferson township	2,199
Turman township	1,639
SWITZERLAND COUNTY (Est. 1920, 9,000)	9,914
Cotton township	1,259
Craig township	1,466
Jefferson township	2,713
Pleasant township	1,563
Posey township	1,633
York township	1,275
TIPPECANOE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 43,500)	40,063
Fairfield township	21,619
Jackson township	860
Lauramie township	2,234
Perry township	1,110
Randolph township	776
Sheffield township	1,247
Shelby township	1,296
Tippecanoe township	1,837
Union township	662
Wabash township	5,386
Washington township	1,095
Wayne township	1,007
Wea township	944
TIPTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 17,900)	17,459
Cicero township	6,802
Jefferson township	2,394
Liberty township	2,035
Madison township	2,361

Minor Civil Division	1910
Prairie township	1,614
Wildcat township	2,253
UNION COUNTY (Est. 1920, 6,000)	6,260
Brownsville township	844
Center township	2,367
Harmony township	549
Harrison township	652
Liberty township	594
Union township	1,254
VANDERBURG COUNTY (Est. 1920, 84,600)	77,438
Armstrong township	1,176
Center township	2,318
German township	1,454
Knight township	3,995
Perry township	6,256
Pigeon township	59,875
Scott township	1,496
Union township	868
VERMILION COUNTY (Est. 1920, 22,000)	18,865
Clinton township	9,391
Eugene township	2,112
Helt township	3,543
Highland township	1,846
Vermilion township	1,974
VIGO COUNTY (Est. 1920, 105,700)	87,930
Fayette township	1,821
Harrison township	61,305
Honey Creek township	1,603
Linton township	1,896
Lost Creek township	3,302
Nevins township	3,729
Otter Creek township	2,845
Pierston township	1,421
Prairie Creek township	1,552
Praireton township	849
Riley township	1,476
Sugar Creek township	6,631
WABASH COUNTY (Est. 1920, 27,000)	26,926
Chester township	4,910
Lagro township	3,173
Liberty township	1,857
Noble township	11,363
Paw Paw township	1,819
Pleasant township	2,070
Waitz township	1,734
WARREN COUNTY (Est. 1920, 10,600)	10,599
Adams township	945
Jordan township	844
Kent township	540
Liberty township	1,408
Medina township	580
Mound township	456
Pike township	1,029
Pine township	712
Prairie township	792
Steuven township	875
Warren township	1,076
Washington township	1,632
WARRICK COUNTY (Est. 1920, 21,700)	21,911
Anderson township	919
Boon township	7,224
Campbell township	1,322
Greer township	1,518
Hart township	1,907
Lane township	911
Ohio township	3,237
Owen township	1,157
Pigeon township	1,519
Skelton township	2,197
WASHINGTON COUNTY (Est. 1920, 18,100)	17,445
Brown township	1,692
Franklin township	1,166
Gibson township	1,290
Howard township	962
Jackson township	707
Jefferson township	1,240
Madison township	749
Monroe township	807
Pierce township	1,136
Polk township	1,035
Posey township	1,311
Vernon township	878
Washington township	4,573
WAYNE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 49,000)	43,757
Abington township	576
Boston township	774
Center township	2,348
Clay township	873
Dalton township	480
Franklin township	1,019
Greene township	909
Harrison township	389
Jackson township	4,243
Jefferson township	1,818
New Garden township	1,188
Perry township	691
Washington township	1,416
Wayne township	26,609
Webster township	625
WELLS COUNTY (Est. 1920, 23,000)	22,418
Chester township	1,929
Harrison township	6,742
Jackson township	1,778
Jefferson township	2,617
Lancaster township	2,371
Liberty township	1,846
Nottingham township	2,219
Rock Creek township	1,442
Union township	1,474
WHITE COUNTY (Est. 1920, 17,600)	17,602
Big Creek township	1,080
Cass township	946
Honey Creek township	1,165
Jackson township	1,812
Liberty township	1,011
Monon township	2,363
Prairie township	2,181
Princeton township	2,158
Round Grove township	628
Union township	3,336
West Point township	922
WHITLEY COUNTY (Est. 1920, 17,300)	16,892
Cleveland township	2,681
Columbia township	4,637
Etna township	466
Jefferson township	1,357
Richland township	1,282
Smith township	2,065
Thorn Creek township	1,291
Troy township	763
Union township	1,004
Washington township	1,347

Farm Land and Farm Property—Averages per Farm by Divisions and States:
1910 and 1900.

¹ Includes Indian Territory.

Δm_{π^0} sign (-) denotes difference.]

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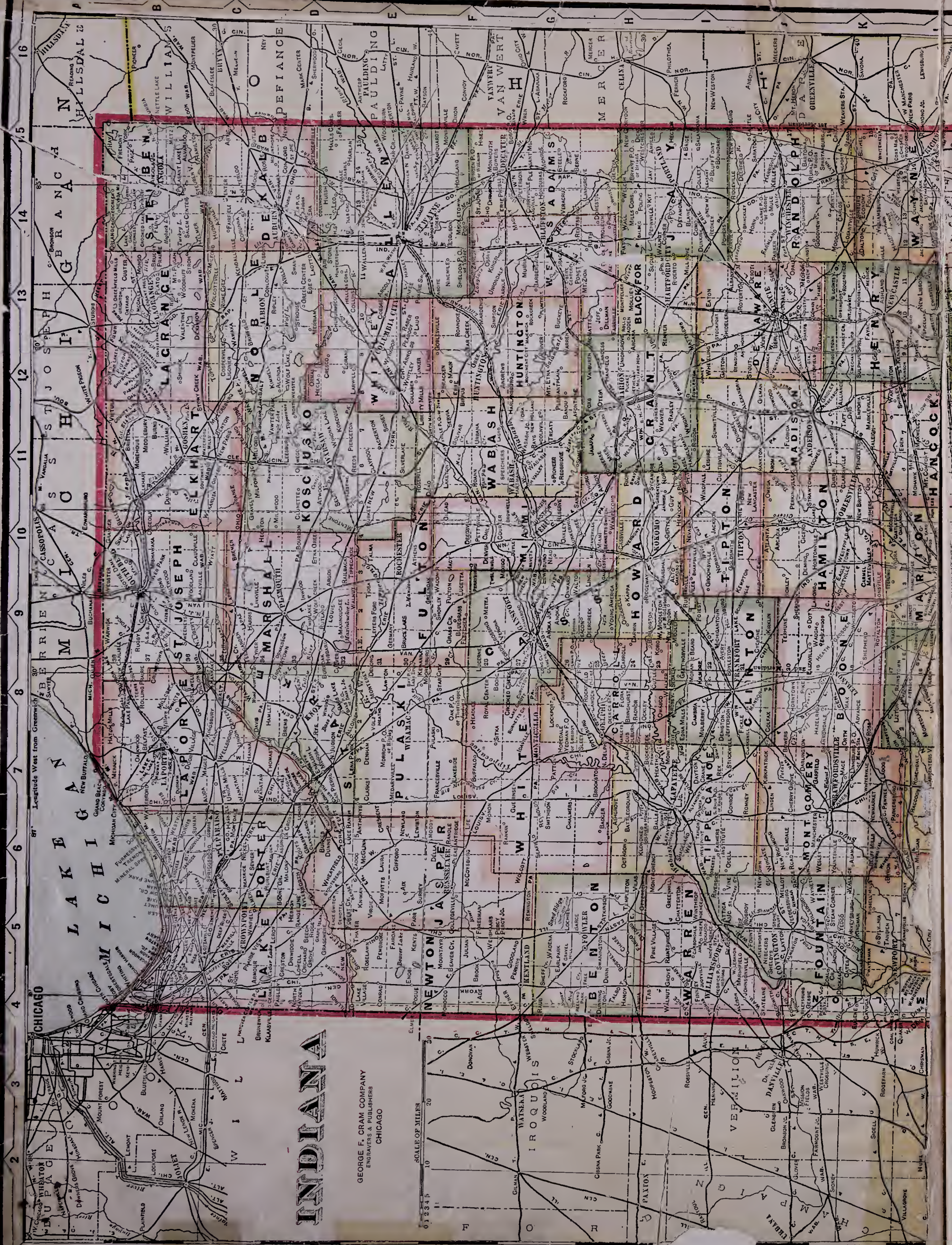
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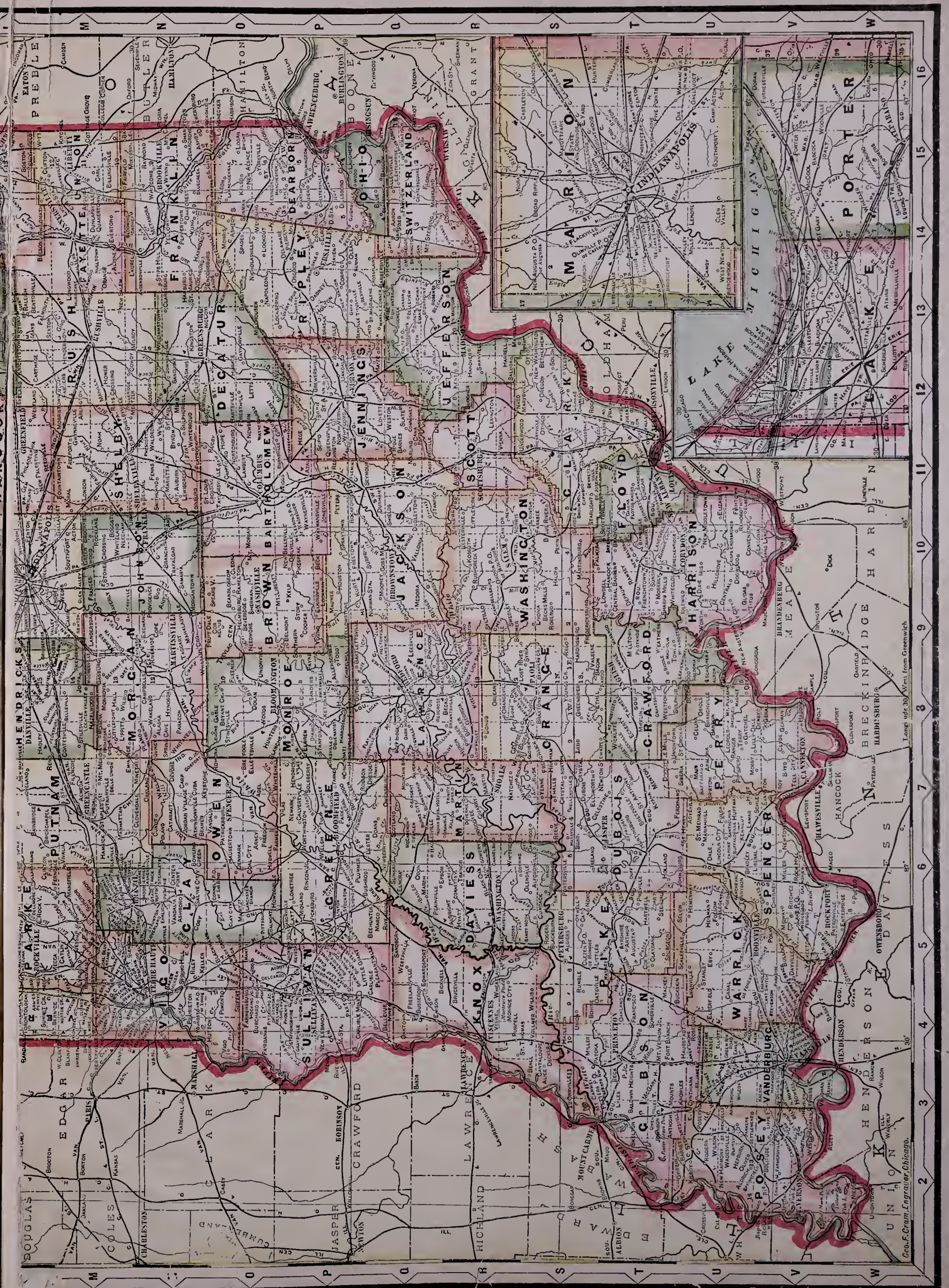
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INDEX OF INDIANA.

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The Growth of Our Country

Populations of all Places of 3,000 and over for the Census Years of 1900 and 1910
and Their Elevations above Sea Level.

State

Continental

Population

19001910

United States

75,994,57591,972,266

Alabama

1,828,6972,138,093

Arizona

122,931204,354

Arkansas

1,311,5641,574,449

California

1,485,0532,377,549

Colorado

539,700799,024

Connecticut

908,4201,114,756

Delaware

184,735202,322

Dist. of Colmba

278,718331,069

Florida

528,542752,619

Georgia

2,216,3312,609,121

Idaho

161,772325,594

Illinois

4,821,5505,638,591

Indiana

2,516,4622,701,876

Iowa

2,231,8532,274,771

Kansas

1,470,4951,691,949

Kentucky

2,147,1742,285,305

Louisiana

1,381,6251,656,388

Maine

694,466742,371

Maryland

1,188,0441,295,341

Massachusetts

2,805,3463,366,413

Michigan

2,420,9822,810,113

Minnesota

1,751,3942,075,738

Mississippi

1,551,2701,797,114

Missouri

3,106,6653,293,335

Montana

243,329376,053

Nebraska

1,066,3001,192,214

Nevada

42,33581,875

N. Hampshire

411,588430,572

New Jersey

1,883,6692,537,167

New Mexico

195,310327,301

New York

7,268,8949,113,614

North Carolina

1,893,8102,206,287

North Dakota

319,146577,056

Ohio

4,157,5454,767,121

Oklahoma

790,3911,057,155

Oregon

413,536627,765

Pennsylvania

6,302,1157,665,111

Rhode Island

428,556542,610

South Carolina

1,340,3161,515,400

South Dakota

401,570583,888

Tennessee

2,020,8162,184,789

Texas

3,048,7103,896,542

Utah

276,749373,351

Vermont

343,641355,956

Virginia

1,854,1842,061,612

Washington

518,1031,141,990

West Virginia

958,8001,221,119

Wisconsin

2,069,0422,332,860

Wyoming

92,531145,965

United States Possessions

19001910

Alaska

63,59264,356

Guam Marianas

a11,378

Hawaii

191,901191,909

Philippine Isl.

b7,635,426

Porto Rico

1,118,0121,118,012

Samoa Isl.

c6,668

Mil. and naval

55,60855,608

ALABAMA

PlaceAltitude19001910

Alamosa

75361,1413,013

Boulder

53506,1509,539

Canon City

63303,7755,162

Colo. City

60772,9144,333

Colo. Sprgs.

607221,08529,078

Cripple Crk.

599110,1476,206

Denver

5279133,859213,381

Durango

65513,3174,686

Fort Col. as.

49843,0538,210

Grand Jcn.

45733,5037,754

Greeley

46643,0238,179

La Junta

40522,5134,154

Leadville

1118512,4557,508

Longmont

43352,2014,256

Loveland

49831,0913,651

Montrose

58811,2173,254

Pueblo

469128,15744,395

Rocky Ford

41762,0184,425

Salida

70383,7224,425

Sterling

39329983,044

Trinidad

59855,34510,204

Victor

97714,9863,162

CONNECTICUT

PlaceAltitude19001910

Ansonia

3112,65115,152

Bethel

3772,5553,327

Bradford

19276,6475,706

Bridgeport

1570,994102,054

Bristol

2326,2689,527

Danbury

37116,53723,234

Danielson

2265,3355,335

Derby

167,9308,291

East Hartford

29.....3,000

East Norw'k

42.....3,500

Forestville

212.....3,207

Greenwich

2812,4205,072

Groton

475,9625,326

Hamden

.....4,662

Hartford

3879,85098,915

Litchfield

956.....3,300

Manchester

117.....3,626

Meriden

15024,29627,265

Middletown

709,53911,851

Milford

64.....3,683

Mystic

9.....3,000

Naugatuck

19410,5418,041

New Britain

19925,99843,916

New Haven

107108,027133,605

New London

4517,54819,659

New Milford

233.....5,000

Newtown

396.....3,276

Norwalk

396,1256,954

Norwich

3317,25120,367

Portland

903,8563,586

Putnam

2876,6676,637

Rockville

4077,2877,977

Seymour

100.....3,550

Shelton

.....4,807

Southington

1492,4113,714

So. M'ch'ster

.....6,000

So. Norwalk

426,5918,968

Stamford

3415,95725,138

Stratford

213,6573,000

Taftville

.....4,300

Thomaston

378.....3,300

Timsonville

86.....4,000

Torrington

5938,36015,483

Wallingford

766,7378,690

Waterbury

30945,85913,141

Watertown

481.....3,100

West Haven

645,2478,543

Willimant.

2478,93711,230

Winsted

7246,8047,754

DELAWARE

PlaceAltitude19001910

Dover

403,3233,720

New Castle

193,3803,351

Wilmington

7876,50887,411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PlaceAltitude19001910

Washington

91218,196331,069

FLORIDA

PlaceAltitude19001910

Apalachicola

.....3,0773,065

Daytona

.....1,6903,082

Fernandina

103,2453,482

Gainesville

1793,6336,183

Jacksonville

4328,42957,699

Key West

2217,11419,945

Lake City

2014,0135,032

Lakeland

2061,1803,719

Live Oak

1031,6593,450

Miami

151,6815,471

Ocala

993,3804,370

Orlando

982,4813,894

Palatka

283,3013,779

Pensacola

1217,74722,982

Quincy

2608,473,204

St. Augtine

74,2725,494

St. Petersbg

201,5754,127

Sanford

201,4503,570

Tallahassee

1832,9815,018

Tampa

3415,83937,782

West Tampa

.....8,258

GEORGIA

PlaceAltitude19001910

Albany

1844,6068,190

Americus

3607,6748,062

Athens

69410,24514,913

Atlanta

103289,872154,839

Augusta

10039,44141,040

Bainbridge

1102,6414,217

Barnesville

8593,3663,086

Brunswick

119,08110,182

Carrollton

.....1,9983,297

Cartersville

7333,1354,067

Cedartown

8172,8233,551

Columbus

26017,61420,554

Cordele

3363,4735,883

Cuthbert

4462,6413,210

Dalton

7744,3155,324

Dawson

3522,9263,827

Douglas

2756173,550

Dublin

.....2,9875,795

East Point

10461,3153,683

Elberton

7103,8346,482

Fitzgerald

2751,8175,795

Gainesville

12544,3825,925

Griffin

9756,8577,478

Hawkinsville

2352,1033,420

LaGrange

7294,2745,587

Macon

31123,27240,665

Marietta

11184,4465,949

Milledgeville

2442,2194,385

Monroe

.....1,8463,029

Moultrie

.....2,2218,349

Newman

9573,6545,548

Quitman

802,2813,915

Rome

6127,29112,099

Savannah

2154,24465,064

Summersville

7803,2454,361

Thomasville

2505,3226,727

Toccoa

10452,1763,129

Valdosta

2155,6137,656

Washington

.....3,3003,065

Waycross

1315,91914,485

IDAHO

PlaceAltitude19001910

Boise City

27395,95717,358

Caldwell

23679973,543

Coand Alene

21525087,291

Idaho Falls

46991,2624,827

Lewiston

7382,4256,043

Moscow

25692,4843,675

Nampa

24827994,205

Pocatello

44824,0469,110

Twin Falls

.....5,258

Wallace

27282,2653,000

ILLINOIS

PlaceAltitude19001910

Alton

42914,21017,528

Aurora

67624,14729,807

Batavia

7193,8714,436

Beardstown

4494,8276,107

Bellville

47717,48421,122

Belvidere

7836,9377,253

Berwyn

781.....5,841

Bloomington

78123,76825,768

Blue Island

6066,1148,043

Cairo

27912,56614,548

Canton

6596,56410,453

Carbondale

4123,3135,411

Carlinville

6273,5023,616

Centralia

4906,7219,680

Champaign

7389,09812,421

Charleston

7205,4885,884

Chicago

6801,698,5752,185,283

Cheo. Hghts.

6845,10014,525

Cicero

.....14,557

Clinton

7374,4525,165

Collinsville

4484,0217,478

Danville

60416,35427,871

Decatur

67820,75431,140

DeKalb

8865,9048,102

Dixon

7257,9177,216

Duquoin

4584,3535,454

E. St. Louis

41529,65558,547

Edwardsville

4334,1575,014

Eldorado

3851,4453,366

Elgin

71522,43325,976

Evanson

60119,25924,978

Forest Park

.....4,085

Freeport

76713,25817,567

Galena

6015,0054,835

Galesburg

78818,60722,089

Geneseo

6433,3563,199

Granite

4293,1229,903

Greenville

6352,5043,178

Harrisburg

3682,2025,309

Harvard

.....2,6023,008

Herrin

4201,5598,887

INDIANA

PlaceAltitude19001910

Alexandria

8557,2215,096

Anderson

87420,17822,476

Attica

5223,0053,335

Auburn

8623,3963,919

Aurora

4253,6454,410

Bedford

6946,1158,716

Bloomington

7446,4608,838

Bluffton

8274,4794,987

Boonville

3952,8493,934

Brazil

6977,7869,340

Clinton

4902,9186,229

Columbia

8322,9753,448

Columbus

6328,1308,813

Connorsville

8286,8367,738

Crawfordsville

7786,6499,371

Decatur

7984,1424,471

Dunkirk

9463,1873,081

E. Chicago

.....3,411

Elkhart

75415,18419,282

Elwood

85912,95011,028

Evansville

37859,00769,647

Fort Wayne

78045,11563,933

Frankfort

8597,1008,634

Franklin

7354,0054,448

Garrett

8843,9104,149

Gary

.....3,622

Gas

.....7,810

Goshen

7667,9678,10

Greencastle

7673,6613,790

Greenfield

9934,4844,448

Greensburg

9415,0345,025

Hammond

59712,3365,912

Hartford

8885,9416,187

Huntington

7419,4919,491

Indianapolis

720169,164233,650

Jansville

628.....3,795

Jeffersville

44510,77413,774

Kendallville

9793,3544,981

Kokomo

81810,60918,116

Lafayette

58618,11618,116

Laporte

8127,1137,113

Lawrencebg

4834,3263,380

Lebanon

9244,4655,474

Linton

5223,0713,071

Logansport

59416,20419,050

Madison

4507,8356,334

Marion

81017,33719,359

Martinsville

5994,0384,529

Mich. City

60014,85019,027

Mishawaka

7265,56011,886

Mitchell

6761,7723,438

Mt. Vernon

4105,1325,563

Muncie

94420,94224,005

New Albany

4293,4069,446

New Castle

9974,7925,073

Noblesville

7724,7925,073

Peru

6388,46310,911

Plymouth

7903,6563,531

Portland

9094,7985,130

Princeton

4616,0416,041

Richmond

96318,22622,324

Rochester

7803,4213,364

Rushville

9584,5414,925

Seymour

6076,4456,305

KANSAS

PlaceAltitude19001910

Abilene

11583,5074,111

Arkansas

10756,1404,508

Atchison

76015,72216,428

Beloit

13782,8593,687

Caney

7378,873,537

Chanute

9404,2084,972

Cherryvale

8363,4723,472

Clay Center

12003,0693,438

Coffeyville

7444,9534,953

Columbus

8902,3102,310

Concordia

13983,4013,401

Dodge

24801,9423,214

Eldorado

12843,4663,129

Emporia

11348,2239,058

Fort Scott

80010,32210,463

Frederia

8661,6503,040

Frontenac

.....1,8053,396

Galena

97610,15510,996

Garden

28291,5803,171

Great Bend

18432,4703,722

Herington

13241,6073,273

Horton

11883,3983,600

Hutchinson

15299,37916,264

Independence

8164,85110,480

Iola

9625,7919,032

June City

10784,6955,598

Kansas City

75051,41882,331

Lawrence

82910,86212,374

Leavenworth

74520,73519,363

McPherson

14882,9963,516

Manhattan

10143,4385,722

Newton

14406,2087,863

Olathe

10363,4513,271

Osawatomia

8534,1914,044

Ottawa

9756,9347,650

Paola

8653,1443,207

Parsons

8967,68212,463

Pittsburg

93210,11214,755

Pratt

18871,2153,302

Rosedale

7923,2705,960

Salina

12276,0749,688

Topeka

99833,60843,684

Wellington

12212,4257,034

Wichita

135824,67152,450

Winfield

11245,5546,700

KENTUCKY

PlaceAltitude19001910

Ashland

5376,8008,688

Bellevue

5816,3326,683

Boiling Grn.

4698,2669,173

Catlettsburg

5443,0813,520

Covington

51342,93853,270

Cynthiana

7253,2573,603

Danville

9414,2855,426

Dayton

3706,1046,971

Earlington

3703,0123,931

THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Frankfort	560	9,487	10,465
Franklin	691	2,166	3,063
Georgetown	377	3,823	4,533
Harrodsburg	829	2,876	3,147
Henderson	382	10,272	11,452
Hopkinsville	521	7,280	9,419
Lebanon	779	3,043	3,077
Lexington	989	26,369	35,099
Louisville	525	204,731	223,928
Ludlow	532	3,334	4,163
Madisonville	513	3,628	4,966
Mayfield	...	4,081	5,916
Maysville	448	6,423	6,141
Middlesboro	1,008	4,162	7,305
Mt. Sterling	930	3,561	3,932
Newport	508	28,301	30,309
Owensboro	479	13,189	16,011
Paducah	341	19,446	22,760
Paris	347	4,603	5,859
Princeton	455	2,556	3,015
Richmond	926	4,653	5,340
Russellville	534	2,591	3,111
Shelbysville	690	3,016	3,412
Somerset	860	3,384	4,491
Winchester	969	5,964	7,158

LOUISIANA

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Alexandria	77	5,648	11,213
Baton Rouge	19	11,269	14,897
Crowley	21	4,214	5,099
Donsonville	33	4,105	4,090
Franklin	10	2,692	3,857
Houma	14	3,212	5,024
Jennings	28	1,539	3,925
Kentwood	200	1,313	3,609
La Fayette	22	3,314	6,392
Lk. Charles	22	6,680	11,449
Minden	181	1,561	3,002
Monroe	82	5,423	10,209
Morgan	6	2,332	5,477
New Iberia	15	6,815	7,499
New Orleans	5	287,104	339,075
Opelousas	59	2,951	4,623
Plaquemine	28	3,590	4,955
Ruston	305	1,324	3,377
Shreveport	204	16,013	28,015
Thibodaux	...	3,253	3,824

MAINE

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Auburn	183	12,951	15,064
Augusta	47	11,683	13,211
Bangor	24	21,850	24,803
Bath City	7	10,477	9,396
Belfast	7	4,615	4,618
Biddford	75	16,145	17,079
Brewer	31	4,835	5,667
Bridgton	405	1,552	1,474
Brunswick	63	5,210	5,341
Calais	...	7,655	6,116
Camden	...	2,825	3,015
Caribou	400	4,758	5,377
Chelsea	...	3,092	3,216
Dexter	310	2,941	3,530
Eastport	76	5,311	4,961
Eden	...	4,379	4,441
Ellsworth	112	4,297	3,549
Fairfield	90	3,878	4,435
Farmington	368	3,288	3,210
St. Fairfield	398	4,181	4,381
Port Kent	532	2,528	3,710
Gardiner	22	5,501	5,311
Houlton	357	4,686	5,845
Kennebunk	51	3,228	3,099
Kittery	...	2,872	3,533
Lewiston	185	23,761	26,247
Lisbon	196	3,603	4,116
Lubec	...	3,005	3,363
Millinocket	359	2,764	3,379
Orono	115	3,257	3,555
Old Town	108	5,763	6,317
Portland	26	50,145	58,571
Rockland	...	8,150	8,174
Rumf'd Falls	616	2,595	5,427
Saco	75	6,122	6,583
Sanford	...	6,078	9,049
Skowhegan	...	5,180	5,341
So. Portland	...	6,287	7,471
Van Buren	496	1,878	3,065
W.erville	112	9,477	11,458
W. Brook	...	7,283	8,281

MARYLAND

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Annapolis	20	8,525	8,609
Baltimore	123	508,957	558,485
Brunswick	248	2,471	3,721
Cambridge	20	5,747	6,407
Crisfield	5	3,165	3,468
Cumberland	650	17,128	21,839
Easton	38	3,074	3,083
Frederick	250	9,296	10,411
Frostburg	2,074	5,274	6,028
Hagerstown	550	13,591	16,507
Havre de G.	35	3,423	4,212
Salisbury	23	4,277	6,990
Westminster	700	3,199	3,295

MASSACHUSETTS

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Abington	104	4,489	5,455
Adams	799	11,134	13,026
Agawam	26	2,532	3,501
Amesbury	26	9,473	8,894
Amherst	267	5,023	5,112
Andover	85	6,813	7,187
Arlington	46	8,603	8,536
Attleboro	550	11,335	16,215
Barnstable	72	4,364	4,676
Belmont	39	3,929	5,542
Beverly	23	13,884	18,650
Blackstone	214	5,721	5,648
Boston	125	560,892	670,585
Braintree	94	5,981	8,066
Bridgewater	62	4,806	7,688
Brookline	128	40,167	56,878
Brookline	43	19,935	27,792
Cambridge	74	91,886	104,839
Canton	113	4,584	4,797
Chelsea	11	3,984	5,010
Chilmark	84	34,072	32,452
Clinton	309	13,667	13,075
Concord	139	5,662	6,421
Danvers	42	3,014	3,568
Dartmouth	...	8,542	9,407
Dedham	119	3,663	4,378
Dracut	...	7,457	8,284
Dudley	...	3,253	3,461
E. Bridgewater	102	3,025	4,267
East mpton	169	3,025	3,363
Easton	124	4,837	5,139
Everett	12	24,336	33,484
Fairhaven	17	3,567	5,122
Fall River	200	104,862	119,295
Falmouth	44	3,500	3,144
Fitchburg	550	31,631	37,826
Foxborough	256	3,266	3,863

Framingham	199	11,302	12,948
Franklin	301	5,017	5,641
Gardner	1,030	10,813	14,699
Gloucester	52	26,121	24,398
Grafton	...	4,869	5,705
Gt. Barrington	726	5,854	5,926
Greenfield	204	7,927	10,427
Hardwick	35	3,203	3,524
Haverhill	35	37,175	44,115
Hingham	21	5,059	4,965
Holyoke	954	45,712	57,730
Hudson	235	5,454	6,743
Hyde Park	59	13,244	15,507
Ipswich	26	4,658	5,777
Lawrence	51	62,559	85,892
Lee	...	3,596	4,106
Leicester	960	3,416	3,237
Lenox	974	2,942	3,060
Leominster	404	12,392	17,580
Lexington	201	3,831	4,918
Lowell	100	94,969	106,294
Ludlow	239	3,536	4,948
Lynn	26	68,513	89,336
Malden	34	33,664	44,404
Mansfield	169	4,006	5,183
Marblehead	32	7,582	7,338
Marlborough	375	13,609	14,579
Maynard	176	3,142	6,390
Medford	188	2,926	3,466
Medford	13	18,244	23,150
Melrose	59	12,962	15,715
Methuen	105	7,512	11,448
Middleboro	110	6,885	8,214
Millis	266	11,376	12,955
Millbury	407	4,460	4,740
Milton	24	6,578	7,924
Monson	420	3,402	4,758
Montague	228	6,150	6,866
Natick	170	9,488	9,866
Needham	169	4,016	5,026
New Bedford	88	62,442	96,552
Newburyport	39	14,478	14,949
Newton	33	33,587	29,810
North Adams	406	24,200	22,019
N. Andover	53	4,243	5,529
N. Attleboro	907	7,253	9,629
N. Brookfield	907	4,587	3,075
Northampton	124	18,643	19,431
Northbridge	284	7,036	8,807
Norwood	149	5,480	8,014
Oxford	506	5,520	5,282
Palmer	332	2,677	3,361
Peabody	19	7,801	8,610
Pittsfield	1,038	15,723	17,121
Plymouth	38	21,765	32,121
Provincetown	32	9,592	12,141
Quincy	23,899	4,247	4,369
Randolph	...	23,899	22,642
Reading	107	3,993	4,801
Revere	16	4,969	5,818
Rockland	...	10,295	18,219
Rockport	62	5,227	4,211
Salem	10	4,592	4,211
Saugus	20	35,956	43,697
Somerville	13	8,047	7,236
Southbridge	10,025	7,236	12,592
South Hadley	4,526	4,894	4,894
Spencer	7,627	6,740	6,740
Springfield	119	62,059	88,926
Stoneham	147	6,197	7,090
Stoughton	239	5,442	6,316
Sutton	346	3,328	3,078
Swampscott	38	4,548	6,204
Taunton	40	31,036	34,259
Templeton	964	3,489	3,756
Tewksbury	115	3,683	3,760
Uxbridge	259	3,599	4,671
Wakefield	107	9,290	11,404
Walpole	177	3,572	4,892
Waltham	106	23,481	27,834
Ware	488	8,263	8,774
Wareham	19	3,432	4,102
Warren	596	4,417	4,188
Watertown	19	9,708	12,875
Webster	440	8,804	11,509
Wellesley	140	5,072	5,413
W. Springfield	298	7,105	9,224
Westborough	238	5,400	5,446
Westfield	149	12,310	16,044
Weymouth	30	11,324	12,895
Whitman	79	6,155	7,292
Williamstown	602	5,013	3,708
Winchendon	984	5,001	5,678
Winchester	21	7,248	9,309
Winthrop	...	6,058	10,132
Woburn	98	14,254	15,308
Worcester	475	118,421	145,986

MICHIGAN

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
drian	810	9,654	10,763
lbion	950	4,519	5,833
llegan	628	2,667	3,419
lpena	582	11,802	12,706
nn Arbor	611	14,509	14,817
attle Creek	823	18,563	25,267
ay City	593	27,628	45,166
elding	.....	3,282	4,119
enton H'b'r	596	6,562	9,185
essemer	1,437	3,911	4,583
ig Rapids	928	4,686	4,519
oyne	.....	912	5,218
adillac	1,293	5,997	8,375
harlotte	919	4,092	4,886
heboygan	604	6,489	6,859
oldwater	.....	6,216	5,945
rys, Falls	1,344	3,231	3,775
etroit	596	285,704	465,766
owagiac	760	4,151	5,088
escanaba	612	9,549	13,194
flint	726	13,103	38,550
ladstone	612	3,380	4,211
d Haven	632	4,743	5,856
d Rapids	610	87,565	112,571
reenville	813	3,381	4,045
ramtramck	.....	.....	3,659
ancock	606	4,050	8,981
astings	777	3,172	4,383
igh'd Pk.	1,002	4,227	4,120
illsdale	1,090	4,151	5,001
olland	612	7,790	10,490
oughton	668	3,359	5,113
onia	648	5,209	5,030
on M't'n	1,160	9,242	9,216
onwood	1,506	9,705	12,821
ishpeming	1,402	13,255	12,443
ackson	940	25,180	31,433
alamazoo	778	24,404	39,437
ansing	828	16,485	31,229
apeer	827	3,297	3,946
aurium	1,192	5,643	5,837
udington	593	7,166	9,132
anistee	598	14,260	12,381
anistique	613	4,126	4,732
arine	588	3,829	3,770
arquette	628	10,058	11,503
arshall	900	4,370	4,236
enominee	594	12,818	10,507
onroe	590	5,043	6,893
rt. Clemens	612	6,576	7,707
rt. Pleas'n't	768	3,662	3,972
uskegon	593	20,818	24,062
eaunee	1,419	6,935	8,460
les	650	4,287	5,156





THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Mount Airy.1014	2,680	3,844
Newbern ... 16	9,090	9,961
Oxford ... 454	2,059	3,018
Raleigh ... 363	13,643	19,218
Reidsville ... 822	3,262	4,828
Rocky Mt. 129	2,937	8,051
Salem ... 1990	3,642	5,533
Salisbury ... 765	6,277	7,153
Shelby ... 693	1,874	3,127
Statesville ... 926	3,141	4,599
Tarboro ... 50	2,499	4,129
Thomasville ... 851	751	3,877
Washington ... 11	4,842	6,211
Wilmington ... 79	20,976	25,748
Wilson ... 138	3,525	6,717
Winston ... 858	10,008	17,167

NORTH DAKOTA

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Bismarck ... 1672	3,319	5,413	
Devils Lake.1467	1,729	5,157	
Dickinson ... 2411	2,076	3,678	
Fargo ... 903	9,589	14,331	
Grd. Forks ... 841	7,652	12,478	
Jamestown.1395	2,853	4,358	
Mandan ... 1644	1,658	3,873	
Minot ... 1557	1,277	6,188	
Valley ... 1218	2,446	4,606	
Williston ... 1860	763	3,124	

OHIO

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Akron ... 940	42,728	69,067	
Alliance ... 1063	8,974	15,083	
Ashland ... 1079	4,087	6,795	
Ashtabula ... 580	12,949	18,266	
Athens ... 657	3,066	5,463	
Barberton ... 965	4,354	9,410	
Barnesville.1276	3,721	4,233	
Bell ... 655	9,912	12,946	
Bell ... 1510	6,649	8,238	
Bell ... 752	4,101	5,209	
Bowling Green.703	5,057	5,222	
Bridgeton ... 660	3,963	3,974	
Bryan ... 764	3,131	3,641	
Bucyrus ... 1001	6,560	8,122	
Bucyrus ... 804	1,267	3,156	
Cambria ... 803	8,241	11,327	
Canal Dover ... 884	5,422	6,621	
Canton ... 1070	30,667	50,217	
Carthage ... 525	2,559	3,618	
Celina ... 863	2,815	3,408	
Chillicothe ... 639	12,972	14,508	
Cincinnati ... 628	325,302	383,591	
Circleville ... 720	6,397	6,744	
Cleveland ... 762	381,768	560,663	
Columbus ... 772	125,560	181,511	
Connaught ... 652	7,133	8,139	
Coshocton ... 770	6,473	9,603	
Crestline ... 1158	3,282	3,807	
Crooksville ... 835	3,028	3,028	
Cuyahoga Falls.1005	3,186	4,020	
Dayton ... 790	85,333	116,577	
Defiance ... 712	7,579	7,327	
Delaware ... 927	7,940	9,075	
Delphos ... 778	4,517	5,038	
Dennison ... 908	3,763	4,008	
E. Liverpool ... 686	2,757	9,179	
E. Palestine.1015	16,485	20,387	
E. Ypsilanti ... 2,493	3,537	3,537	
Eaton ... 4,972	4,972	4,972	
Ellettsville ... 3,155	3,187	3,187	
Elmwood Pl ... 2,552	3,423	3,423	
Lydia ... 755	8,791	14,825	
Findlay ... 782	17,613	14,858	
Forest ... 790	7,730	9,597	
Freemont ... 584	8,439	9,939	
Galion ... 1157	7,282	7,214	
Gallipolis ... 561	5,432	5,560	
Girard ... 858	2,630	3,736	
Greenfield ... 3,979	4,228	4,228	
Greenville ... 1060	5,501	5,227	
Hamilton ... 605	23,914	35,279	
Hillsboro ... 1129	4,535	4,296	
Ironton ... 544	11,768	13,147	
Jackson ... 4,672	5,468	5,468	
Kent ... 1030	4,541	4,488	
Kenton ... 1015	6,852	7,185	
Lakewood ... 3,355	15,181	15,181	
Lancaster ... 898	8,991	13,094	
Lima ... 833	21,723	30,508	
Lisbon ... 955	3,330	3,084	
Lockland ... 573	2,695	3,439	
Logan ... 740	3,480	4,850	
London ... 046	3,511	3,530	
Lorain ... 610	16,028	28,883	
Madisonville ... 588	2,110	5,193	
Mansfield ... 1154	17,640	20,768	
Marion ... 599	13,318	12,923	
Marion ... 980	11,862	18,232	
Martins Ferry.649	7,760	9,133	
Marysville ... 996	3,048	3,576	
Messillville ... 943	11,944	12,877	
Miamisburg ... 705	3,941	4,271	
Middletown ... 664	2,799	3,194	
Mingo Jct. ... 662	9,215	13,152	
Mt. Vernon ... 891	6,633	9,087	
Napoleon ... 680	3,439	4,007	
Nelsonville ... 681	5,421	6,082	
New Philadelphia.878	6,213	8,542	
Newark ... 822	18,157	25,404	
Newburg ... 810	5,909	5,813	
Niles ... 872	7,468	8,361	
Norwalk ... 719	7,074	7,858	
Norwood ... 613	4,082	4,365	
Oberlin ... 855	4,882	3,101	
Orrville ... 1057	1,904	5,501	
Painesville ... 649	5,024	13,388	
Piqua ... 896	12,172	13,388	
Pomeroy ... 565	4,729	4,022	
Pt. Clinton ... 581	2,150	3,007	
Portsmouth ... 527	17,870	23,481	
Ravenna ... 1138	4,003	5,310	
Reading ... 785	3,076	3,179	
Rockport ... 785	2,038	3,002	
St. Bernard ... 548	3,384	5,732	
St. Marys ... 926	5,359	8,942	
Salem ... 629	19,664	19,389	
Sandusky ... 629	19,664	4,903	
Shelby ... 1088	4,685	6,607	
Sidney ... 969	5,688	46,921	
Springfield ... 980	38,253	22,391	
Steubenville ... 662	14,349	3,370	
Struthers ... 823	10,989	11,894	
Tiffin ... 759	10,989	168,497	
Toledo ... 628	131,822	4,271	
Toronto ... 695	3,526	6,122	
Troy ... 840	5,881	4,751	
Uhrichsville ... 856	4,582	3,779	
Up. Sandky ... 880	3,355	7,739	
Urbana ... 1031	6,808	7,073	
Van Wert ... 784	6,422	7,157	
Wadsworth.1123	1,764	5,349	
Wapakoneta ... 893	3,915	11,081	
Warren ... 900	8,529	7,277	
Wash. C. H. 946	8,045	8,875	
Wellston ... 720	6,146	4,491	
Wellsville ... 684	3,613	6,136	
Wilmington.1033	3,613	8,706	
Wooster ... 900	6,053	79,066	
Yenia ... 910	8,696	23,538	
Youngstown.863	44,885	23,538	
Zanesville ... 704	23,538		

OKLAHOMA

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Ada ... 180	3,257	4,349	
Altus ... 1388	1,977	4,821	
Ardmore ... 68	8,539	8,618	
Chickasaw ... 1991	7,862	10,320	
Durant ... 645	5,370	5,330	
El Reno ... 1357	5,370	7,872	
Enid ... 1238	10,087	13,799	
Frederick ... 1293	2,036	3,027	
Lawton ... 1111	7,788	7,788	
Mangum ... 1573	2,673	3,667	
McAlester ... 686	8,144	12,951	
Muskogee ... 588	14,118	25,278	
Nowata ... 606	2,223	3,672	
Okla. City.1197	32,452	64,261	
Okmulgee ... 678	2,322	4,176	
Sapulpa ... 722	4,259	8,283	
Shawnee ... 990	10,955	12,474	
Sulphur ... 697	2,935	3,681	
Tulsa ... 697	7,298	15,182	

OREGON

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Albany ... 224	3,149	4,275	
Ashland ... 1868	2,634	5,020	
Astoria ... 15	8,381	9,599	
Baker City.3471	6,663	6,742	
Corvallis ... 227	1,819	4,552	
Eugene ... 435	3,236	9,009	
Grants Pass.937	2,290	3,897	
LaGrande ... 2779	2,291	4,843	
Medford ... 1374	1,791	8,840	
Oregon ... 75	3,494	4,287	
Pendleton ... 1122	4,406	4,460	
Portland ... 11	90,426	207,214	
Roseburg ... 463	1,690	4,738	
St. Johns ... 65	4,872	4,872	
Salem ... 120	4,258	14,094	
The Dalles ... 116	3,542	4,880	

PENNSYLVANIA

Place	Altitude	1900	1910
Allentown	321	35,416	51,913
Altoona	1182	38,973	52,127
Ambridge	...	...	5,205
Apollo	...	2,924	3,006
Archbald	894	5,396	7,194
Ashland	885	6,438	6,855
Ashley	643	4,046	5,601
Athens	...	3,749	2,796
Avalon	...	2,130	4,317
Avoca	660	3,487	4,634
Bangor	514	4,106	5,366
Barnesboro	64	1,482	3,533
Beaver	710	2,348	3,456
Beaver Falls	732	10,054	12,191
Bellefonte	745	4,216	4,145
Bellevue	505	3,416	6,323
Berwick	505	3,916	5,857
Bethlehem	237	7,293	12,837
Blairsville	1012	3,386	3,572
Blakely	...	3,915	5,345
Bloomsburg	484	6,170	7,413
Brack ridge	...	...	3,134
Bradock	735	15,654	19,357
Bradford	1437	15,029	14,544
Bridgeport	76	3,097	3,860
Bristol	21	7,104	9,256
Brookville	1230	2,472	3,003
Butler	1011	10,853	20,728
Canonsburg	933	2,714	2,891
Carbondale	1069	13,536	17,040
Carlisle	480	9,626	10,303
Carnegie	769	7,330	19,009
Carrick	...	...	6,117
Catasauqua	285	3,963	5,250
Chambersburg	620	8,864	11,800
Charleroi	764	5,933	9,615
Chester	24	33,988	35,537
Chilarton	...	...	3,226
Clearfield	1110	5,081	6,851
Clifton Hts	109	2,330	3,155
Coaldale	...	...	5,154
Coatesville	380	5,721	11,084
Columbia	261	12,316	11,454
Connellsville	880	7,160	12,845
Conshohocken	62	5,762	7,486
Coraopolis	720	2,555	5,252
Corry	1429	5,369	5,991
Coudersport	1650	3,217	3,100
Crafton	877	1,927	4,583
Crawville	456	8,042	7,517
Darby	65	3,429	6,305
Dickson C'y	754	4,948	9,301
Donora	...	...	3,174
Dorranecton	...	2,211	4,046
Dowington	225	2,133	3,326
Doyleson	347	3,034	3,304
DuBois	1399	9,375	12,623
Dunmore	939	12,583	17,615
Duquesne	...	9,036	15,727
Duryc	589	5,541	7,487
E. Conemaugh	...	2,175	5,046
E. M'ch Ck	551	3,458	3,548
E. Pittsburg	...	2,883	5,615
E. Strdsburg	...	2,648	3,330
Easton	325	25,223	28,523
Edwardsville	...	5,165	5,407
Ellwood C'y	894	2,243	3,902
Emaus	433	1,468	3,502
Ephrata	381	2,451	3,192
Erie	713	52,733	66,525
Etna	740	5,834	5,830
Exeter	191	1,943	3,537
Ford City	785	2,870	4,850

Miscellaneous World Statistics

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD, DEPENDENCIES AND OFFICIAL HEAD

COUNTRY	OFFICIAL HEAD	TITLE	BORN	ACCEDED	COUNTRY	OFFICIAL HEAD	TITLE	BORN	ACCEDED
Abyssinia	Lij Yasu	Emperor	1896	1909	Great Britain and Ireland	George V.	King	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Afghanistan	Habibullah Khan	Amir	July 3, 1872	Oct. 3, 1901	Australia	The Rt. Hon. E. C. Munro-Ferguson	Governor General		
Albania		King			Canada	The Rt. Hon. H. H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	Governor General		
Andorra	Council of Twenty-four				India	Lord Chelmsford	Governor General	Jan. 30, 1911	
Argentina	Dr. Victorino de la Plaza	President		Oct. 12, 1916	Newfoundland and Labrador	Walter Edward Davidson	Governor	Aug. 12, 1868	March 1, 1916
Austria-Hungary	Karl I.	Emperor	August 17, 1887	Nov. 21, 1916	New Zealand	The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Liverpool	Governor		Oct. 1, 1912
Belgium	Albert I.	King	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909	Union of South Africa	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton	Governor General		
Belgian Congo	Albert I. (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909	Egypt	Hussain Kamil Pasha	Sultan	1854	Dec. 19, 1914
Bhutan	Sir Ugyen Wangchuk	Maharaja		1907	Greece	Konstantinos	King	Aug. 2, 1868	March 18, 1913
Bolivia	Dr. Ismael Montes	President		Aug. 15, 1913	Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	March 12, 1915
Brazil	Wenceslao Braz	President		March 1, 1914	Haiti	Mon. Sudre Dartiguenave	President		Aug. 12, 1915
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	King	Feb. 26, 1861	August 14, 1887	Honduras	Dr. Francisco Bertrand	President		1867, March 21, 1913
Chile	Dr. Juan Luis San Fuenes	President		Dec. 23, 1915	Italy	Vittorio Emanuele III.	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
China	Li Yuan-bung	President		1916	Eritrea	G. Cerrina Ferroni	Governor		
Colombia	Don Jose Vicente Concha	President		August 7, 1914	Tripoli	Giovanni Ameglio	Lieut. Governor		
Costa Rica	Alfredo Gonzalez	President		May 8, 1914	Japan	Yoshihito, Mikado	Emperor	August 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Cuba	Gen. Mario G. Menocal	President		May 20, 1913	Chosen	H. E. Count General Terauchi	Governor General		August 23, 1910
Denmark	Christian X.	King	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912	Liberia	Daniel E. Howard	President		Jan. 1, 1912
Ecuador	Gen. Leonidas Plaza	President		April 1, 1912	Liechtenstein	John II.	Prince	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1888
France	M. Raymond Poincare	President	1858	Jan. 17, 1913	Luxemburg	Marie Adelaide	Grand Duchess	June 14, 1894	Nov. 26, 1912
Algeria	M. C. Lataud	Governor General		March 22, 1911	Mexico	Gen. Venustiano Carranza	President		Oct. 1, 1915
Annam	Duy-Tan	King	1899	Oct. 1, 1907	Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Cambodia	Sisowath	King		1907	Montenegro	Nicholas I.	King	Sept. 25, 1841	August 14, 1860
French Equatorial Africa		Governor General		1912	Morocco	Muhammad Yusuf	Sultan	1875	Aug. 18, 1912
French Indo-China		Governor General		1912	Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram	Maharaja	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Madagascar	M. Albert Piepke	Governor General		1910	Netherlands	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria	Queen	August 31, 1880	Sept. 6, 1898
Tunis	Sidi Mohamed Ben Nuss	Beys	1855	May 12, 1906	Dutch East Indies	Dr. J. P. Count van Limburg Stirum	Governor General		Oct. 23, 1915
Germany	Wilhelm II.	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888	Nicaragua	Alofo Diaz	President		
Alsace-Lorraine	Dr. von Dailwitz	Satthalter		May 1, 1914	Norway	Haakon VII.	King	August 3, 1872	
Austria	Friedrich II.	Duke	August 9, 1857	Jan. 24, 1904	Oman	Seyid Fayli bin Faysli	Sultan		
Baden	Friedrich III.	Grand Duke	July 3, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907	Panama	Severino Valdes	President		
Bavaria	Ludwig III.	King	Jan. 7, 1845	Nov. 8, 1913	Paraguay	Edouardo Scherer	President		
Brunswick	Ernest Augustus	Duke	Nov. 17, 1857	Nov. 1, 1913	Persia	Sultan Ahmad Shah	Shah	Jan. 20, 1898	
Hesse	Ernest Ludwig	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892	Peru	Dr. Jose Pardo	President		
Lippe	Leopold IV.	Prince	May 30, 1871	Sept. 27, 1904	Portugal	Bernardino Machado	President		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz IV.	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897	Romania	Ferdinand I.	King	August 24, 1865	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolf Friedrich VI.	Grand Duke	June 17, 1882	June 11, 1914	Russia	Nicholas II.	Emperor	May 18, 1868	
Oldenburg	Friedrich August	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900	Bokhara	Sayid Mir-Ali Khan	Amir	Jan. 3, 1880	Jan. 9, 1911
Prussia	Wilhelm II.	King	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888	Khiva	Seyid Asferd Khan	Khan	1871	August 29, 1910
Reuss (elder)	Heinrich XXIV.	Prince	March 20, 1878	April 19, 1902	Salvador	Carlos Melendez	President		March 1, 1913
Reuss (younger)	Heinrich XXVII.	Prince	August 31, 1871	Feb. 7, 1908	San Marino	Council of Sixty	President		
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernst II.	Duke	August 31, 1858	March 31, 1913	Santo Domingo	Juan Isidro Jimenez	President		Dec. 5, 1914
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900	Serbia	Peter I. (Karageorgevitch)	King	June 29, 1844	June 2, 1903
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernhard	Duke	April 1, 1851	June 25, 1914	Siam	Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh	King	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Saxony, Grand Duchy	Wilhelm Ernst	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901	Sweden	Alphonso XIII.	King	May 17, 1856	May 17, 1886
Saxony, Kingdom	Friedrich August III.	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904	Switzerland	Edmund Schulthess	President		Jan. 1, 1917
Schleswig-Lippe	Adolf	Prince	Feb. 22, 1883	April 29, 1911	Turkey	Muhammad V.	Emperor	Nov. 8, 1844	April 27, 1909
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893	Uruguay	Dr. Feliciano Viera	President	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Waldeck	Friedrich	Prince	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891	Venezuela	Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez	President		May 8, 1915
Württemberg	Wilhelm II.	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891					

THE ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD

Land forces of the principal states of Europe, and of Japan; also of the secondary states of Europe, Asia and America

COUNTRY	Peace Strength	Reserves	Total War Strength	Total Available
Germany	870,000	4,530,000	5,400,000	8,162,400
France	790,000	4,516,507	5,306,507	2,620,302
Russia	1,384,000	4,016,000	5,400,000	29,419,320
Austria-Hungary	436,085	3,163,065	3,600,000	6,376,468
Italy	306,000	2,994,200	3,300,200	3,739,257
Great Britain	138,497	2,734,988	2,873,485	7,427,000
Japan	250,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	8,239,372
Spain	132,000	1,050,000	1,182,000	2,889,197
Belgium	58,033	291,967	350,000	1,164,277
Netherlands	25,000	297,000	322,000	851,635
Denmark	13,725	71,609	85,334	469,681
Sweden	75,255	524,745	600,000	527,716
Norway	15,000	92,000	107,000	365,355
Portugal	37,000	250,000	287,000	811,478
Bulgaria	66,583	433,417	500,000	367,503
Serbia	38,316	317,139	355,455	554,143
Romania	113,257	466,743	580,000	921,602
Switzerland	142,330	397,610	540,000	224,241
Turkey	210,000	890,000	1,100,000	3,174,780
Greece	60,000	390,000	450,000	514,260
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	400,000	300,000	700,000	63,430,000
Mexico	43,969	42,753	86,742	3,015,295
Brazil	33,000	521,000	554,000	4,301,643
Persia	51,450		150,000	1,714,000
Siam	15,000		80,000	1,560,653
Argentina	23,000	392,000	415,000	1,075,878
Chile	19,666	80,333	100,000	1,014,340
Peru	5,288	17,192	22,480	901,560
Venezuela	9,600	80,400	90,000	461,167
Bolivia	3,153	85,000	88,153	415,945
Colombia	5,800	79,200	85,000	1,008,521
Guatemala	7,000	78,535	85,535	338,298
Ecuador	7,810	87,190	95,000	205,000
Salvador	4,000	65,718	69,718	75,451
Nicaragua	2,500	32,500	35,000	85,000
Uruguay	10,500	170,000	180,500	73,372
Haiti	5,000	15,928	20,928	479,200
Montenegro	35,000	None	35,000	63,200
Costa Rica	1,000	51,208	52,208	29,990
Panama (police)	400	None	None	66,948
Cuba	11,084	None	44,405	419,420
Paraguay	3,000	67,000	70,000	90,000
Liberia	600	194,400	200,000	219,400
Honduras	2,000	53,284	55,284	56,116

Note.—The number of effectives available would be from 50 to 75 per cent of the total number of available. The figures under "Total Available, Unorganized" are arrived at by taking a fixed percentage of the total population, which is supposed to represent the males of military age.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

NAME AND LOCATION	Height in feet	NAME AND LOCATION	Height in feet
Grand Rapids, France	1,385	Strandbach, Switzerland	1,000
Grand Rapids, Labrador	2,000	Stirling, New Zealand	500
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Missouri, Montana	90	Takakawa, British Columbia	1,200
Montmorency, Quebec	255	Twin Falls, Idaho	130
Multnomah, Oregon	120	Victoria, Africa	950
Mitchell, Africa	164	Vorugofos, Norway	470
Niagara, New York-Ontario	160	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Rjukan, Norway	780	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	106	Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Yosemite (upper), California	1,416
Skjæggedalsfoss, Norway	520	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Shoshone, Idaho	210	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Snoqualmie, Washington	268		

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

CANAL	OPENED YEAR	LENGTH, Miles	Cost, \$
Cape Cod, U. S.	1914	4	\$ 12,000,000
Cortina, Greece	1893	4	5,000,000
Rhone and Trave, Germany	1900	41	6,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel), Germany	1895	61	95,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd, Russia	1890	15	10,000,000
Manchester Ship, England	1894	35.5	109,000,000
Panama	1914	50.5	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie, United States	1855	1.6	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie, Canada	1855	1.11	2,791,813
Suez, Egypt	1869	90	100,000,000
Trent Valley, Canada	1869	130	
Weiland, Canada	1893	26.75	28,000,000

NAVIES OF THE WORLD

POWERS	BATTLE SHIPS		CRUISERS		Gunboats	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Personnel, Officers and Men
	Mod.	Older	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.					
Great Britain	36	10	34	32	33	10	238	70	97,150,609
Germany	20	8	20	9	6	31	6	154	47,457,194,197
United States	12	50	10	5	4	16	30	74	15,735,389
France	12	18	20	18	4	6	6	87	187,36,63,846
Japan	6	4	14	13	9	13	4	52	55,157,48,000
Russia	4	10	6	10	1	8	1	156	28,555,60,000
Austria-Hungary	10	17	9	5	1	13	9	49	85,23,20,298
Brazil	7	9	2	1	4	6	6	19	91,15,20,000
Argentina	2	2	1	1	4	6	2	15	4,15,800
Sweden	2	2	1	1	6	4	10	8	8,500
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	5	6	4	8	55,10,11,000
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	31	1,400
Chile	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	9	5,700
Denmark	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	20	4,000
Spain	1	1	1	1	4	15	7	29	3,15,000
Portugal	1	1	1	1	4	15	5	4	1,600
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,000
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,000
China	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,300
Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,000
Siam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,300

* Naval Reserve Seamen, 26,200. † Reserve of 110,000 men. ‡ Naval Militia, 8,068 men. § Reserve of 115,000 men.

RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE WORLD

AFRICA		Miles	Fed. Malay States.....		822	Sweden.....		9,090	
			French India..... <th>18</th> <td colspan="2">Switzerland.....<th>3,520</th></td>		18	Switzerland..... <th>3,520</th>		3,520	
Abyssinia.....	248		French Indo-China..... <th>1,740</th> <td colspan="2">Turkey in Europe.....<th>3,034</th></td>		1,740	Turkey in Europe..... <th>3,034</th>		3,034	
Algeria.....	2,793		India..... <th>85,285</th> <td colspan="3"></td>		85,285				
Anglo-Egypt Sudan.....	1,500		Japan..... <th>7,133</th> <td colspan="3">NORTH AMERICA</td>		7,133	NORTH AMERICA			
Angola.....	818		Kiau-Chan..... <th>272</th> <td colspan="3"></td>		272				
Basutoland.....	16		Persia..... <th>40</th> <td colspan="3">Canada.....<td>31,375</td></td>		40	Canada..... <td>31,375</td>			31,375
Belgian Congo.....	1,039		Philippine Islands..... <th>614</th> <td colspan="3">Central America.....<td>1,340</td></td>		614	Central America..... <td>1,340</td>			1,340
British East Africa.....	618		Portuguese India..... <th>51</th> <td colspan="3">Hawaii.....<td>2,449</td></td>		51	Hawaii..... <td>2,449</td>			2,449
Dahomey.....	816		Russia in Asia..... <th>10,856</th> <td colspan="3">Mexico.....<td>15,800</td></td>		10,856	Mexico..... <td>15,800</td>			15,800
Egypt.....	3,256		Siam..... <th>976</th> <td colspan="3">Newfoundland and Labrador.....<td>875</td></td>		976	Newfoundland and Labrador..... <td>875</td>			875
Eritrea.....	300		Straits Settlements..... <th>55</th> <td colspan="3">United States.....<td>254,811</td></td>		55	United States..... <td>254,811</td>			254,811
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	74		Turkey in Asia..... <th>3,874</th>		3,874				



Geographical Tables

Also Tables of Temperature and Rainfall for United States and Foreign Cities

Dimensions of the Earth.

	MILES.
Equatorial Diameter.....	7,926.5
Earth's Axis.....	7,899.5
Circumference at Equator.....	24,899.5

Areas of the Earth.

	SQ. MILES.
Land Surface.....	55,641,102
Water Surface.....	143,517,898
Total.....	199,158,000

Continents.

	SQ. MILES.	Australasia.....	SQ. MILES.
Africa.....	11,318,579	Australasia.....	8,456,290
America, N.....	8,037,714	Europe.....	3,754,282
America, S.....	6,851,306	Polar Regions.....	4,970,265
Asia.....	17,057,666	Total.....	55,641,102

Oceans.

	SQ. MILES.	Antarctic.....	SQ. MILES.
Pacific.....	71,000,000	Antarctic.....	8,500,000
Atlantic.....	35,000,000	Arctic.....	4,500,000
Indian.....	28,000,000		

Seas.

	SQ. MILES.	Gulf of Mexico, N. Am.....	SQ. MILES.
China Sea, Asia.....	1,367,000	Gulf of Mexico, N. Am.....	716,000
Caribbean Sea, N. & S. Am.....	1,161,000	Baltic Sea, Europe.....	196,000
Bay of Bengal, N. Am.....	859,000	Red Sea, Africa, Asia.....	159,000
Mediterranean, Afr., Eur., Asia.....	813,000	Black Sea, Europe, Asia.....	139,000

Principal Salt Lakes.

LAKE OR SEA.	COUNTRY.	AREA, SQ. MILES.	ELEVATION, FEET.
Caspian Sea.....	Asia.....	180,000	84 below sea
Sea of Aral.....	Asia.....	26,300	26 above sea
Balkhash.....	Asia.....	12,500	700 "
Maracalbo.....	South America.....	8,000	130 "
Eyre.....	Australia.....	4,000	70 "
Ullucaca.....	South America.....	3,800	12,847 "
Issik-kul.....	Asia.....	2,100	5,000 "
Koko-nor.....	Asia.....	2,040	970 "
Van.....	Asia.....	2,000	5,465 "
Great Salt Lake.....	North America.....	1,750	4,200 "
Dead Sea.....	Asia.....	1,413	1,312 below sea
Urumiye.....	Asia.....	850	3,700 above sea
Saiton.....	North America.....	500	253 below sea

Principal Freshwater Lakes.

LAKE OR SEA.	COUNTRY.	AREA, SQ. MILES.	ELEVATION, FEET.
Superior.....	N. America.....	32,000	627 above sea
Victoria Nyanza.....	Africa.....	26,500	3,800 "
Michigan.....	N. America.....	23,000	600 "
Huron.....	N. America.....	23,000	578 "
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	15,000	2,750 "
Baikal.....	Asia.....	14,000	250 "
Great Bear.....	Africa.....	12,000	1,570 "
Nyassa.....	Africa.....	11,000	1,150 "
Great Slave.....	N. America.....	10,800	400 "
Baugwold.....	Africa.....	10,200	3,690 "
Winnipeg.....	N. America.....	6,900	628 "
Erle.....	N. America.....	7,800	565 "
Lake of the W.....	N. America.....	7,500	565 "
Albert Nyanza.....	Africa.....	7,500	2,280 "
Ladoga.....	Europe.....	7,100	49 "
Onari.....	N. America.....	6,800	232 "
Achabaska.....	N. America.....	6,800	138 "
Nicaragua.....	Europe.....	3,800	237 "
Onega.....	Europe.....	2,340	200 "
Tunguska.....	Europe.....	2,120	143 "
Wener.....	N. America.....	1,500	500 "
Champlain.....	N. America.....	1,360	6,120 "
Demba.....	Europe.....	840	258 "
Managua.....	N. America.....	430	156 "
Balaton, (Hungary).....	Europe.....	250	500 "
Geneva, (Switzerland).....	Europe.....	210	1,230 "
Constance, (Germany).....	Europe.....	210	1,230 "
Geneva, (Switzerland).....	Europe.....	180	320 "
Maggiore.....	Europe.....	150	675 "
Neuchâtel.....	Europe.....	110	1,497 "
George.....	N. America.....	104	1,430 "
Lucerne, (or Lake of 4 Cantons).....	Europe.....	99	1,430 "
Zurich.....	Europe.....	76	1,332 "
Como.....	Europe.....	56	634 "

Longest Rivers.

NAMES.	COUNTRIES.	Length Miles.	Aver. Breadth, Ft.	Dis. Miles.	Approx. Sq. Miles.
Mississippi-Missouri.....	United States.....	4,200	1,000	17,500	1,300,000
Nile.....	Egypt.....	3,500	500	220	1,310,000
Amazon-Maranhao.....	Brazil.....	3,200	1,060	2,800,000	2,800,000
Yangtze-Kiang.....	China.....	3,200	1,000	1,500	747,800
Kongou.....	Central Africa.....	3,034	950	280	1,300,000
Ob.....	Russia in Asia.....	2,700	350	1,300,000	1,300,000
Hoangho.....	China.....	2,600	387,000	2,600	387,000
Lena.....	Russia in Asia.....	2,600	200	991,000	991,000
Niger.....	West Africa.....	2,500	1,900	200	900,000
Yenesel.....	Russia in Asia.....	2,400	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000
Plata-Parana.....	Argentina & Brazil.....	2,300	2,000	443,000	443,000
Mackenzie.....	Canada.....	2,300	2,000	766,800	766,800
Amur.....	Russia in Europe.....	2,200	1,000	850	427,000
St. Lawrence.....	United States & Can.....	2,200	10,560	750	335,515
Yukon.....	Alaska.....	2,044	10,000	1,206	200,000
Arkansas.....	United States.....	2,000	500	500,000	500,000
Zambezi.....	East Africa.....	1,800	370,000	370,000	370,000
Brahmaputra-Sampra.....	India.....	1,800	361,000	361,000	361,000
Rio Grande del Norte.....	Un. States & Mex.....	1,800	245,000	245,000	245,000
Danube.....	Austria-Hungary.....	1,750	2,500	600	259,180
Mekong.....	Indo-China.....	1,750	2,500	600	259,180
Saskatchewan-Nelson.....	Canada.....	1,750	412,000	412,000	412,000
Euphrates.....	Turkey in Asia.....	1,700	259,000	259,000	259,000
Orinoco.....	Colombia & Ven.....	1,600	259,000	259,000	259,000
Colorado.....	United States.....	1,590	650	669	257,000
Ganges.....	India.....	1,500	5,250	500	432,500
Amu.....	Turkestan.....	1,500	39,964	39,964	39,964
San Francisco.....	Brazil.....	1,400	187,000	187,000	187,000
Sir-Darya.....	Turkestan.....	1,350	237,920	237,920	237,920
Irawaddy.....	India.....	1,300	300,000	300,000	300,000
Columbia.....	United States.....	1,200	550	165	265,000
Dnieper.....	Russia in Europe.....	1,200	169,600	169,600	169,600
Para, or Tocantins.....	Brazil.....	1,120	251,000	251,000	251,000
Darling.....	Australia.....	1,100	158,000	158,000	158,000
Don.....	Russia in Europe.....	1,100	158,000	158,000	158,000
Tigris.....	Turkey in Asia.....	1,100	158,000	158,000	158,000
Murray.....	Southwest Africa.....	1,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Orange, or Gariep.....	West Africa.....	1,000	96,500	96,500	96,500
Ural, or Jalk.....	Russia in Europe.....	1,000	58,200	58,200	58,200
Gambra.....	West Africa.....	1,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Rhine.....	Germany.....	960	65,280	65,280	65,280
Obio.....	United States.....	950	214,000	214,000	214,000
Churchill, or Mississippi.....	Canada.....	850	73,600	73,600	73,600
Magdalena.....	Colombia.....	830	72,900	72,900	72,900
Paranaíba.....	Brazil.....	744	115,200	115,200	115,200
Fraser.....	Canada.....	650	100,000	100,000	100,000
Loire.....	France.....	645	41,566	41,566	41,566
Elbe.....	Germany.....	550	39,000	39,000	39,000
Oder.....	Germany.....	550	29,900	29,900	29,900
Thames.....	England.....	510	21,960	21,960	21,960
Volga.....	Russia in Europe.....	530	56,600	56,600	56,600
Scheldt.....	France.....	480	22,620	22,620	22,620
Susquehanna.....	United States.....	425	100	100	21,450
Potomac.....	United States.....	410	200	140	19,350
Garonne.....	France.....	380	21,450	21,450	21,450
Guadiana.....	Spain.....	380	29,000	29,000	29,000
Sacramento.....	United States.....	340	25,100	25,100	25,100
Po.....	Italy.....	310	67,300	67,300	67,300
Ebro.....	Spain.....	300	61,666	61,666	61,666
Neva.....	Russia in Europe.....	215	7,000	7,000	7,000
Tames.....	England.....	210	2,000	2,000	2,000
Judson.....	United States.....	210	2,000	2,000	2,000

Principal Mountains.

Mountains.	Countries.	Elev. Ft.
Mount Everest (Gaurisankar).....	Asia.....	29,002
Dapsang, (Karakoram).....	Asia.....	28,213
Mount Godwin Austen.....	Asia.....	28,250
Mount Kanchenjunga.....	Asia.....	28,176
Dhaulagiri Peak.....	Asia.....	28,256
Nanda Devi.....	Asia.....	28,269
Junno.....	Asia.....	28,301
Swelaghar.....	Asia.....	28,360
Consultham.....	Asia.....	28,740
Mount Kabru.....	Asia.....	28,015
Mount Chumalhal.....	Asia.....	28,911
Donkhalah.....	Asia.....	28,180
Aconcagua.....	S. Am.....	22,884
Kidarnath Peak.....	Asia.....	22,790
Cautas.....	Asia.....	22,500
St. Patrick.....	S. Am.....	22,385
Sahama.....	S. Am.....	22,350
Mercedario.....	S. Am.....	22,315
St. George.....	S. Am.....	22,240
Leoporgu.....	S. Am.....	22,227
Parinacotta.....	S. Am.....	22,030
Kuenlun.....	S. Am.....	22,000
Sirima.....	S. Am.....	22,000
Gualatera.....	S. Am.....	21,960
Mount Hunda.....	S. Am.....	21,702
Nevado de Sorata.....	S. Am.....	21,500
Ilmanan.....	S. Am.....	21,080
Nevado de Chuquibambas.....	S. Am.....	21,000
Tengri Tagh.....	Asia.....	21,000
Pyramid.....	Asia.....	20,965
Chimborazo.....	S. Am.....	20,948
Arquipu, or Misti.....	S. Am.....	20,938
Mount McKinley.....	N. Am.....	20,900
Tipungato.....	S. Am.....	20,286
San Jose.....	S. Am.....	20,030
Tsar Liberator Mount.....	Asia.....	20,000
Coplapo.....	S. Am.....	19,700
Mount Kilimanjaro.....	Africa.....	19,700
Cotopaxi.....	S. Am.....	19,613
Cayambe Uca.....	S. Am.....	19,534
Mount Logan.....	N. Am.....	19,500
Antisan.....	S. Am.....	19,335
Horquetu.....	S. Am.....	19,184
Corumbaza.....	S. Am.....	18,943
Mount Kenia.....	Africa.....	18,630
Mount Elbrus.....	Europe.....	18,471
Mount Demavend.....	Asia.....	18,464
Tollma.....	S. Am.....	18,325
Orizaba, (or Citlaltépetl).....	N. Am.....	18,205
Mount St. Elias.....	N. Am.....	18,023
Koh-i-Baba, (Hindu Kush).....	Asia.....	18,000
Mount Krenilu.....	Asia.....	18,000
Malpo.....	S. Am.....	17,670
Popocatepetl.....	N. Am.....	17,540
Knot of Cozco, (Cuzco).....	S. Am.....	17,525
Mount Wrangell.....	N. Am.....	17,500
Ylinia.....	S. Am.....	17,376
Mount Ararat, (Agri-dagh).....	Asia.....	17,360
Nevado de Cordillera.....	S. Am.....	16,990
Nevada de Toluca.....	N. Am.....	16,610
Ruvenzori.....	Africa.....	16,600
Tungaragua.....	S. Am.....	16,579
Mount Kazbek.....	Europe.....	16,546
Cerro de Potosi.....	S. Am.....	16,087
Villa Rica.....	S. Am.....	16,000
Nevado de Muxachles.....	S. Am.....	15,986
La Vinda.....	S. Am.....	15,968
Pichincha.....	S. Am.....	15,913
Mount Crillon.....	N. Am.....	15,900
Ras Detchen.....	Africa.....	15,896
Kilitschen.....	Asia.....	15,825
Mount Murchison.....	N. Am.....	15,789
Mont Blanc.....	Europe.....	15,784
Iztaccihuatl.....	N. Am.....	15,705
Mount Hooker.....	N. Am.....	15,700
Cumbal.....	S. Am.....	15,624
Overo.....	S. Am.....	15,550
Mount Fairweather.....	N. Am.....	15,500
Pass of Assauy.....	S. Am.....	15,430
Santa Nevada.....	S. Am.....	15,430
Toluca.....	N. Am.....	15,271
Monte Rosa.....	Europe.....	15,217
Rismarck Mts.....	Oceania.....	15,200
Abba Yared.....	Africa.....	15,000
Kassumba.....	Oceania.....	15,000
Mount Gordon Bennett.....	Africa.....	15,000
Weissborn.....	Europe.....	14,804
Mount Bazarjusi.....	Europe.....	14,722
Matterhorn, (Mount Cervino).....	Europe.....	14,709
Mount Meru.....	Africa.....	14,660
Mount Wilhelms.....	N. Am.....	14,601
Mount Harvard.....	N. Am.....	14,475
Blanca Peak.....	N. Am.....	14,464
Mount Shasta.....	N. Am.....	14,440
Mount Elbert.....	N. Am.....	14,436
Mount Rainier (Tacoma).....	N. Am.....	14,363
Longs Peak.....	N. Am.....	14,271
Pikes Peak.....	N. Am.....	14,216
Piedmont Peak.....	N. Am.....	14,180
Finster Aarhorn.....	Europe.....	14,100
Mount Guna.....	Africa.....	13,970
Mauna Kea.....	Oceania.....	13,853
Mount Orizaba.....	N. Am.....	13,842
Mount Elbrus.....	N. Am.....	13,790
Mount Gannett.....	N. Am.....	13,785
Jungfrau.....	Europe.....	13,761
Mango-ma-Tobah.....	Africa.....	13,750
Manna Loa.....	Oceania.....	13,750
Kinabalu.....	Oceania.....	13,698
Mount Pelvoux.....	Europe.....	13,660
Mount Alaghez.....	Europe.....	13,436
Mount Etna.....	N. Am.....	13,428
Namampetpetl.....	N. Am.....	13,416
Schreckhorn.....	Europe.....	13,390
Mount Lyell.....	N. Am.....	13,190
Volcans de Fuego.....	N. Am.....	13,160
Mount Argish.....	Asia.....	13,100
Wheeler Peak.....	N. Am.....	13,058
Elger.....	Europe.....	13,042
Kamerun.....	Africa.....	13,000
Mount Dana.....	N. Am.....	13,000
Granite Peak.....	N. Am.....	12,834
Monte Morrison.....	Asia.....	12,800
Mount Katunsk.....	Asia.....	12,790
Collima.....	N. Am.....	12,760
San Francisco Mts.....	N. Am.....	12,611
Mount Albert Edw'd.....	Oceania.....	12,500
Atitlan.....	N. Am.....	12,500
Pass of Quilmeu.....	S. Am.....	12,500
Crete, (Lefkara).....	Antarctica.....	12,400
Mount Loubok.....	Oceania.....	12,365
Mount Cook.....	Oceania.....	12,349
Volcano de Agua.....	N. Am.....	12,260
Mount Atlas.....	Oceania.....	12,2

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OF INDIANA.

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Peru	Petersburg	Plymouth	Portland	Princeton	Rensselaer	Richmond	Rising Sun	Rochester	Rockport	Rockville	Rushville	Salem	Scottsburg	Shelbyville	Shoals	South Bend	Spencer	Sullivan	Terre Haute	Tipton	Valparaiso	Vernon	Versailles	Vevay	Vincennes	Wabash	Warsaw	Washington	Williamsport	Winamac	Winchester		
63	259	45	82	269	98	126	194	48	305	160	135	215	205	139	238	52	183	222	183	92	86	182	178	206	244	51	25	242	136	68	101	Albion	
57	166	101	46	179	104	48	103	81	193	95	39	111	107	43	126	124	90	129	108	24	125	85	82	110	161	52	86	142	90	85	39	Anderson	
90	296	73	91	309	124	134	202	73	324	186	151	232	220	164	256	68	219	258	209	114	113	198	192	239	291	77	50	279	162	196	110	Angola	
71	278	66	73	291	117	116	184	69	306	175	133	214	202	146	238	71	201	240	198	96	106	180	174	221	273	59	46	261	144	189	92	Auburn	
150	54	194	146	77	174	119	117	174	80	79	84	36	42	65	22	217	35	63	85	116	189	50	70	80	65	156	190	47	119	459	129	Bedford	
157	47	179	165	60	153	137	132	160	88	56	99	71	77	80	27	202	24	28	50	123	191	77	97	113	42	163	197	30	92	149	140	Bloomfield	
124	74	168	132	87	148	113	96	148	61	55	72	62	55	53	40	194	16	55	53	90	167	54	72	88	69	130	164	57	95	132	113	Bloomington	
49	222	74	29	242	110	73	141	55	255	133	82	163	151	95	189	95	153	210	171	58	114	129	128	156	217	35	51	205	127	81	48	Bluffton	
224	33	254	232	28	233	147	120	235	18	130	109	91	111	90	60	277	104	76	130	190	251	115	135	83	49	230	264	50	168	234	153	Boonville	
112	82	150	139	95	118	125	132	131	122	18	97	96	100	78	65	173	27	36	15	83	156	97	111	134	67	122	148	65	54	122	133	Brazil	
122	151	160	74	170	172	30	38	146	176	125	30	38	88	71	43	119	189	99	146	135	90	189	47	30	50	154	113	147	144	142	149	55	Brookville
143	83	187	129	102	171	97	93	167	109	91	67	20	21	48	51	213	52	86	89	109	199	27	47	55	96	149	183	76	131	172	115	Brownstown	
227	53	271	214	58	235	182	164	251	24	138	152	65	85	133	55	297	106	93	119	193	273	105	126	127	74	233	257	58	174	236	200	Cannelton	
45	232	45	64	251	88	108	172	40	259	149	113	189	182	120	199	57	167	198	172	73	85	160	155	182	224	33	20	215	118	60	83	Columbia City	
115	96	159	104	115	155	80	63	139	134	82	42	45	38	23	64	185	47	97	84	81	179	23	39	59	107	119	153	89	102	144	90	Columbus	
103	153	147	58	172	168	20	57	127	186	116	18	96	82	37	121	170	97	148	130	70	171	58	44	66	159	94	128	146	130	130	39	Connersville	
193	69	237	180	84	229	142	113	217	63	134	117	30	40	98	54	263	113	100	128	159	244	64	81	76	90	199	283	46	174	222	161	Corydon	
90	116	113	138	129	61	140	165	98	196	29	111	152	145	99	112	135	74	73	48	74	101	129	145	165	104	104	117	128	12	83	134	Covington	
69	125	107	111	138	75	113	137	88	166	30	83	135	116	71	105	130	57	79	53	50	105	106	114	142	110	79	107	108	29	79	106	Crawfordsville	
86	211	55	150	224	37	184	247	65	261	117	179	247	229	181	200	59	167	168	142	114	15	218	225	253	199	97	80	205	81	51	163	Crown Point	
78	105	117	101	118	98	87	110	98	144	40	48	99	91	44	77	140	38	70	52	47	128	68	86	104	100	86	114	92	57	95	95	Danville	
61	233	84	28	253	120	71	142	71	265	149	96	176	165	108	200	96	164	221	171	73	125	143	129	154	228	47	59	216	125	91	46	Decatur	
37	167	58	113	229	38	114	165	45	203	72	112	160	151	99	142	81	99	111	95	42	68	136	143	171	152	51	64	150	42	34	94	Delphi	
65	252	30	110	271	139	151	223	45	250	163	160	228	227	163	220	16	181	212	186	99	60	206	202	230	243	69	35	235	125	57	126	Elkhart	
38	165	82	53	185	87	63	118	62	153	85	54	131	119	55	132	105	96	153	114	11	109	95	97	125	160	38	72	155	77	69	47	Elwood	
192	48	236	179	66	216	146	125	216	58	113	117	30	50	98	30	262	72	76	107	158	231	67	91	88	69	198	232	48	149	201	165	English	
244	40	266	245	27	240	254	137	247	29	161	179	108	128	160	80	295	111	83	138	161	278	132	152	100	52	52	259	57	197	244	224	Evansville	
59	247	64	49	267	109	92	166	58	235	146	107	190	185	121	135	73	178	191	109	72	104	154	153	181	242	45	39	230	138	78	67	Fort Wayne	
71	152	77	125	165	27	149	186	71	199	69	131	172	166	110	142	105	102	109	84	73	65	146	164	192	140	85	94	164	23	50	131	Fowler	
43	145	81	88	158	63	96	140	62	186	56	87	126	126	74	113	104	74	64	78	24	93	111	118	146	136	53	79	128	42	59	82	Frankfort	
94	109	138	90	122	132	73	78	118	132	67	35	65	59	16	74	164	44	83	65	60	158	43	54	80	104	100	134	92	89	123	78	Franklin	
91	225	56	164	238	51	198	261	78	275	131	193	261	243	195	214	60	181	182	156	128	18	232	239	267	213	111	81	219	95	56	177	Gary	
60	268	32	99	270	85	143	204	44	249	162	149	227	217	153	220	26	276	211	185	98	67	195	192	220	242	58	24	251	127	59	111	Goshen	
88	95	130	121	108	105	107	124	105	136	21	75	105	100	59	75	153	27	50	33	65	135	85	100	120	81	102	126	78	127	50	109	115	Greencastle
77	134	149	65	149	115	48	81	129	157	80	22	86	79	18	99	172	67	106	93	42	144	58	59	87	129	77	111	117	95	104	53	Greenfield	
112	123	184	87	146	158	50	46	164	156	100	19	64	52	20	61	209	71	124	109	77	179	28	24	52	134	110	144	116	110	139	69	Greensburg	
102	227	66	166	240	52	200	263	81	277	133	202	261	245	197	216	69	183	184	158	130	26	234	241	269	215	113	91	221	97	67	179	Harmond	
45	198	82	20	218	100	52	119	63	214	104	60	144	131	75	165	100	129	186	153	30	124	107	106	134	193	35	62	181	105	84	29	Hartford City	
39	113	55	43	233	85	151	201	41	126	93	90	169	165	101	180	32	144	179	181	53	95	144	139	160	208	25	32	196	118	91	58	Huntington	
74	123	118	82	143	111	68	93	98	111	59	39	89	79	27	90	144	54	111	72	40	138	64	71	99	118	80	114	106	73	103	76	Indianapolis	
189	20	219	186	35	202	160	146	213	42	102	124	51	71	105	25	248	65	58	84	155	229	90	112	109	40	195	229	24	138	195	172	Jasper	
182	93	226	167	111	248	127	94	206	87	138	98	24	29	90	68	252	95	123	145	148	246	51	67	57	114	189	223	93	181	211	148	Jeffersonville	
74	165	73	135	178	20	159	197	70	235	78	151	198	179	131	155	74	115	122	97	87	54	159	175	203	164	88	93	177	35	50	139	Kentland	
49	222	17	111	230	44	151	206	28	263	125	142	213	210	146	202	34	154	176	150	80	27	184	185	219	207	56	42	205	84	18	124	Knox	
20	167	64	61	180	67	85	140	44	166	81	76	144	134	75	147	87	96	124	104	15	88	119	116	144	155	28	56	150	67	48	65	Kokomo	
55	153	76	113	166	47	140	158	63	194	52	103	163	142	91	133	103	85	107	75	49	77	129	136	164	138	69	82	136	24	51	107	Lafayette	
75	277	53	95	290	108	138	213	62	255	170	153	225	221	157	234	45	201	240	197	109	90	200	196	224	262	69	39	260	145	77	114	Lagrange	
73	245	29	127	258	53	173	228	49	253	143	164	237	227																				

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